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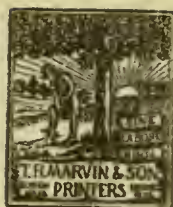
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Fig. 2. Obv.



Fig. 2. Rev.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4. Obv.



Fig. 4. Rev.



Fig. 6. Obv.



Fig. 7.



Fig. 6. Rev.



AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

At mihi plavdo
Ipse domi, simvl ac nvmmos contemplor in arca.

—Horatii, Sat. I, i. 66.

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NEW YORK.

JANUARY, 1910.

CHINESE MEDALS.

By M. J. SILVESTRE.¹



IF we may believe the Chinese authors who have written on Numismatics, Medals — by which we mean pieces of metal not intended to be used as coins, and having no value as currency, but designed to be given as rewards, to perpetuate the memory of some event, or to be treasured as amulets — had long been in use at the time of the Fifth Dynasty (Han), which came into power about 202 B. C. We find it stated in *Koù Tsuên Yâi*, a work on the ancient bronze coins of China,² that the first metallic issues date from the reign of Ty Chuén, ninth Emperor of the so-called "Fabulous period" (2255 B. C.). They had the shape of the character Poú, and were used to relieve one from certain penalties. Long afterward — about the close of the Tcheou dynasty (256 B. C.), — there were knife-shaped pieces. In the reign of the usurper Sin Mang (or Wan Mang, A. D. 9), a great variety of monetary forms were in use — knives; those called "turtle-shells," or simply shells, and round pieces with a central hole. The last of these, called Poú

¹ This paper on Chinese Medals, prepared by the well known authority on Chinese Numismatics, M. J. Silvestre, originally appeared in a recent Report of the French Mint. It has attracted the attention of European numismatists, for it elucidates the meaning of many of the grotesque devices on these pieces, the

purpose and explanation of which have been a mystery to the general collector. It will be seen that many of them have a much deeper significance than has hitherto been recognized. — Ed.

² In sixteen volumes, published at Ly Tsin in 1879, by Ly Tche Pong. — Ed.

Tsuê'n, from the letter they bear, were talismans, and women wore them suspended about their necks, in the hope that their children might be boys.

Until the time of Hiáo-Wên-ty, the fourth Emperor of the Han dynasty (163-155 B. C.), coining was free to all; soon after he began to reign he abolished the privilege, and thereafter reserved it to the sovereign. But the imperial edict only applied to money, and individuals continued to strike medals, which were not used as currency. There can be no doubt that at a very early period the Chinese attained great skill in making cast or tooled money of bronze. It may justly be said that the art has fallen into decay; that the ancient method of casting large pieces has been lost, and that the process of inlaying bronze with silver is to-day much inferior to that employed in antiquity. This explains why ancient bronzes are so eagerly sought, and bring such fabulous prices. In *Po ku t'u*, an illustrated history, are examples of sacred vases attributed to the period of the Chang dynasty (1783-1133 B. C.).

The finest bronzes which we now have are casts attributed to the reign of Tching Tang, first Emperor of that dynasty, and if so, their age is 3700 years. These admirable specimens of antique art are only to be seen in temples, or in the possession of descendants of the ancient aristocracy. In the "Summer Palace" near Peking, amid ruins forever to be regretted, we can still admire fine statues of lions and a cow, in bronze. Not far away, in an old temple, there hangs a magnificent bell, fifteen feet in height and forty feet in diameter, and weighing about fifty-three tons. This bell is a veritable masterpiece of workmanship. It is covered within and without with eighty thousand Chinese or Thibetan characters, giving the text of a work on the Buddhist liturgy. It was cast by order of Yung-Lo, a prince of the Ming dynasty, A. D. 1403-24. The Observatory at Peking also possesses some marvellous bronzes; among them an armillary sphere sustained by dragons admirably carved, which dates from A. D. 1279. Other remarkable instruments, cast under the direction of missionaries in the time of Kang-Hi (1662-1722), have been carried away, and are now in Prussia.

The Chinese medals and coins, even those of the best period, have but little artistic merit. Chinese artists, who can still cast works of certain kinds with wonderful skill and dexterity, seem to have been always lacking in the peculiar ability to make dies for coins and medals, or to engrave cameos. For their coins they have disregarded everything but utility, yet with some refinement in execution. As to their medals, whether their purpose be commemorative, a series of pieces fixing some date or exploit in the nation's history, victories, treaties or conquests, or some important family event, a birth, death, or marriage, the planchet has, at the most, a figure of Confucius or some other

master, which one might rather expect to find on pieces having a religious character. Sometimes they have devices with or without inscriptions, an inscription alone, or a conventional type that represents nothing having an actual existence. They portray divine or human personages, animals, real or symbolic, trees, plants, flowers, constellations or single stars, etc. The ornaments harmonize with the principal subject of the piece; thus we see on medals which figure some divinity or a deified sage, the attributes or the animals consecrated to him; on others, emblems, prayers, moral precepts, etc. The following classes may be distinguished:—

1. Honorary pieces, designed to reward services rendered, acts of courage, or heroism in war. These are granted by the sovereign or some high authority.

2. Medals of recognition or identity, which are used to serve as passes or tickets, etc.

3. Temple medals—those of a religious or astrological character, talismans, amulets, and the like.

4. Mereaux, jetons, etc.

5. "Spintriennes,"—those of an immoral or licentious character.

Aside from a few exceptional cases it is very difficult to determine the date or even the epoch when a medal was issued. At all times, as stated above, their mintage has been free, and if those who produced them in the early days ever intended to suggest an allusion to some historic event, its chronological period is no longer discernible. In general the devices represent some moral subject, religious or superstitious. In all cases it can be said that the Chinese medal is not an artistic piece of work, as we use the term, whether it alludes to some special event, or is intended for some definite purpose entirely aside from the coinage, and the interest which attaches to it is purely ethnical.

It is said that in ancient times there were medals and jetons of gold and silver; but only those of inferior metal, such as copper, and especially bronze, have come down to us; most of them were cast in moulds, though sometimes struck with a mallet, and those made by either process were occasionally tooled, or finished with the burin. There are also a few pieces which have serrated edges, similar to the *nummi serrati* mentioned by Tacitus.

The two sides of the medal are moulded separately, and after careful adjustment the casting follows.¹ It is sometimes difficult to distinguish the

¹ The author gives a full description of the methods by which casting is done. Much time and great care are required to prepare the moulds and arrange them in proper position, and this work has to be repeated for each operation, for the removal of the completed pieces destroys the moulds; the whole process is a tedious

one, but time is of little value to the Chinese workman. The method is substantially the same as that used until a very recent period for casting *cash*, which has been fully explained in a previous paper by M. Silvestre (see p. 3 of the last volume of the *Journal*), and need not be repeated here.—ED.

obverse from the reverse, for types and legends are not unfrequently found upon both faces. The symbols are allusive, but there is nearly always a legend, more or less obscure, which explains their meaning. That both coins and medals are so universally cast is perhaps due to a lack of engravers, or it may be, to save the time and labor of cutting dies. No names of monetary artists appear on coins or other works of Chinese art, which leads us to think that there was little or no distinction between the classes of the workmen who made them—whether goldsmiths or others. Finally, there is nothing like the modern distinctive mint letter, to indicate their place of origin.

1. Honorary medals: those emanating from public authority, a prince or viceroy. Those that date from ancient times are relatively rare, but after the beginning of the seventeenth century they became quite common. The author of *Koù Tsuên Yâ* speaks of round medals which bear figures of horses, standing or galloping, sometimes mounted, sometimes not. These are assigned to the time of the wars of the Han dynasty (B. C. 202–A. D. 220), a period which saw the empire divided into the kingdoms (*San Kwé*, governed by the Wi, the Tsin and the Wu). But there are other pieces with this same device attributed to later epochs; for example, those which mark the period of the contests of “the five little dynasties” (A. D. 907–960). Some have thought these were intended to extol the valor of the army and its generals, although the devices praise the strength and speed of their horses, rather than the prowess of their riders. The characters upon them are probably symbolic, but the true significance of most of these has not been explained. One medal seems to imply that “four (horses) were as powerful as eight dragons”; another inscription, literally translated, declares that “this horse was worth a thousand pieces of gold.”

It seems not unreasonable however, to discern in these horses, which are depicted in various attitudes and gaits, true hieroglyphics, hieratic allusions, veiled from the eyes and understanding of the common people, and clear and intelligible only to those initiated into the sacred learning. This theory has been suggested to us by a passage in *Li tai ki sse*, or “Chronologic Tables,” which relate to the travels of the Emperor Mou Wang (1001–947 B. C.). Its author says that this sovereign mounted a chariot drawn by eight horses “which were veritable dragons.” The name of the first of these steeds was *Thsi Wei Thi*, “he who separates himself from the earth,” the earth not sufficing for his course; the second was called *Fan Yu*, “he who lifts himself upon his wings,” flying like the winged *kin*; the third, *Pen Siao*, “he who moves like a swift cloud,” covering a thousand *li* in a day; the fourth was named *Tchao Ying*, “he who flies like a shadow,” and would keep pace with the sun in his course; the fifth, *Yu Kiun*, “he who is swifter than the

lightning," had a tail like a flame; the sixth, *Tchao Kwang*, "he who speeds like the light," so that his body casts ten shadows at once; the seventh, *Tang wan*, "he who rushes like a cloud of vapor," he rises like a mist and darts away like a thunderbolt; and last, the eighth, *Hie I*, "he who soars upon wings," moving as lightly indeed as if he were flying. The charioteer who drove those wondrous steeds was Tsao Fou, and on his return from the journey he was given a territorial possession and a stronghold for his residence. The hyperbolic names attributed to these eight "veritable dragons," can only be the key to the peculiar language pertaining to the mystical science which Mou Wang studied for three years in countries west of China. We therefore conclude that these horses are no doubt symbols understood only by the initiated, and that their names, so pregnant with meaning, indicate the scale of spiritual ascent by which the imperial neophyte was enabled to make his journey through the regions of heaven and earth, as told in the "Memoirs," *Chî I*. We shall not deny that this interpretation is quite open to discussion, and place it on record in this connection solely to show how great an interest may be found in certain aspects of Chinese numismatics.

A single medal of this class has a date, 627, the first year of Tai Tsoung, second Emperor of the Thang dynasty, and the cipher of his reign. (Fig. 1.) Of the same antiquity no doubt, are the medals in honor of certain generals, on one side of which is a standing warrior, a lance, and the characters *Tsiáng Kün* above a square hole; on the reverse are four characters — *Yong Tông Wán Kwe*. (Fig. 2.) In this case it was clearly the intention of the designer to celebrate a series of conquests. Others have inscriptions which refer to victories won "in the East," or laud the general as "gentle in peace, terrible in war." On most of these we find a galloping horse, which sometimes bears a warrior.

The Soung dynasty, which put an end to the disorders of "the five little dynasties" (A. D. 960) and retained its power until 1115, — the epoch of the Tartar invasion, resisting them for forty-five years — perceived the necessity of rewarding those who were faithful to its interests, and gave them medals of silver as a token of recognition of service; these however were jetons rather than medals.

Upon its accession to power, the Ming dynasty, which expelled the Mongols, re-established the national authority and revived the ancient administrative organization. There are medals of that period which have reference to literary competitions. One of these pertains to the "president of the jury of eloquence," as shown by the character on the reverse; on its obverse is the cipher of the reign of Wu Tsoung y ti (1506). Another, size 42mm., with a round hole in the centre, has on its obverse the character *Fò* (happiness, or

good fortune) above, and a stag below, placed there because of the similarity in sound between the name of the animal and the word meaning happiness. The reverse has eight characters, showing that the successful competitor in the literary contest had obtained the title of *Tchoáng Yuen*, and was admitted to the rank of imperial counsellor.

For military service there are medals of honor, which in China correspond to those used for a similar purpose in Europe and America. These are made of a thin, oblong piece of hammered silver, with a ring for suspension. On this are two characters, signifying "Reward of Merit," which, incused on the reverse, appear in relief on the obverse. Again, there are certain pieces, no doubt also of an honorary character, giving the rules for good government. We note a round one, the obverse of which has four characters around a lozenge-shaped hole; only a part of the reverse inscription can now be deciphered, but enough remains to establish the royal origin of the medal.¹

Of the same class are medals with the cipher of Khang Hi, on the reverse of which is an inscription signifying "The empire under one sole ruler." Still another honorary medal was issued by Wu Tsong, eleventh Emperor of the Ming dynasty (1506-21), with the cipher of his reign. On the reverse of this piece is an ornamental border enclosing two dragons upright and facing; at the top is the "precious jewel," or "pearl." (Fig. 3.) The dragon was an ancient type when this was issued, having been in use from the twelfth or thirteenth century, — as was said by M. Marcel Guieysse, in 1903, when he presented to the Ethnographic Society in Paris, a decoration or medal which had been awarded to Father Leboucq at the suggestion of the Viceroy of Pe-tche-li. This medal was given for services rendered in the operations against the rebels of the "Society of the White Water Lily" (*Pé Lien Kiao*), during the reign of Tông Tchê (1862-74). Its face has *Tá Tsín*, the vocabulary of the dynasty, but not the cipher of the reign; and words meaning "Imperial Gift." On the reverse are two dragons with the "pearl" between their heads (as described on the last mentioned piece), whence the name of "Blue Pearl" given by M. Guieysse to this decoration.

This reverse was adopted by the Court of Peking for the commemorative medal presented to the principal Europeans who took part in the capture of Nankin (July, 1864), in the Tai Ping rebellion; it was cast in gold, or more frequently in silver, of pure metal without alloy, and worn suspended by a yellow ribbon; as it was given to only about one hundred and forty officers of the various marine forces present, it is now a great rarity.

¹ Its planchet has a projecting piece at the top, medal could be worn suspended by a ribbon. — ED.
which was perhaps intended to be pierced, so that the

In 1881 the Emperor, following Western custom, created an Order known as "The Double Dragon." It consists of five grades, of which the first three have each three classes. The dragon figures on many of the "objects of art," of China, Japan and Annam. It appears on the imperial standard, on the pinnacles of palaces and temples, and on the ceremonial robes of prominent officials, etc. Its meaning on medals may interest the reader.

In its traditional form the Chinese dragon is depicted with the body of a serpent covered with scales; on its back is a spiny ridge, indented here and there; its tail, sometimes ending in a single point and sometimes forked, is long and curling; on its head there are protuberances or horns, and it has a bushy mane; its clumsy muzzle is adorned with a moustache, and its widely-opened jaws display its teeth and tongue; sometimes when facing, its head has an almost human aspect. Where the four legs join the body are tufts of hair. Its toes have claws, and vary in number according to fixed rules; the imperial dragon's paw has five; the dragons borne by high officials four, and those by an inferior grade three, or perhaps but two. Sometimes there are none, the feet disappearing in the clouds on which the dragon rests. This creature symbolizes celestial power, strength from on high, in opposition to the tiger, the type of brute force or terrestrial power; the two signify Heaven and Earth.

In representations of the dragon there are significant attitudes, which are also determined by fixed rules. Standing on clouds it is the emblem of the sovereign, the "Son of Heaven," the watchful guardian of order in human affairs; in strenuous motion it personifies the Supreme Power engaged in restoring disturbed harmony in the world. We may also find allusive allegories, sometimes political or social, sometimes pertaining to philosophic or religious subjects. Thus two dragons facing each other typify a conflict between two opposite principles or influences, as on the medals of the Pekin Court for presentation to Europeans, mentioned above. A dragon opposed to a tiger denotes welfare, intelligence, harmony, resisting their contrary vices. When the dragon is placed beneath the feet of Kwang Yn, the Virgin-Mother, it denotes goodness sustained by divine power. Moving upon a winged circle with a chaotic centre, it personifies the heavenly influence, the divine intelligence, separating the two primordial principles—*Yang* and *Yn*—of the universe [the "*grand absolu*"], and creating the world. At other times it is shown calmly dominating a globe or causing it to revolve without confusion, while insensibly pervading and controlling the two opposing principles; thus the world is created and moves upon its way. Two dragons in repose symbolize the harmony of things, social order, peace. If a jet springs from a dragon's mouth, it denotes the operation of the vivifying spirit, the creator, preserver, or renovating power. (See fig. 4.)

The interest which attaches to an investigation of the meaning of the various treatments of this traditional symbol is evident, and careful study is necessary to discover their true interpretation; this is especially the case in any attempt to trace the origin of medals of this class, the circumstances which led to their issue, and the intention of their designer.

On a medal of Khang Hi (1662-1722) we see a phenix with the imperial five-clawed dragon, and—an exceptional case—this piece bears the name of the mint, Pao Chuan, at Peking, where it was coined. From this mint, the most important in Peking and indeed in China, were issued before 1880 the medals of “the Dragon and the Phenix,” or “the Two Dragons,” both of very imperfect workmanship, which were distributed as honorary gifts. On one of these we read “Love peace and you will attain happiness and long life.”

The phenix is the heraldic emblem of the Empress, as the dragon is that of the Emperor. In Chinese poetry we find frequent allusion to the union of the sexes, especially in connection with the phenix, which also holds the second place among the four symbolic animals. Ancient legends assure us that the appearance of this wonderful bird invariably presages the coming of virtuous rulers. The form in which it is usually depicted resembles that of a pheasant and a peacock, and in paintings it is adorned with five brilliant colors, emblematic of the five cardinal virtues—humanity, justice, love of order and national customs, integrity, and good faith.¹

In the class with these ideal devices, and especially the medals having two dragons face to face, should be placed a very beautiful piece finely finished with the burin, which was given in 1874 by the Chinese government to Messrs. Giequel, de Segonzac, Dr. Poujade and other gentlemen who erected the arsenal at Fuh Chau. These medals, of gold or silver according to the rank of the recipient, bear within a kind of quadrate border the following devices:—Obverse, Two five-clawed dragons, erect, one on either side, and the “jewel” near the upper edge, together with the vocable of the reigning dynasty and characters signifying “Medal of gold [or silver] conferred by imperial order.” Reverse, Fuh Chau (the name of the city where the arsenal was built), and characters meaning “For merit in the successful creation of the maritime arsenal.” Each medal was accompanied with an eulogistic diploma signed by the Imperial Commissioner, the Viceroys of the two Provinces Fo-Kien and Tché-Kiang, Marshal Wen, and the Governor of Fo-Kien. (Fig. 4.)

In the list of honorary medals should also be included certain pieces having the imperial cipher on the obverse, and wishes for the happiness of the recipient on the reverse, which were occasionally distributed in the palace.

¹ As delineated on the medals it is difficult to see any “form or comeliness” in this remarkable bird.—ED.



Fig. 8. Obv.



Fig. 8. Rev.



Fig. 9. Obv.



Fig. 9. Rev.

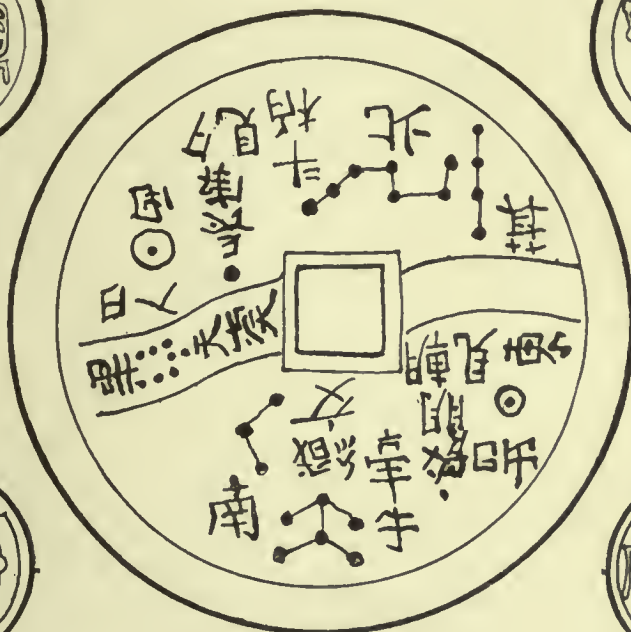


Fig. 10.



Fig. 12. Obv.



Fig. 12. Rev.



Fig. 11. Obv.



Fig. 11. Rev.

2. The second class, medals or rather plaques or identifying jetons, are quite numerous. These are of very ordinary style and metal, and need no special description. They are small discs of silver, tin or lead, which serve as tickets or passes. Their devices have so little connection with our subject that we merely mention them without further explanation.

3. The third class — religious pieces, talismans, amulets, astrological medals, etc., and usually called Temple medals, are interesting on different grounds. Their number and variety defy any attempt to catalogue them, and they are everywhere constantly increasing. Some have representations of fabulous creatures believed to be endowed with mysterious powers; some have animals and plants to which are attributed particular virtues, or the names of which, either by similarity of sound or by tradition, recall some virtue or blessing; on others are figured beneficent stars or constellations, of various influences, etc. These exemplify popular beliefs, superstitions or prejudices; in a word they are regarded as bringing "good-luck."

Chinese writers on numismatics claim that the first pieces of this class should be attributed to a monk to whom they give the name of Tchín Voù, and call the medals *Tsuên Pa Kouá*.¹ This monk, who had gone into solitary retirement, saw one day, as we are told, a divine infant descending from heaven, who gave him a sword which had power to drive away evil genii or demons, and who also promised him that all his prayers should be granted. Returning to the world, Tchín Voù announced the good news; he met with great success among the simple people, and scattered his medals or talismans far and wide. Their use, in divers forms, has been perpetuated ever since, and they are adapted to a multitude of purposes. For instance, they are suspended about the necks of children whose sleep is troubled, or are hung up in a house to guard the inmates against witchcraft, etc.

There is a fine piece on the obverse of which are the symbolic animals of the Chinese zodiac,² and beneath each is inscribed its name. On the reverse are the *Pa Kouá*, the eight trigrams of Fou-Hi. (Fig. 5.) On another medal we find these trigrams over characters which give the significance of each group; on this medal however, for a reason involving certain philosophic ideas, the discussion of which cannot be undertaken here, the signs are placed in a different order from the orthodox arrangement. (Fig. 6.)

Briefly, if we go back to the most ancient creeds of the Chinese people, the symbols of which are preserved on their religious medals, we shall find a circle — a figure having neither beginning nor end — typifying "*the soul of*

¹ The *Pá Kouá* medals bear a series of groups of trigrams or sets of three lines, single or divided, each group having a distinct meaning. These groups are explained and illustrated on the next page. — E.D.

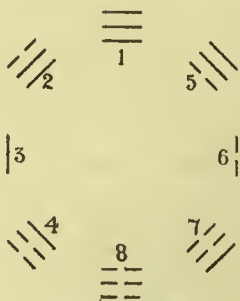
² These animals are the rat, buffalo, tiger, cat (*mão*), dragon, serpent, horse, buck, ape, cock, dog and pig. — E.D.

the universe," which fills all space. This is the incommensurable force, the indefinable principle, the only power capable of giving birth to ideas, the origin of all forms and of all appearances. The philosopher Lao Tseu contented himself with calling it *Tao*; and Confucius, *Chang-ti*. Within the circle is a mass of atoms, a chaos of incessant motion, in which the atoms may be seen to group themselves together according to their affinities, and the rotary movement become lateral. From this result two moving masses, distinct, yet little by little penetrating each other. These are *Yang*, which is Spirit, the stronger principle, masculine, active, and luminous, and *Yn*, Matter, the weaker principle, feminine, passive and obscure, but both active in the moral and physical world. The figure symbolizing this idea is represented on medals as in the cut above. In this we see spiritual and material forces in just measure and exact proportion, in an eternal movement — in Life.

But Fou-Hi, that legendary Emperor who, according to Chinese annals, lived in the year 3468 B. C., on the shores of the upper Hoang-Ho, devised a new symbolic form of these two primordial principles; he represented the first by a short continuous line, and the second by a broken one. Arranging these in groups of three, and combining them by certain modifications transmitted to us in his philosophical system, he created *Pa Kouá*, as figured on "orthodox" medals. These signs are thus interpreted:

— 1, Heaven.	2, Marshes.	3, Fire.	4, Thunderbolts.
5, Winds.	6, Water.	7, Mountain.	8, Earth.

It will be seen that the signs opposite each other have opposite meanings,—Heaven and Earth: Mountains and Marshes: Fire and Water: Thunderbolts and Winds. Together they form a symbol of philosophic and religious ideas, the discussion of which would be foreign to this paper.



The *Pa Kouá*.

Chinese philosophers find various meanings in this symbol. By it they construct their zodiac, indicating the seasons of the year. Between the sign *Yang*, which represents the summer solstice, and the sign *Yn*, the winter solstice, they place in order the other seasons. They also see in it a synthesis of the course of destiny of the Spiritual force in the soul of humanity — pure, absolute, in the superior sign *Yang*, but gradually descending into Matter, *Yn*, until it loses itself, but not completely, — for we find it extricating itself little by little, until by a progressive evolution it regains its pure original.¹

¹ Those who would investigate the abstruse ideas of Chinese philosophy and the interpretation of the mystical significance of these trigrams should consult the interesting study by Janneau, which follows his transcription into Roman letters of the Annamite poem "Lue Văn Tiên" (Challamel the elder, 1873).

The *Pa Kouá* is also used in divination, being consulted in important matters, and in incantations and exorcisms.

On the reverse of the medal shown in figure 6 we find a formula (no doubt one of those alluded to by Tchin Voù, the monk mentioned above) for invoking the beneficent powers and exorcising evil spirits. Medals with the *Pa Kouá* often have large projections at their top, by which they are suspended. One (Fig. 7) has on its reverse wishes for good omens. We might multiply examples of talismanic medals bearing the triple groups of *Fou-Hi*, but will mention only one more; this has a round central hole; on the obverse is a man stopping a lion by showing him the *Pa Kouá* (Fig. 8); the reverse has eight characters encircled by conventional clouds and stars, which signify wishes for wealth and honors. At the New Year's festivals these characters are seen inscribed on strips of red or orange paper which are placed at the doors of houses, or attached to closets, coffers, etc., as a protection; in the latter case they are combined in two groups, four in each.

The celestial sword already mentioned as given to Tchin Voù, also figures on Temple medals. One of them (Fig. 9) has on its obverse characters denoting a promise of omnipotence, and on the reverse the sword, a dragon, a tortoise, and the constellation Ursa Major. Others have the zodiacal signs, as well as the *Pa Kouá*, with various reverses. For example, one of them has two dragons vaguely outlined around a central round hole, and six circles bearing benefic inscriptions, such as "long life," "riches," etc.

On the medals classed as astronomic pieces, we find not only the constellation of Ursa Major, as on figure 9, but some other constellation or perhaps isolated stars, with their names; to these certain influences are assigned. Others have phases of the moon. It is well known that in remote antiquity the Chinese possessed a very extensive and exact knowledge of astronomy; more than two thousand years before the Christian era they were able to predict eclipses with exactness. Father Gaubil, in his "History of Chinese Astronomy," calls attention to the fact that they recorded an eclipse of the sun which occurred in the year 2155 B. C. Fou-Hi is regarded as the father of the primitive scientific astronomy, and credited with having adopted the first known calendar, which is based on the lunar year. But men of lesser attainments, and those regardless of the true purpose of astronomic study, have demanded what it could not give, and pretending to read the future by the aid of the heavenly bodies, have degraded it into astrology, like some in Western lands who profess to draw our horoscopes. Thus the constellation *Tû vi* is said to predict high positions and dignities, and the star *Khôi tinh* foretells the result of examinations; and so of others.

The number of astronomical medals is not very large ; one showing a portion of the celestial firmament traversed by the " Milky Way," and inscriptions relating to stars, is of romantic interest. The characters *Tong*, *Sy*, *Nhâ* and *Pe* mark the cardinal points. Two isolated stars enclosed in circles will be noticed, one on each side of the Milky Way. Janneau, in a note added to his transcription of the Annamite poem *Lue Vàn Tiên*, gives a legend concerning these stars which is characteristically Chinese. Chú'c Nu', the granddaughter of the Lord of Heaven, spent a part of each day in embroidering a piece of cloth to adorn the robe of her divine ancestor. She was the bride of Kiên Ngu'u, and her affection for her husband was so strong that it caused her to forget her filial duty, and neglect her task. For this the Master of Heaven resolved to punish her. Separating the pair, he exiled one of them to one bank of the Milky Way (the River Hán Giang), and the other to the opposite side, permitting them to meet but once a year, on the seventh day of the seventh lunar month. On that day all the ravens in the world assembled and constructed a bridge across the heavenly river ; Chú'c Nu' was thus enabled to rejoin her husband, and the ravens, whom the lovers had vainly sought on earth at other times, reappeared on this day with their heads deprived of feathers, which had been destroyed while carrying the material for constructing the bridge. While the couple were thus united all prayers addressed to Chú'c Nu' were granted. For this reason on the evening of the seventh day of the seventh month one sees young maidens on the threshold of their homes endeavoring to thread a needle in the twilight, hoping, if they succeed, to obtain great skill in needlework and embroidery, while at the same time they offer prayers that they may soon be united to the lover of their choice. (Fig. 10.)

Janneau thinks that this fanciful tradition has some relation to the planet Mars, which annually passes through the constellation *Gemini*, at a period which varies within certain limits, but approximates closely to the date fixed by the legend.

There are numerous other medals of this class — talismans, amulets or *fetiches*, of a great variety of types. The devices on those which have their origin in the temples very often bear constellations (which recall the time when astronomy was a matter of religion), or images of various divinities ; of the latter, *Kwang-Yn* is held in the greatest veneration and most commonly invoked. Others have on their obverses prognostics of good-fortune, riches, long life, a numerous posterity, or perhaps moral precepts, relating to one's duty to his family, and the like. Two or three of these will serve as examples. (Fig. 11) Obverse, A dragon, phenix, lion and tortoise. Reverse, Characters which express wishes for the greatest happiness to the possessor of the piece.

Another obverse displays a balance in perfect equilibrium; from one end of the beam is suspended a heavy weight; from the other hangs a tablet or escutcheon, inscribed with two words expressing the hope that the wishes of the possessor may be fulfilled; its reverse has a prayer for his prosperity and the daily increase of his wealth. (Fig. 12.) Still another has on either side five compartments in which the character *Fo* is five times repeated, symbolizing the "five felicities," which to the Chinese are wealth, nobility, a numerous posterity, long life and good fortune. Of this curious class, of various forms, and usually with a hole or some provision by which to hang it on the person, the last to be mentioned are the amulet medals inscribed with the ordinary invocations for blessings on the possessor, and which are frequently placed in graves as an offering to the spirits of the departed.

4. The mereaux or jetons of Chinese origin have been discussed in a Report made by the writer to the Minister of Finance in 1901, in which the coins now or formerly in circulation in Siam were described.¹ Further reference to them here seems unnecessary. We have alluded to but one of the numerous Asiatic countries to which Chinese emigration tends, but the same conditions obtain in Singapore, Malaysia, and others. In many cases the jetons of this class are rather to be regarded as tokens of value than as medals; they are in very common use in gambling houses,² and as they often bear Chinese characters seem to require mention here. They are of copper, porcelain, and sometimes even of glass, and upwards of a thousand are known to the writer. Made without any restriction, issued and used by individuals, they represent different values; some serve as certificates that the bearer has paid duties, and may be permitted to pass. They are usually made by hand, and are often remarkable for their workmanship; they are of small dimensions, and round or polygonal in shape; some represent coins, others have merchants' marks, insects, fishes, stars and other fanciful devices. On the copper jetons, some of which have a central hole, we find the image of some animal, a Chinese character, or occasionally even Roman letters, which however have no meaning. The porcelain pieces and those of enamelled earthen-ware, faience and glass, are decorated with various colors, and have devices representing beetles, crabs, fishes, birds, vegetables and even human subjects, as for example a crowned head of Victoria, as seen on East Indian coins.

5. In the fifth class we place the "spintrienne" medals, which are not very widely distributed, but are found in special localities. They are of course the work of disreputable people,³ and are not publicly used. The devices they bear are such as to forbid further description.

¹ This paper was printed in the *Journal* for October, 1902. — ED.

² Many evidently correspond to the "chips" used by card players. — ED.

THE ORIGINS OF COINAGE.

BY M. JEAN N. SVORONOS.

FOURTH PAPER. TRANSLATED FOR THE JOURNAL.

THE ANCHORS OF CYPRUS.

IF we accept the statements of Hesychius, who says that the Cypriotes called their triobols "anchors,"¹ we may consider that these anchors, like the axes, etc., described in previous articles, also belong to that class of ancient money, the pieces of which derived their names from some characteristic form. As no ancient money of Cyprus (and certainly no triobol) bears the type of an anchor, Six has believed that we should conclude that the coins called anchors were something very different from ordinary money;² Babelon, on the other hand, thinks there were very ancient pieces of a primitive epoch, and of small size, which were anchor-shaped, having flukes or recurving arms; for it is impossible that the anchor of any vessel, however small, should have had only the value of a triobol, as Hesychius tells us. The skiff of Charon, for example, required a "little anchor" of five drachmae.³ He believes it almost certain that these Cyprian monetary anchors, usually made of copper, were subdivisions of the Cyprian axes, which we have already discussed.⁴

Mr. Hill has accepted⁵ the opinion of Babelon, and for my own part I see nothing improbable in it. Indeed, I find that the Cyprians also gave the name of anchors to the small pruning knives with which the farmers trimmed their vines⁶ and to the hooks on the end of the poles or staves which they used in gathering figs,⁷ — tools as useful to the ancient husbandmen as their *axes* or *spits*.⁸ The value of one of these small pruning hooks, or of such a hook upon a pole, was certainly not more than a triobol. I accept this opinion [as to anchor or hook-shaped pieces] with some reserve, since in historic times the coins of the Seleucid kings were in general circulation in Cyprus, and their small silver pieces bore the type of an anchor.⁹ It is therefore quite possible that the reference in Hesychius applies to one of those coins, but I must confess that Babelon's opinion seems to me the more probable one, — that is, that the term applies to some primitive piece, which received its name because of its shape.

1 Compare Bekker, *Λεξ. ῥητ.*, p. 209.

2 Six, *Du classement des monnaies cypriotes*: *Rev. Num.* (Paris), 1883, p. 261, note.

3 Compare Lucian, *Νεκρ. Διάλογοι* 4, and *Κατάπλους* 1.

4 Babelon, *Les origines de la monnaie*, p. 75. — See also his *Traité des monnaies*, I, p. 514, and the *Journal*, XLIII, p. 37, *et seq.*

5 British Museum Catalogue, *Cyprus*, p. xxii.

6 Theophrastus, *Περὶ φυτῶν αἰτίων*, 3, 2, 3.

6 "Ἀγκυρα ἢ ἀγκύρισμα: Suidas, *sub voce*, Ἀγκύρισμα, "σκεῦος ἀγριωτικὸν σύκων" [a hook, a rustic tool for (gathering) figs], and Hesychius, Ἀγκυρα (ἐν) ἢ τὰ σύκα λαμβάνουσιν [the hook by means of which they take figs].

7 See the *Journal*, XLIII, p. 141 *et seq.* — ED.

8 See the British Museum Catalogue, *The Seleucid Kings of Syria*, pl. II, 1, 2. — Babelon, *Les rois de Syrie*, pp. 9, 10, Nos. 56, 58, pl. II, 10-12.

THE FISHES OF OLBIA.

The very curious copper coins of two cities very distant from the centre of Greek civilization, namely Olbia, situated on the banks of the rivers Hypanis and Borysthenes,¹ and the Gallic city of Nemausus (now Nîmes), are the only ones that differ in their form from all other coins of historic times. These coins may be considered as relics of the primitive custom of using for the purposes of money the chief product of a country, and of giving to their pieces of metal, when first used as money, a form which corresponded to the articles the metal represented, and an equivalent value.



The coins of Olbia, a Milesian colony and a great commercial emporium, had the form of fishes, and were of two sizes; the larger of these bore instead of a device, the inscription APIXO, and the smaller, ΘΤ. Numismatists, considering the great abundance of fish in the Scythian waters in the neighborhood of Olbia, and the famous commerce of its inhabitants, who dealt largely in salted fish,² have thought that these pieces had a certain connection with the exports of fish from that country; that the inscription ΘΤ made the coin on which it appeared the equivalent of a tunny-fish (Θύννος), and APIXO denoted the value of a salted fish (τάριχος), or that of a basket full of fish (ἄριχος).

The late Von Sallet,³ who advocated this opinion, thought, because of the small size of these pieces, that they were not true coins, but rather commercial tokens having a monetary value. He supposed that the municipality of Olbia, desiring to establish a monopoly of the sale of fish, or at least to maintain a supervision of the business, since fish was the common and most important article of food used by its people, issued these pieces, having the value of a single fish, or of a basket of fish, and made it obligatory for purchasers to use them, when they came to the markets of that city. This ingenious theory, however correctly based, cannot be accepted in all its details, for that these were true coins, and not tokens, is evident, since Olbia struck coins in the customary round form, bearing the same inscriptions. Then again that

¹ Olbia, according to Stephanus of Byzantium, was a city of European Sarmatia, near the mouth of the Borysthenes, where it empties into the Euxine; other writers place it at some distance from the sea, near the junction of the Hypanis (now the Bog) with the Borysthenes; the latest of its ancient names was that of the river, which it received after that of Olbia was discontinued. Kudak, a small place near the old emporium, is all that is left of the ancient city. The "fish money" seems to confirm the statement of Stephanus. — ED.

² See Strabo's description of Olbia.

³ See *Zeitschrift für Numismatik*, X (1883), pp. 144-147, and an article in *Beschreib. der Ant. Münzen*, I, p. 17, by the same author. The first to express this opinion (whose name Sallet did not mention) was Köhler, in his work *De Historia et Antiquitatibus Piscationum Ponticarum*, p. 425. See also A. Preller, *Programme de l'Université de Dorpat* (July-December, 1842), pp. 10-12.

their legends ΘΤ and ΑΡΙΧΘ do not signify θύ(ννος) and τάριχος or ἄρρικος, is also shown by the fact that we find the inscriptions ΠΑΤΣ and ΙΣΤ on pieces belonging to the same series, which clearly proves that all these legends denote the names of the mint-masters who coined them.

The opinion of Babelon¹ seems to me to be more correct. He calls attention to the fact that in many countries not yet civilized, where the greater part of their wealth consisted in fish, in which their seas abounded, these were used as a monetary unit. In Iceland, for example, where the chief product of the islanders was dried fish, that article of food was used as money. An edict issued between 1413 and 1426 B. C., and which was in force for many centuries, fixes the value of certain articles as follows²:—

A horse-shoe	20	dried fish.
A pair of women's slippers	3	" "
A pair of leather shoes	4	" "
A barrel of pure butter	120	" "
A half litre of tallow	5	" "
A tun of wine	100	" " etc., etc.

In the official regulations of the Newfoundland fisheries, published August 18, 1825, fish is specified as money to be used for paying salaries and for purchasing supplies for the fishermen. It is therefore natural to conclude that fish served as a means of exchange in the fishing towns which adjoined Olbia, and that in the course of time these were replaced by coins having the shape of fishes, the meaning of which would be the more readily understood by the barbarous tribes doing business with the people of that city.³

THE HAMS OF NEMAUSUS.

Better known than the Olbian coins are those remarkable pieces like a ham, issued by the Gallic city of Nemausus, an important town of Narbonensian Gaul, a colony of Marseilles and the metropolis of the Arecomisci, now called Nîmes. These coins, commonly known as "boars' feet," were struck on copper planchets which had the form of a ham with a projection ending in the foot of a pig;⁴ they were stamped with dies bearing the ordinary devices on the coins of that city at the time of the Roman conquest, especially those issued from 29 to 14 B. C., the period of Augustus, when Nemausus was a Roman colony.

¹ *Les origines de la monnaie*, pp. 8 and 83.

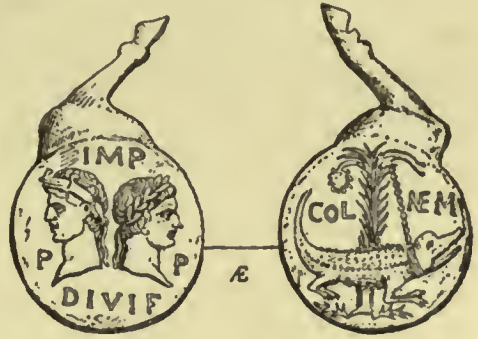
² Ridgeway, *The Origin of Metallic Currency and Weight Standards*, p. 9.

³ Here we may remind the reader that the French give the name of salmons to the ingots of their mines. That the Greeks called the ingots from their copper mines "dolphins" (Hill, *Handbook*, p. 3:—Ardaillon, *Les mines de Laurion*, p. 111), rests upon a doubtful in-

terpretation of a legend by Homolle (British Museum Catalogue, 1890, p. 403, and 1891, p. 128). The "dolphin" of this inscription seems rather to have been an ornament of that form. The so-called "dolphins,"—large balls of iron or lead, used in naval battles to sink the enemy's vessels,—have no connection with our subject.

⁴ F. Lenormant, *La monnaie dans l'antiquité*, I, p. 33.

Their singular shape has excited a lively interest among numismatists and archaeologists, who, even to the present time, have sought in vain to find the reason for their form, their meaning, or the purpose for which they were struck. M. Ant. C. Goudard, a French *savant*, has devoted much research to the problem, and has obtained the opinions of many numismatists in various countries, which he has printed from time to time in four essays.¹ In these works giving the results of his labors with full details (published in 1880-93), he has included not only the theories furnished in response to his inquiries, but also those of all other students who have written on the subject since 1751. It would require several pages to give even a condensed summary of the various conjectures which have been advanced.



After a careful study of the results of M. Goudard's labors, I may say here that so far as the *form* of these pieces is concerned, all numismatists are now agreed in the opinion that they represent a ham,² though at first some thought the projection was the foot of a stag. As to the reason for this, and the purpose for which they were issued, most scholars, in consideration of the fact that many were found near the celebrated Fountain of Nîmes, have thought them to be votive offerings dedicated to Artemis, or to the nymph of that fountain. Those who cast these offerings into its waters, sought the benefit of its healing powers, or prayed for a blessing on their piggeries, and for protection for their herds of swine from threatened dangers. Others again have supposed that their peculiar form was a matter of accident, with no special religious meaning; or that they were amulets or tokens, entrance jetons, symbols, pieces having some votive character, pieces alluding to some Celtic war, coins commemorating some local ceremony, etc.

Unfortunately all the exhaustive labors of M. Goudard have accomplished no definite solution, or even suggested a probable one, as he has himself remarked,³ and in this conclusion those who have reviewed his works, since he published his last essay, have agreed.⁴ Briefly, the prevailing opinions seem

¹ *Notice sur les médailles dites Pieds de sanglier*, Toulouse, 1880, 8vo, pp. 76, with three plates:—*Supplément à la Notice*, etc., Toulouse, 1882, pp. 94, with two plates:—*Appendice au Supplément*, etc., Toulouse, 1884, pp. 80, with two plates:—*Monographie des monnaies frappées à Nîmes*, Toulouse, 1893, pp. 110, with nine plates:—L. Lacroix, *Les médailles de Nîmes au pied de sanglier*, Agen, 1885.

² On this point the Marquis Lagoy wrote, "They are

the ham and leg of a boar;" M. Ch. Robert said, "The leg of a boar," and M. Lenormant, "In the form of a ham, with the foot of a pig."

³ See p. 44 of Goudard's *Monograph*: "The true purpose of these singular medals remains undetermined."

⁴ *Rev. Num.*, 1895, p. 131: "We do not think that the solution of the problem has yet been certainly discovered." See *Revue Archéol.*, New series, 21st year, XL, p. 190.

to be that these pieces were votive gifts, made for that purpose, rather than coins—for nothing of the kind has ever circulated as coins; that their stamps were intended to indicate a monetary value, and that, following some ancient tradition, they had been offered to the nymph of the fountain of Nîmes.¹ Mr. Hill, the eminent English numismatist, and the last to attack the problem, supposes that they were struck with some religious end in view: that when one wished to make an offering from his sty, he substituted for the animal itself a piece of money, the form of which represented that of the sacrifice he proposed to offer.²

Without accepting any of the foregoing theories, I believe that we should explain these singular pieces in the same manner as those of Olbia, discussed above, and the only ancient coins with which they can be compared. We have seen that the fish-shaped Olbian coins originated in the primitive custom of using the chief product of that country—fish—in payment of value received, or as a monetary unit. We may therefore infer that in Gaul the same custom also obtained, and that a salted ham was a monetary unit. Evidence from ancient writers sustains this conclusion, which I have reached after a careful study of these little pieces.

According to Strabo, the chief food of the Gauls was the salted meat of swine.³ Their country was full of wild boars, which were noted for their size and strength. The Gauls, more than any other people, had the largest and most valuable establishments for raising swine, and these were so numerous (as that geographer tells us) that they supplied not only Rome, but also the greater portion of Italy.⁴ Strabo further says (IV, 192), describing that part of Gaul traversed by the Aar, that from that territory the best hams were exported to Rome. Again, in speaking of the Ceretani, who live near the frontier of Gallic Iberia, he says that the people there cure excellent hams, as celebrated as those of Cantabria, which bring them a great deal of money: compare also Martial (Epigram XIII, 54, 55); still another authority⁵ tells us that "the best of all hams were those of Gaul." We know that at the present time many French cities are famous for their hams. In Paris, the oldest of

¹ F. Lenormant, *La monnaie dans l'antiquité*, as cited above.

² See Hill, *A Handbook of Greek and Roman Coins*, p. 3.

³ Strabo, IV, 197: "The Gauls subsist principally on meat, and all kinds of flesh, especially that of swine, which they eat both fresh and salted. Their swine live in the fields and surpass in height, strength and swiftness. . . . They have sheep and swine in such abundance that they supply *saga* and salted pork in plenty, not only to Rome, but to most parts of Italy." [Hamilton's translation, I, p. 399: *Saga* were cloaks of coarse woolen cloth, often with the nap left on, and usually worn by soldiers. — Ed.] Compare also Diodorus, V, 352 and 355: "The Gauls make abundant

use of the flesh of animals which they raise" [as distinguished from the beasts of the chase].

⁴ During the reign of Theodosius (A. D. 379–395) "for five months in the year," says Gibbon, "a regular allowance of bacon was distributed to the poorer citizens, and the annual consumption of the capital, at a time when it was much declined from its former lustre, was ascertained by an edict of Valentinian the Third, at 3,628,000 pounds. See *Novell.*, I, tit. xv. This law was published at Rome June 29, A. D. 452." By a law of Theodosius a piece of gold (eleven shillings) was equivalent to eighty pounds of bacon; *Cod. Theod.*, VIII, tit. iv. At this period however, Lucania supplied a considerable quantity of this allowance. — Ed.

⁵ Athenaeus, IV, 657.

the markets, still existing, is the "Ham Market," originally known as the "*Foire aux lard*" (or Market for bacon).

Nîmes was rich not only in boars and swine,¹ as is shown by its coins (which bear the Greek word ΝΑΜΑΣΑΤΩΝ and have a hog for their principal type²), but it was situated at the junction of two great commercial routes; by one of these its people carried to Rome the products of Central Gaul upon the Rhone, at the mouth of which dwelt the Arecomisci; by the other route, of which Nîmes was the key,³ came the products of Iberia. When we consider that the Gauls, following the example of other ancient peoples, used in primitive times the salted meat of swine, and especially hams, as a measure of value and for monetary purposes, it is by no means improbable that the people of Nîmes, a great commercial centre, gave to their copper money, at a much later period and for the same reason as the Olbians, the form of their most ancient standard of exchange, for which in the course of time they substituted coins.

All that I have said does not conflict with the fact that many of these singular pieces have been found in the famous old fountain at Nîmes.⁴ Since we know that it was once customary among the Greeks, the Romans and the Gauls, to throw money into their springs and sacred lakes,⁵ as votive offerings, and to choose for the purpose, in the historic period, the rude primeval pieces of metal used as money, or the primitive metallic coins, whence comes, as Mommsen has noted,⁶ the Latin phrase *stipem jacere* [to throw an offering], we may reasonably suppose that the form of the merchandise used for primeval money among the Gauls was intentionally given to these pieces of Nîmes, because they were struck especially to serve as offerings to the infernal gods, who presided over fountains and lakes.

This theory seems to me to be very probable. It is a matter of general knowledge that the pig, especially, was the animal used for expiatory sacrifices to the infernal gods. This is clearly shown by the ceremonies of the Eleusinian mysteries and by many other ancient sources,⁷ and in particular by

1 J. F. Perrot, *Lettres sur Nîmes et le Midi*, I, p. 19 (Nîmes, 1840).

2 A. Goudard, *Monographie des monnaies*, etc., pp. 33, 34, pl. III, No. 14.

3 Strabo, V. 187:—See also Titus Livy, XXI–XXVI, where we find it stated that the Arecomisci opposed the crossing of the Rhone by Hannibal.

4 Goudard, *Notice* (*loc. cit.*), p. 59, "Many have been found in the basin of this fountain."

5 Pausanias, I, 34, 4:—Strabo, IV, 188. The latter, quoting Pausanias, says:—"The country abounding in gold, and the inhabitants being superstitious . . . hid their treasures . . . the [sacred] lakes in particular affording them a hiding place for depositing their gold and silver bullion. When the Romans obtained possession, they sold these lakes, and many of the pur-

chasers found therein solid masses of silver." [Hamilton's translation, I, 280.] On the great number of coins found in the basins of springs and fountains, see F. Lenormant, *La monnaie dans l'antiquité*, p. 29, *et seq.*:—Babelon, *Traité des monnaies*, I, pp. 673, 674, and especially Frazer, *Pausanias*, II, pp. 474, 475, where he discusses at length the very common custom of the sick, both among ancient and modern nations, of throwing coins into springs, rivers and lakes.

6 *Histoire de la monnaie romaine* (translated by Blacas), I, p. 174.

7 Preller-Robert, *Griech. Mythol.*, p. 796, 2.—Æschylus, *Eumen.*, 293, "καθαυούς χοιροκτόνους" [by the purifying sacrifices of swine].—Schol., *Aristoph. Ranae*, 338.—Ovid, *Fasti* I, 349, etc.

a curious Greek custom, — and as every scholar knows, the southern Gauls adopted many of their customs from that people. During the rites of the Thesmophoria [an ancient festival in honor of Demeter and Persephone commemorating the abduction of the latter by Pluto] women threw young pigs, while still alive, into wells, ditches and lagoons.¹ There they left them for a long time until entirely decomposed, and then, drawing off the water, they carried away all that the reptiles in the ditches had not devoured. It is quite possible, therefore, that the people of Nîmes, following some very early custom, threw into their sacred fountain, in place of swine, these singular pieces; for in ancient times this was a common practice among the poorer classes, when offering sacrifices. Those who were unable to bring oxen, sheep, etc., for that purpose, presented as a substitute a likeness of the animal, but which had only a trivial value.

I preface what I have to say further on this subject, by quoting the words of Strabo: — “I do not pretend that I am absolutely right; in questions of this kind probability must suffice.” Yet I fear I may even depart from probability when I add the following theory, which has strongly impressed itself upon my mind. We know that in every language (as we have seen in these papers by the words used signifying money) there are evident traces of the custom of giving to coins names derived from the primitive money. For example, the words *pecunia*, *ρῦπια*, *fee*, etc. It seems probable therefore, that the French language has also preserved similar traces of the primeval Gallic custom of employing the flesh of swine in the place of money, of which we may perhaps find evidence in the two common sayings “He has not a sou,” and “He has not a liard.” As we know, the word liard denotes a very small copper coin, a sub-division of the sou, having scarcely the value of a centime. According to Littré the etymology of this word is as yet unknown. May I then be permitted to suggest that originally it was identical with the word *lard* (which has lost its final d) — the layer of hard fat just under the skin of swine. The saying “He has not a liard” would then be applied in the beginning to a very poor man, one who has not even the least morsel of salt pork which he can use as money.²

Again, the word *sou*, identified with the French words *solz* and *sols*, the Spanish *suelto*, and the Portuguese *soldo*, is regarded by all as derived from the Latin *solidus*. Treading with great hesitation on ground with which I am not familiar, I venture to remark that the Latin word *solidus* always means a gold coin, while the French word *sou* was originally applied to *all* money,

¹ See an account of these ceremonies in *Schol. Luc.*, by Rhode in *Rhein. Mus.*, XXV, p. 545. [It will be remembered that the coins of Eleusis have the type of a sow. — Ed.].

² It should be mentioned that some French numismatists think that *liard* comes from the coins called *li hard* or *li hardis*.

gold, silver and copper, as well as to money of account. The word meant simply *money*. I may add that I find that Littré also says that *son* is by some authorities derived from the word *sô*, which again comes from the word *soue* — meaning, among the peasantry, a piggery, and which Littré would derive from the Latin *sus*, the Greek *σῦς* and *ῥς*, and the old German *sû*. All these words mean a pig. If the origin of the word *son* which I have suggested is the true one — and I hesitate, as I have already said, to claim that I am correct — we shall simply have a new example of the preservation in different languages of primitive words in historic times, words which serve to designate the chief product of a country used as money. All this will be considered by numismatists and French linguists more competent to decide than myself. I will only call attention to a further fact bearing on the subject; the ancient Greeks in place of using the saying "A heavy ox has walked on him," alluding to the primitive "money," used another which had a similar meaning — *ὅς παχὺς κείτ' ἐπὶ στόμα* [a fat hog lies on his mouth]. This shows that the pig, like the ox, had occasionally served the Greeks at an early period as a monetary unit. That the Romans also, in primeval days, utilized swine as money we know from ancient authorities which inform us that the hog was one of the types upon the first Roman coinage.² Speaking of Publicola's law against disobeying the consuls, the fine for its breach being five oxen and two sheep, Plutarch says "the value of a sheep was ten oboli; of an ox, one hundred, the Romans not using metallic money [in Publicola's time] to any extent, because they were rich in flocks and herds. To this day they call their substance *pecoulia* from *pecus*, cattle, their most ancient coins bearing the device of an ox, a sheep, or a hog, and their sons being distinguished with the names of Suilli, Bubulei, Caprarii and Porcii, derived from the names of such animals."

THE CROCODILE ON COINS OF NEMAUSUS.

THE *coins* of Nemausus, no less than the pieces discussed above by M. Svoronos, have also furnished an enigma to numismatists, because of the curious device for a coin of Gaul, of a crocodile chained to a palm tree, which appears on many of them. We learn from M. Alphonse de Witte, that a series of brochures on this coinage has lately been issued by M. G. Armadel. One of these discusses the numismatic puzzles upon them, and two others, entitled, "*La signification du crocodile de Nîmes*," and "*Encore le crocodile de Nîmes*," are specially devoted to a study of this type. In these the author endeavors to show that while, as commonly believed, the design

¹ This proverb it will be remembered (See *Journal*, XLIII, p. 36) signifies that the person to whom it was

applied had been heavily bribed to keep silent. — ED.

² See Plutarch, *Public.*, II.

probably commemorates, officially, the Roman victories in Egypt, it also has a half-concealed allusion to Octavius, and his intrigues with Cleopatra.

The charming daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, who according to Alexandrian custom married first her eldest and then her youngest brother, is perhaps symbolized by the palm-tree, but whether the chained crocodile alludes to one of the Roman leaders, and if so, whether Julius Caesar, Mark Antony or Octavius Augustus be the one intended, must be a difficult problem to decide, with probabilities seemingly against the latter, if the story be true that fear of gracing his imperial triumph brought her to her despairing end. M.

THE "CROWN OF THE ROSE" OF HENRY THE EIGHTH.

IN Volume IV (1907) of the *British Numismatic Journal*, Mr. L. A. Lawrence published a new type of gold coin of Henry the Eighth which was known from documents, but not believed to be extant. Two examples, at least, of this rare variety have come to light, and one of them The American Numismatic Society now possesses through the kindness of Mr. J. Sanford Saltus. Mr. Lawrence describes the coin as follows: "Obverse, a shield bearing the arms of England and France quarterly; above it a crown, all within two inner circles, the innermost linear, the outer slightly dotted, which are pierced above by the ball and cross surmounting the crown. The mint-mark is a rose. Legend: HENRIC' II 8 x DEI x GRA' x REX x AGL' x Z x FRA'C' The stops are crosses, and there are two of these after each word of the legend except HENRIC', where there is only one, and FRA'C', where there is no stop. There are marks of contraction after HENRIC, GRA, AGL, FRAC and also after the A of the last word. The numeral has the Arabic form, 8. Reverse, a full-blown single rose of five petals; surrounding it four fleurs-de-lis arranged crosswise; between these alternately, a lion passant guardant, and the letter H crowned, all within inner circles as on the obverse. The mint-mark is a rose, and the legend HENRIC' x RVTILANS x ROSA x SINE x SPINA One cross and a mark of contraction after HENRIC, no stop after SPINA, and two crosses after each other word. [See plate.] The weight of the coin is 51 grains."

This coin has been identified by Mr. Lawrence as the "crown of the rose" which was ordered by a Proclamation of August 22, 1526, and in November of the same year either withdrawn or no longer coined because it was found inconvenient for calculation. The issue was occasioned by a reform measure designed to stem the outward flow of gold to Flanders and France whither it was attracted by higher prices due to scarcity of the metal in those countries. A royal edict prescribed that the French crown of the sun, then current in the

realm, and all other crowns of like weight and fineness should be accepted at four shillings and sixpence. "And whereas the crown of the sun was a strange coin, the King with the advice of his Council, thought fit that there should be a piece of gold of his own coin of like fineness, weight and goodness as the said crown of the sun, to be called the crown of the rose," etc. By raising the price of gold at home to the level of that in the neighboring countries, an attempt was made to check exportation, and later it was found expedient to put even an additional value on the current coins. The type of the reverse is new, and, in general arrangement, resembles that of the crown of the sun which it was intended to replace. The new denomination was, however, found awkward for calculation, and was succeeded by another crown which was called the crown of the double rose, of higher weight than the crown of the single rose, so as to be current for five shillings. Thus the comparatively short life of the "crown of the rose" fully accounts for its extreme rarity.

A. B.

OFFICIAL MEDAL OF THE NEWBURGH HUDSON-FULTON CELEBRATION.

ONE excellent object which the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission had in view in the issue of their Medal, described in the last number of the *Journal*, was to extend information to the schools and academies of the State as to the true significance of the celebration, by offering prizes for the best essays discussing the important consequences resulting from the discovery of the Hudson River, and the application of steam to navigation thereon. A goodly number of the official medals were required, two for each high school or academy competing being offered. The Celebration Committee of the City of Newburgh followed this plan, by a similar offer of the medal struck for that city, as prizes in several of its schools. As the interest in medals commemorating this celebration is so general we are glad to give the following description of the Newburgh medal, struck for this occasion, for which we are indebted to Mr. Frederick H. Keefe, the Secretary of the Newburgh Medal Committee.

The medal is of bronze, two inches in diameter, showing on the obverse a profile of the heads of Hudson and Fulton, with the word HUDSON to the left of Hudson's head and FULTON on the right side of that of Fulton. The relief has considerable depth; the edge of the medal is plain.

The reverse has as a central figure a female enthroned in a balcony over the Hudson River, with the inscription beneath it, NEWBURGH. In the upper part of this balcony appears the date, OCT. 1, 1909. The figure personifies

Newburgh in a welcoming attitude with the keys of the city in her uplifted hand; at her feet are models of the *Clermont* and *Half Moon*; on either side of her pedestal are excursion craft and war vessels. Newburgh is shown enthroned in mountains whose contour takes the appearance of Newburgh Bay, while in the distance is shown Polipel's Island, at the gateway to the Highlands and West Point.

Of the general medal, which was for distribution only as a souvenir to the official guests of the Newburgh Commission, one thousand were struck in bronze; two in silver with suitable engraving on the edge, one of which was for Governor Charles Evans Hughes, and the other for Capt. G. P. von Hecking Colenbrander, commander of the *Utrecht*; sixteen were in plated silver, two to be used by each of the eight Grammar Schools of the city as a prize for the best Hudson-Fulton essay. Five hundred medals from these dies were struck with a ring for suspension from a ribbon; these were to be used by the committees of the Celebration. Their badge consisted of the medal with a tri-colored ribbon in the Hudson-Fulton colors, with a bronze bar at the top containing an inscription designating the office held by the member, while the name of the committee was embossed on the ribbon in gold.

The models for the medals were designed by H. K. Bush-Brown, sculptor, a resident of Newburgh and member of the Newburgh Committee. The die-cutting and stamping were done by the Whitehead & Hoag Co. The dies are to be held for the committee at present, but will be destroyed as soon as it is positively known that their needs are satisfied.

ORIGIN OF THE WORD OBOLOS.

WE note in the last number of the *American Journal of Archaeology* an interesting item suggesting a different theory as to the origin of the word *Obolos*, when used as the name of a Greek coin. It mentions the fact that Mr. J. A. Montgomery has published "an Aramaic ostrakon from Nippur, in which the word *mobal* occurs. This seems to be the coin indicated by the abbreviation *m* in a number of Aramaic texts, and seems to be also the origin of the Greek word *obolos*, a small Attic coin, in value one-sixth of a drachma. In consideration of the digamma-like pronunciation of the Babylonian *m*, this etymology is perfectly natural. No Greek etymology for the word has yet been discovered."

This theory is interesting, inasmuch as it brings to the attention of scholars a curious coincidence, if nothing more; but we hesitate to accept the statement with which the note closes, in view of the derivation suggested by Svoronos (see *Journal*, XLIII, p. 142), based on his citations from several

ancient Greek authorities, which show that they explained its origin as from the Greek word *obelos*, a spit or goad, which is strongly supported by the discovery of the bundle of spits by Waldstein, described in his account of the excavations at the site of the Temple of Hera, and given in full by Svoronos, in his paper on the money of Lycurgus, printed in the last number of the *Journal*.

THE CENTENNIAL MEDAL

OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DIOCESE OF NEW YORK OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

THE Committee of The American Numismatic Society on the Publication of Medals have announced the addition of another Medal to those already issued, particulars concerning which will be found in their circular, printed below. The same Committee have in preparation a Medallic Memorial of President Cleveland, an engraving of which, together with the arrangements for its distribution which the Committee have in contemplation, will appear in the next issue of the *Journal*.

In commemoration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the establishment in 1808 of the Diocese of New York of the Roman Catholic Church, a medal has been designed by Mr. J. Edouard Roiné, of France, now a resident member of The American Numismatic Society, that in historical record and artistic value will take high rank in the Church medallurgy of the world.

The medal has been struck from dies cut by the Medallic Art Company of New York. It is two and three-quarters inches in diameter, and its general appearance is fairly portrayed by the half-tone plate in this issue of the *Journal*.

The obverse of the medal is noteworthy, and of special value on account of its portraits of the seven distinguished prelates who presided over the Diocese of New York during the first century of its activities. The central and larger portrait is that of Archbishop Farley, the present incumbent of the sacred office. In the surrounding field are the portraits, indicated by the names on the outer edge of the medal, of

- | | |
|---|--|
| (1) Bishop Luke Concanen,
1808-1810; | (4) Archbishop John Hughes,
1842-1864; |
| (2) Bishop John Connolly,
1814-1825; | (5) Cardinal Archbishop McCloskey,
1864-1885; |
| (3) Bishop John Dubois,
1826-1842; | (6) Archbishop Michael Corrigan,
1885-1902. |

Above the portrait of His Grace the presiding Archbishop, is the symbol of the Holy Spirit — the dove — within the trefoil, typifying the Holy Trinity. Below this portrait, suspended from its frame, is the pectoral cross worn by Archbishop Farley, and presented to him by Pope Leo XIII. At the left in the circle of portraits is the seal of The American Numismatic Society.

The reverse of the medal is architectural and armorial in its features. The centre foreground contains a faithful and impressive perspective-relief of St. Patrick's Cathedral, the creation of the architect, James Renwick. At the sides, in the background, are partial representations of St. Peter's Church of 1808 in Barclay Street, and St. Patrick's Church, consecrated in 1815.

The wreath of laurel encircling the edifices is equally divided into four panels, in which are placed the following coats-of-arms: at the top are those of Pope Pius X, the ruling Pontiff; on the lower edge are the arms of Pope Pius VII, who created the Diocese of New York in 1808; at the right are the arms of Archbishop Farley, and on the left those of the Diocese of New York.

With the exception of the few examples that are offered for subscription by the members of The American Numismatic Society, these medals will be issued only through the organization of the Roman Catholic Church in the City of New York.

The numbered examples of this medal will be issued as follows;—

In gold: No 1 for His Holiness, Pope Pius X.

In silver: No. 1 for His Grace, Archbishop Farley. Nos. 2 to 76, both inclusive, for subscription by the members of The American Numismatic Society.

In bronze: No. 1 for His Grace, Archbishop Farley. Nos. 2 to 101, both inclusive, for subscription by the members of The American Numismatic Society.

The members of the Society have been invited to subscribe for one or more of these medals at the price of \$10.00 each for the issue in silver, and at \$5.00 each for those in bronze. The allotment of the medals will be made in the order of subscription, to the limited extent above described. Numbered medals not applied for prior to February 1, 1910, are to be disposed of as the Committee on the Publication of Medals may consider best.

Subscriptions, with remittances and instructions for delivery, should be sent to Mr. Bauman L. Belden, Director of The American Numismatic Society, West 156th Street, New York City.

In this connection the Committee call attention to an important series of forty commemorative medals issued by the Papal See and struck at the Papal Mint, in Rome, during the past fifty years, as well as to the series of so-called "di Medici" medals, seventy-eight in number, which have been acquired by presentation during the past six months, and are now on exhibition in the Museum of the Society.

EDWARD D. ADAMS,
STEPHEN BAKER,
HENRY W. CANNON,

DR. GEORGE F. KUNZ,
WILLIAM R. PETERS,

Committee on the Publication of Medals.



THE CENTENNIAL MEDAL
OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC DIOCESE OF NEW YORK.



THE "CROWN OF THE ROSE."

A GIFT BY BONAPARTE TO THE UNITED STATES.

WE take pleasure in printing the following Query, sent to the *Journal* by M. J. Adrien Blanchet, of Paris, one of the editors of the *Revue Numismatique*, of that city. We shall be glad if any of our readers can furnish us with information concerning the disposition of this gift. Is it possible that they are still preserved in the Cabinet of the United States Mint?

M.

Editor of the Journal:—

In the month "Fructidor," of the eighth year of the French Republic (September, 1800), a large hoard of Roman gold coins was found at Fronchoy, in the canton of Hornoy, arrondissement of Amiens, Department of the Sommes, France. The value of this treasure was about 150,000 francs. Among them were rare aurei of Plotina, Marciana, and Matidia, with many beautiful reverses of Trajan and Hadrian, and others of later date struck in the time of Severus Alexander.¹ Jacques Cambry, who was then Prefect of the Department of the Oise, purchased a great part of these coins, all of which were rare, or unknown to numismatists. Soon afterward he came to Paris, and desiring to please the First Consul, presented him with twelve of the rarest and most interesting pieces from his treasure. The Minister of the young Republic of the United States of America being present, the chief of the French Government handed him the precious gift offered by Cambry, saying: "*Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, portez cela en Amérique, et dites à vos compatriotes que ce sont les fruits que nos paysans récoltent dans leurs champs.*" (Monsieur Ambassador, carry these to America and tell your fellow-countrymen that these are the fruits which our peasants gather from their fields.)

This anecdote is related by Grivaud de la Vincelle.² Is it possible to learn what has become of the twelve Roman coins thus given by Bonaparte to the United States?

ADRIEN BLANCHET,

40 Avenue Bosquet, VIIe.

Paris, December 5, 1909.

THE NEW DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

PRESIDENT TAFT has appointed Prof. Abram Piatt Andrew, Jr., until recently the Assistant Professor of Economics at Harvard University, to be Director of the Mint. The Senate at once confirmed the nomination, and Prof. Andrews assumed the position on the first of November last. He is the son of Abram Piatt and Helen Merrell Andrew, and was born in La Porte Ind., Feb. 12, 1873. He fitted for college at Lawrenceville, and graduated at Princeton in 1894, subsequently studying at Harvard, and in Berlin and Paris. In 1900 he received the degree of Ph. D. from Harvard, and the same year

¹ Plotina was the wife, Marciana the sister, and Matidia the niece of the Emperor Trajan; Matidia married Hadrian, his adopted son and successor. This group of family gold pieces bearing portraits of persons all closely related to each other, are among those marked as of very great rarity. Most of them, if not

all, were struck in the first quarter of the second century; those of Severus Alexander were coined a little more than a century later. No doubt they would all command very high prices to-day. — ED.

² Recueil de monumens antiques, la plupart inédits et découverts dans l'ancienne Gaule, 1817, II: p. 147.

became Instructor there in the Department of Economics, and three years later was made an Assistant Professor in the same Department. His scholarly attainments have been recognized by the French Government, which has conferred upon him the title of "*Officier d'Academie*." He was granted leave of absence from his duties at Harvard to act as Expert Adviser to the Aldrich Currency Commission. His connection with that Commission, of which he is a member, will be continued for the present, and he will probably have charge of the publication of the large amount of material gathered by that Commission — some thirty volumes — which are soon to be published.

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

(Continued from Vol. XLIII, p. 159.)

XII. AUSTRIA (continued). A. *Personal* (continued).

Schedel. See Toldy.

Schiller. Prague medal. See under Germany.

Dr. Joseph Schindler (), of Gräfenberg.

2621. *Obverse*. Head, to right. Beneath: J. SCHWERTNER Inscription: * JOSEPH SCHINDLER * | GRAEFENBERG AM 30. JULI 1876

Reverse. Hygieia, with staff of Aesculapius in right hand, points with left to a spring issuing from rocks, upon which an oak branch. Inscription: DEN WUERDIGEN NACHFOLGER DES UNSTERBLICHEN VINCENZ PRIESSNITZ ALS ERINNERUNG SEINES 25 JAHRIG — JUBILAEUMS *

Silver, bronze. 32. 50mm. Donebauer, p. 391, No. 3733; Grenzer, Adressbuch, 1884, p. 159.

Dr. Joseph Scholz (1835—), of Vienna.

2622. *Obverse*. Bust, facing. Above: DR · JOSEPH SCHOLZ AET · | LXX Below: SOCIETAS MEDICORVM | REGIONVM MERIDIONALIVM VIENN. | PRÆSIDI SVO | PER XXX ANNOS OPTIME MERITO | SOCIO PERITISSIMO DOCTISSIMO | NEC NON PICTORI AC NUMISMATICO | L · L · D · D ·

Reverse. Blank.

Bronze. 42 x 60. 65 x 95mm. By Rudolph Marschall, *Monatsblatt d. num. Gesell. in Wien*, Jan., 1906, p. 12; *Ibid.*, Sept., 1906, p. 100, fig. An engraving is in the Boston collection.

Dr. Johann Schroth (1798–1856), of Lindewiese.

2623. *Obverse*. Head, to right. Inscription: JOHANN SCHROTH BEGRUENDER DES DIAETETISCHEN NATURHEILVERFAHRENS Exergue, a rosette.

Reverse. A shield, before branches of laurel. Inscription: GEB. D. 11 FEB. 1798 Z. BOEHMISCHDORF — OEST | SCHLES | — GEST. 26. MAERZ 1856 Z. LINDEWIESE (rosette) Legend upon shield: IN | FEUCHTER WAERME | GEDEIHT | HOLZ FRUCHT WEIN | SELBST | FLEISCH U. BEIN | JOH. | SCHROTH | — . —

Silver. 20. 30mm. With loop and ring. Fr. and S., 4020. In the Boston collection.

Dr. Ignaz Philipp Semmelweiss (1818-85), of Buda Pest.

2624. *Obverse*. Benevolence, seated. (His monument.)

Reverse. Within wreath, in ten lines: MEDICO HUNGARO PROF. ARTIS. OBSTETR. (etc.)

Bronze. 52 x 32. 82 x 50mm. By Beraal, 1906. R. Ball Cat., Nov., 1907, No. 1099.

Dr. Joseph Skoda (1805-81), of Vienna.

2625. *Obverse*. Within circle, head to left. Beneath: C. RADNITZKY F. Above: JOSEPHO SKODA Inscription: * SCHOLAE · MEDICAE · REFORMATORI · MEMBRO · PRAE-
LVCENTI · COLLEG · DOCT · MEDICVM · UNIV · VINDOB · 1871

Reverse. Aesculapius to left, stethoscope in hand, sitting by bedside and conversing with patient. Inscription: PERCUSSIONE · ET · AUSCULTATIONE · NATURAM · MORBI · DIVINAT Exergue, three stars.

Silver, bronze. 44. 70mm. Donebauer, p. 418, No. 3907, pl. LXI; Spemann, Hist. Med. Kalender, 1906, p. 9, fig. In the Government, Boston and University of Pa. collections.

Dr. Johann Kaspar Friedrich Spurzheim (1776-1832), of Vienna.

See under the United States, No. 1573.

Count Gundaker Thomas Starhemberg (), of Vienna.

2626. *Obverse*. Bust, to right.

Reverse. Religion and Hygieia with hands over an altar. Legend: PIETATE ET CONSILIO

Silver. 30. 47mm. By Donner. Wellenheim, 14842.

Baron Dr. Andreas Josef Von Stifft (1760-1836), of Vienna. Court Physician.

2627. *Obverse*. Bust, to left, decorated. Upon shoulder: I. LANG F. Beneath: ORDO MEDICOR. VIENN. 29. NOV. 1826. Inscription: ANDREÆ JOSEPHO L. B. DE STIFFT
* OB MAGNA IN PRINCIPEM * IN PATRIAM * IN REM MEDICAM MERITA *

Reverse. The river Styx. A boat, in which the Emperor Franz I stands with folded arms, while a winged youth propels it to shore and points the staff of Aesculapius at Charon, who with broken paddle has fallen in the bow. Behind, clouds and a rocky cliff. At left, Vienna, with mural crown, extends her arms; at her feet, a shield. Below: PLENKER. INVEN: Inscription: AUGUSTUM GRAVITATE MALI FERT FEBBRIS AD ORCUM * HIPPOCRATES RETRO DIRIGIT ARTE RATEM *

Silver. 31. 48mm. Rudolphi, p. 150, No. 624; Kluyskens, II, p. 480, No. 1; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 89, No. 164; Duisburg, p. 157, CCCCXXI, 1; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 44, No. 527; Schulman, Arnhem Cat., p. 103, No. 63. In the Government, Boston and University of Pa. collections.

2628. *Obverse*. Head, to right. Beneath: I. D. BOEHM F. Inscription: ANDREAS LIBER — BARO — DE STIFFT

Reverse. Within oak and laurel branches tied by ribbon: LAVREAM | SEMISECV-
LAREM | CELEBRAT | ORDO | MEDICORVM | VINDOBONENSIVM | MDCCCXXXIV | — | NAT.
29. NOV. 1760 | PROM · 21 AUG. 1784

Silver, bronze, Berlin iron. 33. 52mm. Kluyskens, II, p. 481, No. 2; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 89, No. 164^a; Duisburg, p. 157, CCCCXXI, 2; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 44, No. 528; Schulman, Arnhem Cat., p. 103, No. 64. In the Government, Boston and University of Pa. collections.

2629. As preceding, save that lettering of reverse is much larger.

Berlin iron. 33. 52mm. In the Boston collection.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

A REGULAR meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held on Monday, November 15, 1909, at 8.30 P. M., at the Society's building, President Huntington presiding.

The Council reported as follows:—

To the President and Members of The American Numismatic Society:

Your Council would report that, during the summer, the work of the Society has gone along smoothly and without interruption.

The most notable occurrence since the last meeting, and one that it gives your Council great pleasure to report, was the receipt of a donation of \$5,000 to the Endowment Fund of the Society, from its Second Vice-President, Mr. J. Sanford Saltus. Those who have listened to the Curator's reports in the past will realize that this is but one of the many generous gifts that this Society has received from Mr. Saltus.

The addition of six new wall cases, in the main hall, has largely increased the exhibition space, and greatly improved the appearance of the room.

Your Council regrets to announce the death of three Life Members of the Society: Messrs. Francis Lathrop, John S. Kennedy and Gordon Norrie.

The following were elected members: M. Jean Jules Jusserand, Ambassador of France, Washington, D. C.; James A. Clark, Middletown, N. Y.; Walter C. Heath, Summit, N. J.; J. M. Henderson, Columbus, Ohio; Frank I. Liveright, Newark, N. J.; Herbert Niklewicz, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Howland Wood, Brookline, Mass.; John Flanigan, Morris Loeb, Edward R. Smith and Frank A. Vanderlip, of New York; and as Corresponding Members, Messrs. Ludger Gravel, James Reid and Peter O. Tremblay, of Montreal, Canada.

The following reports of officers were submitted:—

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

Current Funds, Cash balance on hand	\$587 40
Permanent Funds, Cash balance, Building Fund . . .	\$127 98
“ “ Life Membership Fund	3,285 03
“ “ Endowment Fund	5,250 00
	————— \$8,683 01

CHARLES PRYER, *Treasurer*.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society:

Since the May meeting, the Library has received, by gift, exchange or purchase, 36 books, 72 pamphlets and 47 papers.

The following require special mention:—

Edward D. Adams,—Ten books on Medalllic Illustrations of Great Britain and Ireland.

Miss Agnes Baldwin,—Five books on Greek and Roman Coins.

Archer M. Huntington, — Seven books by von Wellenheim on Coins and Medals.

Dr. George F. Kunz, — A pamphlet on Zoroastrian Deities on Indo-Scythian Coins.

Daniel Parish, Jr., — A book on Coins of Venice.

J. Sanford Saltus, — A book on British War Medals and Honorary Distinctions, and a book on the Victoria Cross.

W. W. C. Wilson, — A very rare number of the Canadian Journal, which completes the series.

Mr. Huntington also donated a set of the Century Dictionary and eight useful reference books.

The sets of periodicals and some books have been bound, and many bindings repaired.

A card catalogue has been made of all the books and pamphlets, and the sale catalogues are being classified, indexed and arranged.

At present, the Library is in dire confusion, but it will soon be in good order and in much better condition for practical use.

The Librarian will welcome accessions and a fund for necessary purchases.

The donors are as follows, —

Edward D. Adams,	Dr. W. T. R. Marvin,	Spink & Son,
Miss Agnes Baldwin,	B. Max Mehl,	W. W. C. Wilson,
Dr. Emil Bahrfeldt,	Dr. Eugen Merzbacher,	Berlin Royal Museums,
Bauman L. Belden,	Daniel Parish, Jr.,	Carnegie Institute,
S. Hudson Chapman,	William Poillon,	Swedish Royal Academy,
Archer M. Huntington,	J. Sanford Saltus,	Vienna Numismatic Society.
Dr. George F. Kunz,	William B. Selden,	

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM R. WEEKS, *Librarian*.

REPORT OF THE CURATOR

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society :

Since the last meeting in May, the Society has received donations of 1532 pieces : Coins, 40 gold, 3 electrum, 264 silver, 368 copper, 18 other metals ; Medals, Insignia, etc., 13 gold, 121 silver, 363 copper, 342 other metals.

From Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., 128 silver and bronze Admiral Vernon medals, 7 Hudson-Fulton medals, 2 U. S. dollars, and a bound volume containing a Hudson-Fulton medal. From Mr. Edward D. Adams, 78 galvano-plastic reproductions of the Medici medals in the National Museum in Florence, 37 silver medals issued by the Papal See at Rome, 6 plaster casts of the famous gold medallions of Aboukir. From Mr. Richard Hoe Lawrence, a bronze plaque by Mr. Brenner, and a gold coin of Syracuse. From Mr. Samuel R. Betts, the medal of the Yale Bi-centennial. From Mr. Edward J. Deitsch, an aluminum medal of Lincoln. From Mr. Archer M. Huntington, a collection of 150 U. S. and foreign medals, among which is a medal of so-called "Berlin iron," 1 gold Hudson-Fulton medal, 1 gold plaque of Grover Cleveland, 1 gold plaque of Lincoln by Roiné, 12 U. S. gold coins, as well as proof sets of U. S. gold for the years

1902 and 1905. Besides these donations from Mr. Huntington, he has also given us a collection of Greek coins which will be mentioned more in detail below.

From Mr. Ludger Gravel, 1 bronze medal of the Chateau de Ramezay, Montreal. From Mr. Victor D. Brenner, 1 Panama Canal medal, 2 cancelled dies of his Lincoln medal. From Charles G. Braxmar Co., 1 silver badge of the Hudson-Fulton celebration. From Mr. Thomas L. Elder, 2 aluminum Cook and Peary medals. From Hon. Reginald S. Doull, 9 silver and gilt medals and badges, commemorating various events. From Mr. Hugo O. Greenhood, 1 bronze medal "The Discovery of San Francisco." From Mr. A. A. Weinmann, 6 plaques by A. A. Weinmann of the artist's family. From the Whitehead & Hoag Co., 2 medals. From Mr. R. W. McLachlan, 1 bronze medal of Montreal. From Mr. John Sutcliffe, 8 foreign coins. From Mr. Howard R. Jackson, 1 rubber token of the Argentine Republic. From Mr. George W. Parent, a set of brass tokens issued by the Hudson Bay Co. From Mr. Nelson P. Pehrson, 127 foreign coins, silver, copper, etc. From Mr. S. D. Hoyt, 15 silver and copper foreign coins. From Mr. Lyman H. Low, 15 Siamese porcelain tokens. From the Medallie Art Co., 1 bronze medal of Cook, 3 medals of Lincoln, 2 bronze presentation medals of the descendants of Elystan Gloddridd, 1 bronze Hudson-Fulton medal by John Flanagan, 1 bronze medal of the Philadelphia Medical College. From Rev. Horace E. Hayden, 1 bronze medal of Wilkes-Barre. From Mr. J. Sanford Saltus, 79 pieces of Maundy money, 3 gold coins of England, 1 set of U. S. gold coins for 1909, 51 gold and 9 copper foreign war medals, 4 coronation medals of Edward VII, 2 gold and 1 silver medal of Jeanne d'Arc. It is also due to the kindness of Mr. Saltus that the Society now possesses one of the rarest of English coins, a gold piece of Henry VIII, called the "crown of the rose," a denomination recorded by historical documents, of which however no specimens were hitherto known. There is said to be only one other example in existence.¹ The Greek coins given by Mr. Huntington, were 1 gold, 3 electrum, 144 silver, 211 bronze, a total of 359 pieces.

Several of the more noteworthy of these Greek coins, the "crown of the rose" of Henry VIII just mentioned, and the Syracusan gold coin given by Mr. Lawrence, are laid on the table for exhibition this evening. The Greek coins are as follows: a tetradrachm of Aenus of the "Fine Period," with a rare reverse; another of Syracuse with a transitional head of noble style; a hemidrachm of Corinth of unusually delicate workmanship; a tetradrachm of Athens of refined archaic style, in perfect preservation; another of Leontini with a head of Apollo, type to the left; a tetradrachm of Alexander I of Macedon; a small silver coin of Camarina with an apparently unpublished inscription; a very rare quarter-hectæ of electrum belonging to the sixth century B. C., which is to be assigned to the class known as "Uncertain, of Asia Minor;" two hectæ of Phocæa, and one-tenth of a gold stater of Cyrene.

The insignia received are as follows: From Mr. Saltus, the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America; the St. George's Society; the silver and enamel Order of the Eagle of Mexico; the gold and enamel decoration "Cross of valor and distinction" of Mexico; the gold and bronze Military Order of the Carabao; the Victoria cross

¹ See page 22 of this number of the *Journal* for a more extended account of this coin.

awarded to Timothy O'Hea, private, 1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade, for extinguishing a fire in a railway van, loaded with ammunition, while on the way from Quebec to Montreal, Canada, on June 19th, 1886. This is the only Victoria Cross ever awarded for an act of bravery performed in America. From the Military Order of the Serpent, its bronze insignia, two grades.

(A list of donors, for the year, will accompany the annual report.)

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM POILLON, *Curator.*

Mr. Edward D. Adams, Chairman of the Committee on the Publication of Medals, gave an interesting account of the publication of the Hudson-Fulton Medal by the Society, and by the Hudson-Fulton Commission. He also announced that a medal commemorative of Grover Cleveland had been prepared, and would shortly be offered to the members of the Society.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Adams and his Committee, for the successful publication of the Hudson-Fulton Medal.

It was unanimously resolved, that the thanks of the Society be tendered to Mr. J. Sanford Saltus for his most generous gift of five thousand dollars, to the Endowment Fund of the Society.

The meeting then adjourned.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, *Recording Secretary.*

A REGULAR meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held on Monday, December 20, 1909, at 8.30 P. M., at the Society's building, President Huntington presiding.

The Council reported as follows :—

To the President and Members of The American Numismatic Society :

Your Council would report that the work of the Society has progressed in a satisfactory manner during the past month.

Announcement is made, with great regret, of the death of Mr. Henri de Morgan, who has been a Life Member of the Society for over thirty-one years, and of Mr. Henry W. Holland, of Boston, a Corresponding Member since 1876.

In response to an invitation for the Society to participate in the Numismatic Congress, to be held in Brussels next year, the President has been authorized to appoint one or more delegates.

Feeling that the changed conditions, incident to the growth of the Society, and its occupancy of its own building, have made some changes in the rules governing it, most important, your Council has spent much time in considering a revision of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society.

The result will be placed before you, this evening, for your information ; action upon it will be taken at the annual meeting, January 17th next.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

The following reports of officers were presented :—

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

CURRENT FUNDS									
Balance, November 15th	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$587 40
Receipts	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	95 79
									<hr/>
Disbursements	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$683 19
									194 29
									<hr/>
Balance	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$488 90
									<hr/>
PERMANENT FUNDS									
Balance November 15th	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$8,663 01
Receipts	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	100 00
									<hr/>
Disbursements — 8 \$1,000 Bonds	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$8,763 01
									7,959 51
									<hr/>
Balance	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$803 50
									<hr/>

CHARLES PRYER, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society :

Since the November meeting the Library has received, by purchase, exchange, or gift, six books, twenty-six pamphlets and five papers.

The following require special mention :—

Mr. Edward D. Adams gave to the Library ten portfolios of ten plates each, of Medallion Illustrations of Great Britain and Ireland, mention of which was made in the report in November. He has now donated another portfolio, containing ten plates, making in all one hundred and ten plates.

Miss Agnes Baldwin gave four books on Greek and Roman Statuary, by S. Reinach, a book on Coins and How to Know Them, by G. B. Rawlings, and the Biography of Sir John Evans.

Mr. Archer M. Huntington has given a royal quarto volume on Mozarabic Initials and Miniatures, to which he wrote the introduction, his Note Book in Northern Spain, and his edition of The Poem of the Cid.

Mr. Richard Hoe Lawrence has sent another of the parts of the Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities.

The following is a list of donors :—

Edward D. Adams,
Dr. Emil Bahrfeldt,
Miss Agnes Baldwin,
Bauman L. Belden,
Archer M. Huntington,

Richard Hoe Lawrence,
Dr. W. T. R. Marvin,
Johannes Müller,
Spink & Son,
Vienna Numismatic Society.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM R. WEEKS, *Librarian.*

REPORT OF THE CURATOR

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society:

Since the last meeting the Society has received 928 pieces, of which 795 were coins and 133 medals. Of this rather considerable total for a month's accession, 730 pieces, chiefly copper coins representing most of the countries of Europe and America, donated by Mr. James Ten Eyck of Albany, have proved a valuable source from which to fill in our series where there are varieties lacking. Dr. W. T. R. Marvin sent us two rare tokens used in the Greek church at Erzroum. From the Committee on Publication of Medals of this Society, we received two cast plaques of the Cleveland medal by Roiné. From the Hudson-Fulton Commission, the various issues of the Hudson-Fulton Official medal in silver, bronze and other metals. From the National Arts Club, one bronze plaque, "Fastidiosa," by Mr. Brenner. From Mr. J. Sanford Saltus, one silver medal given by the Ladies of Houston, Texas, for the defence of the Sabine Pass; one gold and enamel decoration, the Order of the Southern Cross, Brazil; one gold and bronze insignia, the Military Order of the Serpent, National Commander; one gold and enamel insignia of the St. David's Society of New York. From the Society of Colonial Wars, we have received one bronze plaque, "The Colonial Washington," by Kelly. From the Medallic Art Co., one bronze medal, the Rawson Prize medal, one Evans Family silver medal, and one silver Isadore Memorial medal. From Mr. Edward D. Adams, one silver Official Badge of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration. From Dr. William S. Disbrow, one bronze medal, commemorating the dedication of the Newark City Hall.

(A full list of donors will be presented with the annual report.)

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM POILLON, *Curator.*

The proposed revised Constitution and By-Laws, to be presented for action at the annual meeting, was then read, and signed by all the members present.

The meeting then adjourned.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, *Recording Secretary.*

CHINESE AND JAPANESE COLLECTORS.

AMONG both the Chinese and Japanese there have been ardent coin-collectors for centuries, and they have published many books on their coin-ages, but have written nothing on coins other than their own, with the single exception of a curious pamphlet on foreign money, which is more weird and ludicrous than scientific. For the most part Chinese and Japanese numismatic writers have treated the subject from the antiquarian standpoint, and have

gone into the study of their ancient coins at great length ; in fact their modern coins are hardly considered. Most Chinese treatises end with the Ming dynasty, in the middle of the seventeenth century, and what has been published on the coins of the present dynasty is the work of foreigners. Indeed, it is doubtful if a single native author has written one word on the modern struck coins of China. This task, we understand, a European has lately undertaken.

In Japan the situation is about the same, and the only accounts to be found of the modern or Medji coinages are by foreigners. So far as we know, there is no collection of modern Japanese coins in Japan, and it is with the greatest difficulty that the few European and American collectors can get any data of the modern issues.

Both Chinese and Japanese collectors are peculiar in their fancies as regards *desiderata*. No Chinese collector would think of purchasing an ancient coin in new condition ; it must be patinated and have all the earmarks of extreme age. If by chance the old odd-shaped coins are found new and uncorroded, they are quickly covered over with green and red paint, and subjected to chemicals that seldom deceive any one, and then are eagerly sought for. Counterfeits of nearly all the rarer coins are plentiful, and it is frequently a problem to pick out the good from the false. The "fake" patina is no sign that the coin is false.

The Japanese are also very particular in their choice of coins. Those with a transparent greenish patination are the more eagerly sought, while a coin that has been through fire, even though undoubtedly genuine, is treated with suspicion, and in a land with so many wooden houses and frequent fires, many of the older coins are found burnt. The Japanese collect in what seems to us a peculiar fashion. For the most part one buys only those pieces that please his fancy, and although he may have gathered but a dozen coins, he considers himself quite a collector. Very few try for completeness, but limit their acquisitions to one or two lines. The so-called "twelve ancient coins" are the most popular, and the pieces of the large, partly modern series, known as the Kwan-Ei sen, come next. These two lines the Japanese have studied exhaustively from their standpoint, and have written a great deal about them. Other issues that to us appear to be quite as interesting, such as the Bunkyo and the Tempo series, they have hardly noticed, and this is also true of their large and interesting series of paper money. The Japanese are, however, especially fond of Chinese coins, and there are many cabinets of these pieces in the kingdom. Foreign coins they know nothing about, and look upon them more as "curios" than anything else.



THE CLEVELAND PLAQUETTE.



AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

At mihi plavdo
Ipse domi, simvl ac nvmmos contemplor in arca.

— Horatii, *Sat. I, i. 66.*

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APRIL, 1910.

PORTRAITURE AND ITS ORIGINS IN GREEK MONETARY TYPES.

By E. BABELON.

M. ERNEST BABELON, Member of the French Institute and one of the Editors of the *Revue Numismatique*, of Paris, is well known as an eminent numismatic authority. His "Treatise on Greek and Roman Coins," in three volumes, fully illustrated, and his "Historical and Chronological Description of Roman Consular Coins," two volumes, are among the most important modern contributions to numismatic science. In a recent number of the *Revue* he has discussed the origin of portraiture on Greek monetary types, with special reference to the faces of the "Royal Archer" on the familiar darics of Persia. This is a branch of the science so novel to American coin-students that we have translated his interesting paper for the readers of the *Journal*, the first portion of which appears below. — ED.

I.



PORTRAIT, as exactly defined by the lexicographers, is a picture made to resemble some individual by means of one of the arts. In a broader sense, which alone can be adopted from the historic or numismatic point of view, the characteristic quality of a portrait consists in the individuality of the figure, much more than in the degree of resemblance, which quite frequently we may find it impossible to appreciate. To distinguish between a portrait and an ordinary figure, ideal or typical, it is sufficient if we are able to recognize a manifest intention on the part of the artist to present a likeness, whether from nature, or based on authentic sources, which beyond question can belong only to an actual person, a real individual. The head of a divinity — Zeus, Apollo, Athena, Herakles, Aphrodite — or that

of some mythic or legendary hero — Aeneas, Achilles, or Homer — is not a portrait. It is an ideal figure, conventional, an abstract conception. A head of Socrates, of Pericles, or Alexander, whether engraved, sculptured or painted, during the Roman epoch, that is to say many ages after these personages lived, may be classed among portraits if the artist is sustained by historic authority; and this is true even though we may not be able to rely absolutely on its close resemblance to its subject, and find it difficult to decide how far the artist has followed or disregarded tradition. A portrait may be good or bad, idealized or travestied, flattered or a caricature, yet it is still a portrait if it preserves the characteristic individuality which we have defined above.

The figures of Vercingetorix, of Charlemagne, of St. Louis, and Joan of Arc, depicted by modern painters and sculptors in warlike or majestic style, enraptured or inspired, are no more portraits than the images of saints or most of the dignitaries which medieval iconography has so often carved in cathedral porches, and painted in the illuminated manuscripts of that period, because, with a few exceptions which we are glad to recognize, the artist has merely copied the models in his studio, and has been unable or unwilling to derive his inspiration from authentic likenesses, or those reputed to be such.

On the other hand, the effigies of the Roman Emperors, or of eminent personages of modern times, like Francis I, Henry IV, Louis XIV, or Napoleon, may be classed among traditional portraits, even though the artist did not live in their time, and has idealized their features: it is enough that he has had a due regard to a probable likeness, in copying models worthy of acceptance, and has conformed to reliable authorities.¹

In a word, a portrait should profess to reproduce the face of some actual personage. What degree of resemblance the artist has realized, historically, we may often be unable to appreciate; some ancient portrait which we may consider excellent, might be severely criticised by contemporary judges, from the point of view of its fidelity to its subject.

In medallic art, a portrait necessarily has a certain conventional and idealized character, which is especially distinguished by a fixity of type, in strong contrast with the changes produced by time and circumstances in the features and lineaments of the person represented. This is only less true when a reign has been prolonged for many years, and new dies have been made, showing the natural changes in the countenance of the prince, or in the attributes given him. It is therefore a delicate matter, and often not altogether just, to compare coin-portraits which were taken from life, and

¹ "The accuracy of portraits of illustrious men," says Visconti, "loses nothing in copies; the lapse of time can only extend more widely the knowledge of their physiognomy. Thus we can say without fear of error, that the portraits of Leo X, of Charles V, or Henry IV, made to-day, are not less like their originals than those of which they are copies, which were painted while those princes were living." *Iconogr. grecque*, II: 38.

which proved acceptable when executed by painters or sculptors sincerely desirous to conform closely to an accurate likeness at the time they were made. In the course of this essay, we should not lose sight of this principle — of which it would be easy to cite proofs from contemporaneous coins.

At what epoch, or rather at what moment, in the history of art, did the portrait, thus understood and defined, make its appearance? Without attempting here to enter into an analysis of this interesting question, it will be sufficient to recall the fact that Egyptian art, of the most remote antiquity, has given us veritable portraits, some painted, others sculptured, which represent not only kings and other persons of exalted rank, but men, women and children of the lower classes of society. In the sculptures of the mastabas the head represented the features of the deceased. The Egyptian statues, especially, surprise us by their individuality, their realistic intensity. Such, among others, are the scribes squatting upon their heels, in the Louvre and at Ghizeh; the Sheik El Beleb and his wife, the figures of Rahotpu, of Cephrenes and Cheops, the lady Nofrit, and the colossal head of Amenothis III.¹

Then again, the primitive civilizations of Susiana and Chaldea present us with a gallery of portraits in the singular statues discovered by E. de Sarzec, at Tello, and by M. J. de Morgan in the tumulus of Susa. Portraits of the Ninevite monarchs have also been found in the Assyrian sculptures,² — characteristic likenesses in spite of their conventional and hieratic aspect, their perukes, and the grotesque beards which they wear; these follow a style which was inherited from the Achaemenides, or perhaps from the Arsacides and the Sassanides. The Assyrian sculptors have gone still farther; they have often given to the officials, who surround the king in their bas-reliefs, features which are intentionally very like those of the monarch himself. A comparison of the sculptures of two different reigns, or of two different palaces, shows a striking resemblance in this respect. A similar custom, inspired perhaps by some religious idea, or by respect to the prince, has been observed in the bas-reliefs and paintings in Egypt.³

The most ancient sculpture among the Achaemenides, the successors of the Assyro-Chaldeans, is the famous *stele* of Méched-Mourgab, which has preserved for us a portrait of Cyrus the Great,⁴ standing. Although guarded by the four wings (two reversed) which were emblematic of the gods, this figure, in which we cannot fail to recognize a portrait of a well-marked Aryan type,

¹ See Maspero, *Histoire ancienne de l'Orient classique*, I: 47, 252, 347, 363, 404-408; II: pl. to p. 298, etc.; Paul Girard, *la Peinture antique*, p. 42, et seq.

² Fr. Lenormant in *Gazette des Beaux-Arts*, XXV: 218-225; J. Menant, *Remarques sur les portraits des rois assyro-chaldéens*, in *Comptes rendus des séances de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres*, 4th series, IX: (1882) 254-267.

³ Maspero, *Hist. anc. de l'Orient classique*, III: 51, note. This close similarity between the representations of personages of the same reign may suggest the belief that the Assyrians had not yet made portraits. Perrot and Chipiez, *Hist. de l'art dans l'antiquité*, II: 552.

⁴ M. Dieulafoy, *L'art antique de la Perse*, I: pl. xvii.

witnesses that the Achaemenides, like the Assyrians, had attempted to individualize the human form. This they also endeavored to do, not only in the bas-reliefs of their palaces, but in their rock-hewn sepulchres. Darius I, the son of Hystaspes, adopted the customs of the ancient kings of Nineveh and Babylon even more than did Cyrus and Cambyses; he "semitized" himself, so to speak. With him and his successors "the abundance and length of their beards were always the emblem of the highest rank."¹ This is the reason why the portraits of the royal children are bearded, though preserving in other respects their proper features. Long hair was an emblem of physical strength among the Semitic peoples, as the Bible story of Samson and Delilah attests. This common practice of giving to sculptures such apparent uniformity may lead those who only glance in a hasty and superficial way at the Achaemenidan bas-reliefs, to fail to appreciate the individuality of the royal portraits; but they will change their opinion very quickly on a more careful study, and will discern true likenesses under the hieratic aspect, stern and cold, of those lineaments. The same may be said of the numerous representation of royal personages engraved on the conoidal cylinders of precious stones, which these princes used for their official seals. Notwithstanding the minuteness of the figures, and the inherent difficulties of this department of the glyptic art, one will readily recognize, when the engraving is in good condition, the features of the different princes, and their characteristics; this is also evident on the monuments intended to indicate their personality and kingly position. The Persian coins of the present day lead us to similar conclusions.

Let us turn our attention for a moment to Greece, whither historians of art have been accustomed to look. The golden masks placed on the faces of the dead in the royal tombs at Mycene, about the twelfth century B. C., were attempts by the goldsmith to make faithful likenesses.² And thus the art of Greece before the time of Homer, as well as that of the great civilizations of the Orient, strove to produce portraits, and with some measure of success represented individual faces.

Four or five centuries later, after the Dorian invasion, when Greece once more began its artistic education under its new visitors, we see sculpture gradually passing from images of the most rudimentary character to those great marble statues of primitive style and without definite personality, to which archaeologists have given the generic names of Apollos and Athenas. But it has been justly remarked that these, far from being all Apollos and Athenas, were often not even divinities! It is evident that some at least were merely intended to represent ordinary mortals.

¹ Perrot and Chipiez, *Hist. de l'art dans l'antiquité*, II: 550.

² *Ibid.*, VI: 798, 799, and fig. 373; W. Helbig, *l'Épée homérique*, translated by Trawinski, p. 311;

Courbaud, "Imago," in *Dictionn. des Antiquités gr. et rom.*, by Daremberg and Saglio, p. 390; M. Collignon, *Hist. de la sculpture grecque*, I: 114 *et seq.*, and 201.

The feminine statues, or "maidens," found in 1886, in the excavations about the Acropolis of Athens, were not goddesses, but priestesses or devotees, who had consecrated their likenesses to Athena. But at that time the chisel of the sculptor lacked the requisite skill to give their features a personal character. These votive statues, so far as one can judge, had been executed in advance, like many of our funeral monuments to-day; they represented types of young and attractive girls, with a great variety of coiffures and draperies. The devout Athenian woman bought from the work-shop of the dealer in marble statues that one which pleased her best, and which seemed to her to come the closest to her own likeness. She then caused the artist to carve her name on the base of the statue. This explains the reason why we find on the base of a similar statue of a man, "I am Chares, the son of Cleisis, the son of Teichioussa," which adorned the approach to the temple of the Branchidæ at Miletus.¹

About 565, B. C., the Phigalians caused a statue of their fellow-citizen Arrachion, victor in the pancratic games, to be erected in the *agora* of their city; it resembles the so-called Apollos, just mentioned; it has the same determined yet smiling face, the limbs stiff, the arms close to the body; but to establish its identity, it needed an inscription on its base, which time had almost effaced when Pausanias described it, who saw it in the second century of our era. The wooden statues of Praxidamas of Aegina, and of Rhexibios of Olympia, which were executed about 550 B. C., like the works of the painter Cimon of Cleonæ, the precursor of Polygnotus,² at once commend themselves by the freedom given to the limbs, and the careful endeavor to preserve the likeness, while its accurate anatomy bears witness to the persistent efforts, more and more successful, to follow nature, both in movement and life.

The decisive step, the complete realization of a veritable Greek portrait was finally accomplished in the funerary bas-relief, as was earlier the case in Egypt. M. Courbaud has very recently proved that the faces of the individuals depicted in the famous bas-reliefs known to archaeologists under the names of the *stele* of the youth with the discus, that of Aristion, the warrior of Marathon, and that of Orchomenus, signed by Alxenor of Naxos, all three belonging to the close of the sixth or the beginning of the fifth century B. C.,³ are true and genuine portraits. We do not propose, in the special subject under discussion, to insist on these and similar examples. We shall only refer the reader to those mentioned by historians of the art, — the portraits painted

¹ Unfortunately the head is lacking. M. Collignon, *op. cit.*, I: 170; G. Perrot, *op. cit.*, VIII: 273. See other examples in Courbaud, *op. cit.*, p. 390, note 6; Herm. Roehl, *Inscript. Græcæ antiquissimæ*, No. 488; Schreiber, in *Archæol. Zeitung*, 1883, p. 295.

² Paul Girard, *op. cit.*, p. 143.

³ Collignon, *op. cit.*, I: figs. 124, 125, 200, 201; Perrot, *op. cit.*, VIII: 133, 361, *et passim*.

by Lysias, of Aineios the physician, Timomachus the Theban, Epicharinos the warrior, Nicandra of Naxos, and the various statues dating from the beginning of the fifth century, found at the Athenian Acropolis, at Delphi, at Delos, and Olympia, or mentioned by Pausanias; the bronze statue of Theodorus the Samian; that of the charioteer, in bronze, consecrated at Delphi about 475 B. C.; and finally the frescoes of the Pœcile by Polygnotus and others, of about the same period, which, we are told, represented the Greek and Persian generals who fought at Marathon.

In a word, Greek art at this period had attained to individual and concrete portraiture, and the first third of the fifth century witnessed the flowering out from the archaic period of sculptural skill and portrait-painting. This artistic skill constantly advanced to perfection, so that following the fashion of the time, every distinguished or wealthy citizen intrusted the execution of the sepulchral monuments of those who were dear to him, to sculptors who adorned them with bas-reliefs, in which the most prominent place was given to the deceased, whose features were clearly individualized. The Asiatic princes, like the dynasts of Lycia and Caria, with those of Cyprus and Phenicia, imitating Greek customs, made similar demands upon the chisels of the most renowned Greek sculptors, for decorating their tombs with similar bas-reliefs, in which we find figures that impress us by the personality of their faces.¹

Thus we come to the fourth century B. C., in which we find a great multitude of statues, figures draped, or standing, busts, simple or those of the "Hermes" style, bas-reliefs and paintings, which have preserved to our own times living memorials, not only of illustrious men like Thucydides, Euripides and Isocrates, but of plain citizens and humble municipal magistrates. "The fourth century," says M. Courbaud, "was that when portraiture, not only of eminent personages, but of private individuals, became the popular fashion. The works of Apelles and Protogenes, and their contemporaries or successors, portrayed Alexander, Antigone, Clitus on horseback, the tragic actor Gorgosthenes, the college of Athenian archons, etc."

With such abundant evidence before us, the questions we would ask ourselves are the following:—Did the engraving of coin-dies, the products of which made their first appearance in the course of the seventh century B. C., share in this general advance of plastic arts, or did that art alone remain undeveloped? What place shall we assign to the human figure and the individual portrait on monetary types previous to the third century B. C.? When and how did the portrait make its appearance on the numismatic works of the East, and of Greece proper? Shall we, in numismatics alone, accept the

¹ Courbaud, *op. cit.*, p. 393; compare also M. Collignon, *op. cit.*, II: 347.

opinion so generally held, which claims that personal portraits on Greek coins did not make their appearance until after the time of Alexander the Great, in the beautiful likenesses made by Diadochus?

II.

The most ancient coins bear no portraits of the human figure. Some have the type of a sea-tortoise, like the silver pieces which Pheidon began to strike in Aegina; others, like the electrum staters issued by the Greek cities on the coast of Asia Minor, bear devices of various animals, which, in a certain sense, may be regarded as the arms of those cities; as for instance, the lion on the coins of Miletus, the bull on those of Samos, the stag and the bee of Ephesus, the seal on the issues of Phocis, the griffin of Teos, and the tunny-fish of Cyzicus. On the gold and silver staters of Croesus, we have the heads of a bull and a lion facing each other in combat. On other pieces we see a horse, a boar, a ram, a bull, a sea-horse, a sphinx, an octopus, a cock, an eagle, or an owl. On others again are plants and fruits, such as parsley, the fig, the silphium, the pomegranate; vases of various forms, stars, rosettes, and other conventional emblems.

To these types, derived from animals and plants and the leading articles of the commerce or the local industry of a people, were added in time images of divinities standing, or profiles of men and women who surely are not divinities. The most ancient of such figures are: — a female head, doubtless that of Aphrodite, on a silver stater of Cnidos, the rude execution of which and the globular eye recall the *stele* of Doryleus¹; on a small electrum coin of northern Ionia, the head of Herakles, of which the singular features, with curling beard, an enormous nose, the eye level with the face, the thick, plaited locks of hair, the large neck, were evidently inspired by the type of the Cyprian and Semitic Melkart.² The first human likenesses on the coins of the coasts of Asia Minor recall the rare examples of ancient Ionian Greek statues of the same period. Next came, from the same region, about the middle of the sixth century, another feminine portrait, with ear-pendants and a large diadem, prominent cheek-bones, projecting chin, an almond-shaped eye, the hair in thick curls falling on her neck³; the grinning mask of a facing Gorgon; the head of a satyr facing, with flattened nose and the ears of a horse; the curious head of a warrior with a peculiar crested helmet⁴; an anthropomorphic bull's head with a long beard, doubtless a river-god⁵; the double head of Janus, one profile bearded and the other beardless, of Tenedos; the head of Aphrodite on the

¹ Babelon, *Traité des monn. gr. et rom.*, Part II; *Description historique*, I: 420, and pl. xviii, fig. 9; compare the *stele* of Doryleus in Perrot and Chipiez, *Hist. de l'art dans l'antiquité*, VIII: 343.

² Babelon, *Descript. hist.*, I: 75, and pl. iii, fig. 9.

³ *Ibid.*, pl. iv, fig. 17.

⁴ *Ibid.*, pl. xviii, fig. 22.

⁵ *Ibid.*, pl. iv, fig. 19.

reverse of the staters of Cnidus; the bearded head of Ares on the Lycian staters; that of Athena on coins of Sidon, of Hermes and the Gorgon on those of Cyprus and Cilicia. Before the year 500 B. C., there began to appear on the electrum staters of Cyzicus the heads of anthropomorphic divinities — Zeus, Athena, Hera, Demeter, Zeus Ammon, Dionysos, Atys, and others; afterwards the Cyzicenes aspired to reproduce some of the more celebrated contemporaneous works of art, such as the running Nike, Herakles in combat, the head of the Discobolus, like that on the *stele* known as the youth with the discus; and a head of Typhon, which recalls that of the Typhon of the Athenian Acropolis.

We may mention further the head of Athena on the first Athenian staters, so remarkable for the peculiar arrangement of the hair, its eye like that of an owl, its thick lips, half open, and its turned-up chin; the Gorgon head on coins of Eretria, Neapolis and Pangaea, with curling locks artlessly plaited around the forehead; the head of the Corinthian Athena; that of the bearded Dionysos of Aegae, Achaia; of Demeter and Despoina (Artemis) of Arcadia; of the bearded Herakles of Dicaea, Thrace; of Apollo of Siphnos, and of Zeus Ammon of Cyrene.

At the close of the sixth century and in the first third of the fifth, we find in Magna Grecia and Sicily the Hyacinthian Apollo, and the head of Taras of Tarentum; that of the nymph Hyele of Velia and of Cyme of Cumae; the bearded Dionysos of Naxos, Sicily; of Apollo of Leontini; of the nymphs Arethusa, Segesta and the river-god Gelas, of Syracuse, Segesta and Gela.

In a word, everywhere, throughout the entire Greek world, in the East and the West, at a very early period the figures of divinities took a place on coins beside types borrowed from animals and flowers, — concurrently with them, yet without any universal law governing their choice. The selection of these devices and their substitution for the earlier types was determined by local customs or circumstances. In the course of time figures of divinities became more numerous in proportion to the advancing development of art and the increasing number of mints throughout the Greek world. But if these monetary types suggest an interesting relationship to the works of the sculptor, as step by step we trace the progress of the art of engraving in its rendition of the human features in the second half of the sixth century, are we necessarily obliged to consider them as in every case exclusively representing divinities? Can we doubt that among them we have portraits of living or historic personages?

Assuming this position, let us turn our special attention from an iconographic point of view to those monetary types which, instead of being inspired by local traditions, or mythology, allude to historic events contemporary with

the period when these types were engraved. The first of such allusive types relate to the celebration of those public games which held so prominent a place in Greek life. Now is it not possible that in certain exceptional cases, when an engraver placed on his dies the victor in his triumphal chariot or mounted on his race-horse, he sought to flatter the conqueror by reproducing the general outlines of his face, in such a way that all the world would recognize it? That this was a common practice on funeral monuments, we have seen above; why not then attempt it on coins? Why may not some one have endeavored to outline a characteristic profile of an individual, thus preparing the way for the coming, in due time, of an exact and accurate portrait?

When we find a galloping rider on the coins of Erythrae and Celenderis, or a fighting hoplite on the money of Methymna and Aspendos, a Thessalian mastering a savage bull on Thessalian pieces, a peasant, with a broad Macedonian hat, driving two oxen, a soldier on foot subduing his horse, or a rider armed with two lances, on the issues of the Thraco-Macedonian region, it is evident that we have before us the conventional figure of some legendary hero, the ancestor of a people, or the founder of a city: it is a typical image of the chosen occupations, or of some prominent chieftain, of the people or the city where the piece was struck. That these monetary types are symbols, goes without saying. But when, at the beginning of the fifth century, Anaxilaos, the tyrant of Rhegium, having won the race in the Olympic games in his chariot drawn by mules, placed upon his coins the device which represents him driving his triumphal car, is it rash to suppose that the artist undertook in some instances at least, to give the driver the features of Anaxilaos himself? To what degree was he successful? How far was his attempt sincere, and how far influenced by flattery? On what examples has he sought to represent the tyrant, and on which do we have merely the ordinary type of a victorious charioteer? But these are questions of minor importance, which have no bearing on the theory that the burin of the skillful artist was inspired. And indeed, when we examine closely with the glass that little figure seated in his mule-drawn biga, we recognize in it — not indeed on all pieces, but in choice examples — a profile which cannot be classed as a mere common-place piece of work; the pointed beard, the forceful profile, the intent gaze, give the impression of a concrete and personal type.¹

It is remarkable that this fine portrait, identical in its details, occasionally appears on the coins which Anaxilaos caused to be struck at Rhegium in Calabria, and on those which he issued at Messana in Sicily.² And it is not less

¹ See Babelon, *Traité Descript. hist.*, I: pl. lxxi, fig. 13, 14, 15 (Rhegium); pl. lxxii, fig. 12 and 13 (Messana).

² The portrait type of Anaxilaos is bearded; where we find a beardless type (see pl. lxxii, fig. 12), it is

needless to say that it is merely a conventional device of a victorious athlete by an artist who did not dream of individualizing his features. The cutting of coins was entrusted to numerous engravers of varying degrees of skill.

interesting to note that this bearded figure has no resemblance to those of the victors in the games which form the contemporary types on the money of Leontini, of Syracuse and Gela. In most instances, I am convinced, the agonistic type on the coins of these last cities is but the conventional beardless figure of a charioteer or horseman; here again there are some exceptions. I cite as one example an archaic tetradrachm of Leontini, on which we have the winner standing in his quadriga, and crowned by a Victory.¹ It would seem that some of the rarer coins of Syracuse and Gela may be regarded as sustaining our theory, and that they present special peculiarities in the features of individuals. We must not forget that the art of coinage in ancient Greece was essentially subordinated to other arts, following their movement step by step and changing with the fashion of the time. Everywhere the victors in the national games of Greece were held in honor, receiving the highest distinctions and invested with the chief magistracies of their cities; everywhere it was the ambition of the rulers to win success in the great Pan-hellenic games, and cities erected statues in honor of victorious athletes. It is natural that the devices on local coinage also should recall their triumphs, like the statues erected in public places, and an attempt be made by their fellow-citizens to reproduce the very features of their glorious champions, especially when the right to strike money was in their own hands.

As we have said above, it was by these agonistic types that the emblems engraved on coins began to be taken from events in public life, and were no longer exclusively derived from the animal and vegetable kingdoms, or the realms of the gods and legendary heroes. Simultaneously, but without being able to discover the least connection between the two phenomena, we see another human type appearing on coins, which has nothing of the agonistic quality, and to this we will next invite attention. I allude to the royal figure on the money struck by Darius I, the son of Hystaspes (521-485 B. C.), the *daric* and the Median *shekel*.

III.

From the time of Darius I (about 513), until the conquest of Asia by Alexander, that is to say, during nearly two centuries, the coins of "The Great King," almost without variation, bear the same device; it is that of the prince himself, crowned with the crenelated *cidaris*, the symbol which distinguishes the satraps or dynasts, who were his tributaries. Bending both knees, the right advanced and the left foot extended backward, his left hand outstretched holds a bow, while with his right he grasps a javelin, its point inclined transversely toward the ground, the upper end of its staff terminating

¹ Babelon, *loc. cit.*, pl. lxxiii, fig. 10.

in a ball or "silver pomegranate" On his back is a quiver full of feathered arrows. The *candys*, or sleeved garment, which he wears, is a large, full tunic of embroidered silk, turned back on his arms and on his left knee, and its lower edge is adorned with scallops and tassels. Such is the well known type of the royal archer, represented as the chief of the "ten thousand Immortals," bearers of javelins with silver pomegranates,¹ whose pictured ranks range themselves on the many-colored walls of the palaces of Susa and Persepolis.

If this type of the Achaemenidan archer remained unchanged, except on certain rare silver coins, so long as the Persian empire lasted; if it be merely some conventional hieratic form, such as those on the coins of Athens, of Aegina and Corinth, must we consider that the royal features were only a common-place representation of the "king of kings," without iconographic intention? Or on the other hand, may we not discover, beneath the uniform costume and impersonal attributes, a true and accurate portrait of each of the sovereigns who occupied the Achaemenidan throne? Long ago I answered this question in the affirmative.² As my opinion has been disputed, I shall now endeavor to defend and corroborate it, stating it in a definite manner. It is a question of fact, of very minute observation, of classification and comparison.

If we are to discover, as I believe will be the case, a sincere and genuine attempt at portraiture in these figures, as small as those which appear on the coins of the middle ages, one must have experience, and it is important to exaggerate nothing. It goes without saying—and on this point there can be no doubt—that we ought not to expect to find in these little likenesses a perfect resemblance, a rigorous anatomical accuracy surpassing that which we look for in contemporaneous sculptures. To claim this would be absurd, and at once subject me to criticism; for so long as princes ascend the throne in youth and do not vacate it until far advanced in age, it cannot be supposed that their monetary portraits will follow the successive changes caused by time, such as the gradual modifications of their features, or even the progressive development of their beards, their figure or stature. But we maintain that oftentimes the die-engravers were not limited to producing a vague and abstract likeness of the "king of kings," whoever was the occupant of the throne. We believe that we may justly claim that the undoubted differences which exist in these portraits are not to be attributed *solely* to different engravers, to widely separated mints, or to the skill or carelessness of the workmen.

¹ "The ten thousand chosen Persians [were] called Immortals, because if death or disease of any of them made a vacancy in their number, another was chosen at once to take his place, so that they were never more nor less than ten thousand." Herod., VII: 83. Of these, "one thousand had golden pomegranates on their

spears instead of ferules, and enclosed the others; the nine thousand within them, had silver pomegranates." Herod., VII: 41. — ED.

² Babelon, *Les Perses Achéménides*. Introd. p. xii, *et seq.*

At the beginning of each reign a royal type was adopted, the features of which resembled those of the new prince as closely as possible, and this type, once established, remained with but slight if any alteration, throughout the entire period of his reign, regardless of any change which might occur in the royal physiognomy. We have then only a single type for each ruler ; a type which no doubt has something of a hieratic and conventional character, but is nevertheless analytic and personal.

When we find, therefore, two or three varieties in the same reign, it is easy to connect them with each other, as we do the various coin-portraits of Louis XIV ; and in spite of certain diversities, due to the multiplicity of mints, of artists, and occasionally no doubt to some established local custom, we can clearly see that their engravers, in some instances at least, sought to make their work conform to an actual likeness of a sovereign whose reign had long continued.

These characteristics are not found on all the coins which have come down to us, and in our iconographic studies we must be careful to exclude the very numerous pieces of careless or barbarous execution ; for these exist in all the series of this money, the mintage of which continued so long and was in such general circulation. Indeed, we find a great number of the Medic shekels, issued from various Asiatic mints in the fifth and fourth centuries B. C., down to the time of Darius III, Codomannus, and even later, on which the figure of the royal archer is only a silhouette, and more or less barbarous. Some examples of these will be given later. These ordinary pieces do not pretend to give portraits, and their types would serve for any reign ; in fact it would be useless to attempt to assign them to any one of the Achaemenidan princes. But beside these, however numerous they may be, there are gold and silver coins of careful, and sometimes even of very delicate workmanship, as fine as that of the seals engraved on precious stones, on which the attentive observer cannot fail to recognize veritable portraits. Every thing leads us to believe that the darics and shekels *with portraits* were specially struck in the mints attached to the royal residences, such as Susa and Babylon, or in the cities where the Persian kings were accustomed to go to take command of their armies. In all probability, artists of pre-eminent reputation executed these royal portraits from life, rather than from statutes. Engravers of less ability copied these types, reproducing them with more or less fidelity, and often without any great care. We have seen above that the same thing occurred in the agonistic types of Anaxilaos ; we shall find that it obtained in the time of Philip of Macedon, the father of Alexander, and it was not unusual in the middle ages.

THE CLEVELAND PLAQUETTE.

THE Committee of The American Numismatic Society on the Publication of Medals has prepared a plaque in commemoration of the life and public service of Grover Cleveland. The model has been made by J. Edouard Roiné, formerly of Paris, now residing in New York, and a member of the Society. Our photogravure plate, a reproduction of both sides of this design, is the same size as the plaque.

On the obverse is a half-length seated portrait of Mr. Cleveland, which was studied from those most cherished by his family and with the valuable assistance of its members and their friends.

In the upper left corner is the sentence, VOX POPULI, within a crown or wreath of ivy, gracefully entwined with a festoon of ribbon, intended as a reference to his election by the people, as Mayor of the City of Buffalo, as Governor of the State of New York, and twice as President of the United States. On the socle or plinth are the dates of his birth and death, * MDCCCXXXVII * MDCCCXVIII * The artist's name J · E · ROINÉ is in the lower corner at the right.

On the reverse is a draped female figure, seated, representing Democracy; her face upturned to her right, as if reading the sentiment which appears near the upper corner at the left, PUBLIC · OFFICE | A · PUBLIC · TRUST and which has been taken from Mr. Cleveland's address, October 25, 1881, when accepting the nomination as Mayor of the City of Buffalo. The figure holds in her uplifted left hand a starred sphere representing the States of the Union, and by her extended right hand supports the tables of the Law, framed on the sides by the fasces of authority. PAX (at the left) and LABOR (at the right) are inscribed upon the main supports of her chair.

The building at the left is suggestive of public office, while in a distant square a monumental column, surmounted by an eagle with outstretched wings, symbolizes force and alertness. A few sprays of oak and olive are strewn about the sides and base of the chair, and with the grove of oak-trees in the background signify the peace and shelter of the retired life, after the stress of the political career. On the plinth, in two lines, * PRESIDENT * | MDCCCLXXXV * MDCCCLXXXIII The name of the artist is repeated in the lower left corner, in letters slightly larger than those on the obverse.

The dies for this plaque have been made by the Medallic Art Co. of New York, and there have been struck therefrom 152 examples. The dies are now deposited in the Museum of The American Numismatic Society, as a part of its collections.

Two impressions have been struck in native gold from California, for two members of the Society. The members have the privilege of subscribing for 50 in sterling silver, at \$10 each, and 100 in bronze, at \$5 each, which completes the issue. The silver and bronze plaquettes are numbered respectively on their edges from one upward.

Plaquette, in silver, numbered one, has been presented by the Society to Mrs. Grover Cleveland, and that in bronze, numbered one, has been given to her elder son, Richard Cleveland.

Each member may subscribe for one or more examples, which will be allotted to subscribers in the numerical order of their applications until the entire issue has been taken. The right is reserved to issue during the year 1910 not exceeding one hundred and fifty additional plaquettes in bronze, unnumbered, which with any plaquettes not subscribed for before April 1, 1910, will be disposed of by the Committee on the Publication of Medals as it may deem for the best interests of the Society.

Subscriptions, with remittances and instructions for delivery, should be sent to Mr. Bauman L. Belden, Director of The American Numismatic Society, West 156th Street, New York City.

Committee on Publication of Medals,

EDWARD D. ADAMS,
HENRY W. CANNON,
ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON.

RECENT IMPROVEMENTS AT THE FRENCH MINT.

THE installation of the automatic weighing machines in the French Mint has proved to be of such great advantage in the saving of time and labor, that the number has been increased to about one hundred during the last year. New furnaces for annealing gold for coinage purposes have been introduced in place of those impaired by the intense heat required for the treatment of the metal of the new twenty-franc pieces, and numerous improvements have been made for the comfort and convenience of the operatives, but the replacing of the six statues which surmount the central pavilion of the building, has excited a very general interest. The cornice of this pavilion has long been adorned with figures representing Peace, Commerce, Prudence, Law, Strength or Authority, and Plenty; these were placed there at the completion of the structure, about the close of the eighteenth century, and were the work of Lecomte, Pigalle and Mouchy, celebrated artists of the period. Two of these, Strength and Commerce, which were more exposed to the vicissitudes of the weather than the others, were renewed in 1856; in 1884 a very thorough

restoration of all the statues was made, by means of plaster and metallic cement. But since that was done, the destructive work of the elements has continued, and public safety as well as the desire to preserve works of great artistic value made it imperatively necessary to replace all the figures. Each of the statues was extremely heavy; their height averaged 2.9m., their breadth 1.2m., and their thickness 1m.; the stone on which they rested was also rapidly disintegrating from the effects of frost and rain, and the figures themselves were falling into a ruinous condition.

The work of removing and replacing them, which began in 1908, was intrusted to two skillful artists, Messrs. Allouard and Pendariès; after remodelling some portions and supplying minor parts which had gone to decay, a working cast of each statue was made, and this served as the model for its reproduction in stone. The result of the difficult and thankless task intrusted to the artists has finally been completed, to the great satisfaction of the Mint officials, and the new figures have recently been installed once more in their former stations and cannot be distinguished from the originals.

Great as were the difficulties which attended the renovation of these statues, from the artist's standpoint, equally serious mechanical problems presented themselves. The height of the cornice on which the figures stood was about seventy-five feet above the ground, and the weight of each about six thousand kilogrammes. It was necessary to erect a scaffolding strong enough to support such heavy burdens, and to allow sufficient room for the safe handling of the statues which were to replace those removed. The entire reconstruction was finally accomplished without any accident, and the result is regarded as eminently satisfactory.

In his last annual report, M. Ed. Martin, Director of the Mint, mentions another interesting work which has been in progress during the last two or three years, under the skillful direction of M. A. Patey, the present Chief Engraver, to which reference has been made in a previous number of the *Journal*. Among the treasures of the Mint are a large number of ancient dies, many of which date from the close of the sixteenth century, and possess more than ordinary historic interest, but which from their age and service, can no longer be used with safety. Only a very few at the best would bear the stress of modern methods. For nearly ten years the authorities have been engaged in a very careful reproduction of these dies, and already three hundred and fifteen have been replaced, by means of punches made from the original dies. Among the more recent restorations are a fine head of Louis XIV, and the medal of the Peace with Spain. Nearly 19,000 of these historic pieces were struck in bronze, gold and silver in 1908. A catalogue of the medals thus reproduced can be obtained from the authorities.

In July, 1905, a list of two hundred and twenty-three such medals was published; these related to the time of the Directory, the Consulate, and the reigns of Napoleon I, Louis XVIII, and Charles X. The dies had long been in the possession of the Mint, but for various reasons impressions were withheld from sale; these can now be obtained, in consequence of a law passed in that year, permitting the Mint to strike medals, under certain conditions, from dies which have remained there more than thirty years. The Official Journal published in February, 1909, contains an additional list of more than three hundred other pieces, of various designs, deposited in the Mint between 1834 and 1848. To these, additions are annually made, and many interesting medals hitherto almost unattainable, have thus been brought within the reach of collectors, and the sale is constantly increasing. M.

NEW TURKISH COMMEMORATIVE COINS.

IN the February number of the *Monatsblatt*, published by the Vienna Numismatic Society, Professor Eduard von Zambaur calls attention to some new varieties of Turkish coins. It appears that from September 1 to September 4, 1909, Mehmed V, Reschad, the Sultan, visited Brousa, the chief city of the vilayet Chodawendikjâr in Asia Minor, and in ancient times the residence of the Kings of Bithynia.

In commemoration of this visit, which called forth considerable comment throughout the Turkish empire, as the predecessor of the present Sultan had not left Constantinople for many years, special coins were issued, which are already entitled to be classed as of considerable rarity, on account of the very limited number struck.

These new coins consist of lira (one-hundred-piastre pieces) and half lira (fifty-piastres) in gold, as well as medjidie (twenty-piastre pieces), and ten and five-piastre pieces in silver; and they are uniform in all respects with the current coins of the Turkish empire, except that they bear the mint-name of Brousa instead of Constantinople. It should be remembered, however, that the occurrence of this mint-name does not necessarily imply that these well executed coins were actually struck in that city, for although at one period of time it possessed facilities for the production of quite artistic types, it would be incapable of supplying even the most primitive ones at the present day.

The Muhammadan issues represent an uninterrupted series, beginning with Muhammad I (1402), and extending to Osman II (1618); they consist principally of small silver akcheh, a considerable number of copper coins, with occasional gold specimens. Von Zambaur mentions the fact that in his own

collection there is a very rare inedited coin of Murad IV (1623), the successor of Osman II, issued at Brousa, and he justly observes that from the latter date to the present time, a period of nearly three hundred years, the mint in that city ceased operations.

As might be inferred, therefore,—and Von Zambaur informs us that this inference has since been officially confirmed,—these new coins were not struck at Brousa. The same remark applies to the commemorative coins issued in 1861, when Sultan Abdul Aziz ascended the throne, and which were stamped with the Brousa mint-name.

A. R. FREY.

SIAMESE COINAGE.

By command of his majesty Chulalongkorn, King of Siam, a decree was issued November 11, 1908, signed by Kitiyakara, Minister of Finance, in which the devices and denominations of a new coinage for the kingdom were announced, and on the same date some of the provisions of the law of 1902 relative to the establishment of the gold standard in place of the silver standard long in use in that kingdom, as in most of the East Indian governments, were temporarily suspended. The new coinage is to consist of a series of seven pieces: of these the principal coin is to be of gold, the "Dos," or ten Tical piece. This is to be round, 20 millimetres in diameter, having on the obverse a portrait of the king, with the inscription (transliterated) CHULALONGKORN PARAMA RAJADHIRAJ. On the reverse the figure of Gamda, with a shield bearing the "Chakra" and trident. Legend, ONE DOS SIAMA RATH (in Siamese) and the date of mintage.

The silver coins are of three denominations, viz.: the Tical, of thirty millimetres in diameter; a Two-Salung piece, of twenty-five millimetres, and One Salung piece, of twenty millimetres. These bear the portrait of the king in profile to the left; he wears a military uniform in European style, and various Orders on his breast. Legend, CHULALONGKORN SIAMINDR. The reverse has the triple elephant-head with the legend SIAMA RATH, the date of mintage and the value. The smaller pieces are similar, with their differing values stated. These were coined at the French Mint, and the dies were engraved by its Chief Engraver, M. A. Patey.

The minor coins of nickel and bronze are the Tën Satang piece of twenty millimetres diameter; the Five Satañgs of 17.5 millimetres (both in nickel), and the One Satang of bronze, 22.5 millimetres. On the obverse is the "Unalom" with the words SIAMA RATH and the value; on the reverse, the "Chakra" and the date. The last three pieces are to be "holed," the first

having one of five millimetres diameter, and the other two pieces holes of four and six millimetres respectively.

Of the One Tical pieces 193,000 were coined at Paris in the first half of 1909; particulars of the other money struck for Siam since July have not come to hand. The nominal value of the Tical is about ninety cents in American money.

THE MEDALLIC EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

THE International Medallic Exhibition of The American Numismatic Society, which opened in New York on the twelfth of March last, and closed on the first of April, marked an epoch in the numismatic annals of the United States,—indeed, we may well say, in the modern history of the art; for rarely if ever before has a similar effort, covering so broad a field, been attempted, and certainly none could have been more successfully carried out. When the preliminary plans were under consideration by a Committee of the Society, who have been aided in their labors by an Advisory Committee of twenty-four, it was decided that the Exhibition should not be limited to pieces belonging to the Society, but should be made International. Accordingly, during the autumn of 1909, a proposal was sent in the name of the Society to medallists at home and abroad, inviting them to “participate in a Representative International Medallic Exhibition, consisting of medals, medallions, and examples of bas-relief models in plaster, wax (if under glass), terra-cotta, bronze and marble.”

The Exhibition Committee announced that the exhibitor whose work “may be deemed to have been most successful by the Committee of Award, shall be named as Commemorative Medallist for the year nineteen hundred and ten, receiving a commission for a medal, the original models and dies of which shall become the sole property of The American Numismatic Society; the cost of the medal not to exceed Three Thousand Dollars.” The responses were very gratifying. The Catalogue of works by contemporary medallists includes perhaps a thousand pieces, and nearly one hundred and fifty names; not all were competitors, for the Exhibition was enriched by loans from the private cabinets of Mr. and Mrs. Edward D. Adams, John N. Pinches, Esq., Stefano Johnson, Esq., the United States Mint, and others, including Loan Collections from the cabinets of several foreign Numismatic societies. It was copiously illustrated by photogravures of many of the best works of the artists represented. To this special Catalogue, which is to be re-published in a new and enlarged form with additional illustrations, we shall hope to refer at length in a future number of the *Journal*.

The Catalogue of Medals on exhibition, not including those last mentioned, made a volume of 252 pages, illustrated by eight photogravure plates, and included 3506 numbers, closing with a most interesting display of the crosses and badges of the military and knightly Orders of various foreign governments, and those of the hereditary and patriotic societies of the United States. This department of the Society's collections owes not only its inauguration but a very large proportion of its treasures to the zeal and liberality of Mr. J. Sanford Saltus, one of its members, and it would be difficult indeed to find another so competent or so thoroughly familiar with the subject; the attention these insignia received, many of them being almost inaccessible or altogether unknown to American collectors, was very noticeable, and the expressions of pleasure from visitors were frequent and emphatic.

The Catalogue of Coins (48 pages and 1190 examples) was illustrated by six plates. A preliminary note called attention to the fact that in view of the nature of this Exhibition by the Society, the pieces shown were limited to a small typical collection. Beginning with an Ionian Quarter Hecte, struck in electrum about the sixth century B. C., it closed with a selection of forty Oriental coins of China, Japan, Siam, etc.

Another feature which gave greatly increased value to this Exhibition was the story of medalllic design, from both the artistic and mechanical point of view, written in popular style, by the well known medallist Victor Brenner, with illustrations showing the secrets of his studio, the artist at his models, and various practical steps in the process of minting medals. This with "A Brief Word on Medals," a brochure by Charles De Kay, and an interesting *résumé* of the origin and history of the Society, carefully prepared by Mr. William R. Weeks, the Librarian, which also contains an engraving of the Society's building, were distributed among the visitors. Certainly the literature of this Exhibition left little to be desired: the expert found the descriptions in the Catalogues, though necessarily condensed, all that he required, while these and the pamphlets mentioned gave the novice abundant food for thought.

The Committee of Award, which consisted of Mr. Edward D. Adams, a Governor of The American Numismatic Society, Chairman, Mr. A. Piatt Andrew, Director of the United States Mint, Mr. Herman A. McNeil, President of the National Sculpture Society, Mr. John W. Alexander, President of the National Academy of Design, Messrs. Herbert Adams and Daniel Chester French, former Presidents of the National Sculpture Society, and Mr. Thomas Hastings, of the firm of Carrere & Hastings, Architects, have decided in favor of Godefroid Devreese, of Brussels, Belgium, and he is accordingly declared the Society's "Commemorative Medallist for nineteen hundred and ten."

THE DEVELOPMENT OF NUMISMATIC ART.

THE International Exhibition of Medallic Art, noticed on a previous page, is a gratifying proof of the remarkable growth of interest in Numismatics, in the United States, and the hardly less surprising increase in literature devoted to the subject, in this country and abroad, in the last thirty years. The development of medallic art from coinage, and more especially the influence of the ancient coins and their designers, on the medallists and the mint-engravers of medieval and modern times, is a most interesting study. This Exhibition, in some of its details, especially its medals, may fairly be regarded as the most complete epitome of the history of this development ever presented for that purpose to American students.

Herodotus, the "father of history," wrote that "the Lydians were the first of all nations *that we know*, to introduce the art of coinage of gold and silver." The force of that saving clause 'that we know,' with which the old historian guarded his words, has received new emphasis in the admirable papers by Svoronos, on "The Origins of Coinage," translated for recent issues of the *Journal*, which carry us back five centuries or more before the luxurious Croesus, or his grandfather, the magician Gyges, to find the cradle of coinage, the venerable mother of the medallic art. And Carlyle, in his "Sartor Resartus," like a modern Juvenal, told the story with characteristic quaintness, from the point of view of a satirist, when he wrote: "A simple invention it was, in the old world, for Grazier, sick and tired of lugging his slow ox about the country till he got it bartered for corn or oil, to take a piece of leather, and thereon scratch or stamp the figure of an ox; put it in his pocket, and call it *pecunia*, money. Yet hereby did barter grow stale; the leather money is now golden and paper, and all miracles have been out-miracled, for there are Rothschilds and English National debts; and whoso has sixpence is sovereign (to the length of sixpence) over all men, commanding cooks to feed him, philosophers to teach him, kings to mount guard over him — to the length of sixpence."

It is not alone to the architecture and sculpture of the ancient Greeks, their temples and statues, that we must look for that ideality which was so prominent a characteristic of that people. Nowhere is it more evident than in their coinage, on which we find "infinite riches in a little room." As the late Professor Norton well said, "The development of Greek art, from its first rude but vigorous, intelligent, and lively modes of expression, through its gradual, healthy progress in the realization of beauty, to its supreme achievement in forms which the imagination of man has not surpassed in conception, nor his hand in execution, may be traced in unbroken sequence and in convincing

strokes in a series of the little coins — the master-pieces of the Greek mints." It has been said that there is evidence that the ancient Greeks and Romans were collectors of medals — if under that name we may include artistic coins — as well as of paintings, statuary, and other works of art; and certainly the close alliance of the coin-engraver and sculptor has been evinced since the days of Evainetos and Kimon. On a coin of Phocis, for example, is a copy of a bronze statue of Athena, mentioned by Pausanias. The *stephanos* worn by Hera, on one of the coins of Argos, all remarkable for their beauty of execution and mythological eloquence, is believed to have followed the head-dress on her statue by the sculptor Polycleitus. The portraits of Alexander on golden medallions recently exhumed at Aboukir have been identified as probable copies from two statues of that prince by the famous sculptor Lysippus — one at least, beyond question. And a recent writer adduces evidence from coins to show the presence of a pillar beside the superb statue of Athena by Phidias, in the Parthenon.

Not less notable is a similar alliance, if we may use the term, between the designers of coins, the poet and the historian, which we find so often revived in the devices of the medals of the last three centuries, so many of which were assembled in this Exhibition. Portraits of princes, commemorations of victors in war or in the athletic games, and graceful renderings of the charming poetic and priestly myths, abound. One of the earliest Boeotian coins bears a warrior's buckler. The device is quite as baffling as the famous tortoise on the coins of Aegina, which, as Svoronos has suggested, may allude to the Pleiades. Has this too an astronomic meaning, or some sacramental idea like the Egyptian scarabeus, of which it reminds one? Or does it allude to some rite of the Indian Bacchus, whose ivy-crowned bust is combined with it? No one has yet interpreted it. That Homer tells us that Aphrodite procured the arms of Achilles from a Boeotian anvil, or that Pindar calls Thebes the city of the golden shields, does not explain it. Yet some delver in Greek poetry may yet discover the unnoticed lines which will reveal its mystic meaning.

From crude yet vigorous types like these we pass to the variety and splendor of the Syracusan coinage, which, says Benson, reflected for three centuries the changes of civic fortunes, and gave to its successive issues an overwhelming interest, historical and artistic. The victorious achievements of that city were celebrated by the most skillful coin-engravers the world has ever seen, whose beautiful and appropriate designs excited the admiration, not only of their contemporaries, but of art-lovers in all succeeding ages. From the days of Gelon, — whose victory in a chariot-race was commemorated not only by his offering of a quadriga, dedicated to Zeus at Olympia (the remains of the pedestal on which it stood were identified by its inscription, dis-

covered in 1878 and 1884) but also upon his coins, struck about 480 B. C., and the issues of a later period, which tell of the repulse of Carthaginian hosts and Athenian invaders,—down to the reign of Philistis (whose portrait is shown on one of her tetradrachms, No. 118 and Plate IV of the Coin Catalogue of the International Exhibition), a period of three centuries, this Syracusan coinage presents an unbroken series of charming, opulent and diversified types, all echoing and reflecting historical scenes, and events of endless variety, as Mr. Benson's delightful papers, printed a few years ago in the *Journal*, showed us.

The wealth of portraits of princes of nearly every realm in Christendom, which abounded in the International Exhibition, both on coins and medals, is paralleled by those on the ancient coins which bear the features of the Egyptian Ptolemies, the Roman and Byzantine Emperors, and others; these portraits, often idealized no doubt, but yet, we must believe, always more or less characteristic, mark the entire series, and have supplied the inspiration for many later issues. An African coin has a deified head of Dido, which has given a modern engraver a model for the personification of Liberty, and the eagle on the recent coins by St. Gaudens has its prototype on one struck by Antiochus. We may find other examples in our own national coinage. When the battle of Marathon delivered Greece from the fear of the Persian invader, the grateful Athenians took the olive wreath from the reverse of their coins and twined it around the helmet on the bust of the goddess for whom their city was named, and which formed its obverse type. There it remained for centuries, until the proud head of the virgin Athene, carved by Phidias for the Parthenon, displaced the more archaic bust upon their money; but the olive was retained in a little three-leaved sprig beneath her neck. On the first Cent from our National Mint, struck in 1793, as on that early Athenian silver, the olive wreath of victorious peace was placed upon the reverse, while below the symbolic head of Liberty on the obverse, which typified the deliverance of the nation from foreign power, and in almost the same relative position, appears just such a sprig of olive leaves as on the old Athenian coins.

A similar instance occurs on one of our Revolutionary Medals. When the Lacedemonians were defeated off Cnidos, all the Greek cities of Asia Minor formed what is known as the Athenian Monetary League, and adopted a uniform type for the reverse of their coinage—Herakles strangling the two serpents sent by Hera to destroy him in his cradle. It is hardly to be supposed that Franklin ever heard of this particular coin-type, and it is more probable therefore that it was merely his remembrance of the ancient myth which led him to propose that identical design for the well known medal, with its legend suggested by Sir William Jones, NON SINE DIIS ANIMOSUS INFANS (Not

without the aid of heaven is this child so full of courage). But one familiar with ancient coin-types cannot fail to recall that memorial of the old Grecian cities struggling against tyranny, as recorded on their money, when he examines the beautiful medal cut by Dupré, bearing the same device, symbolizing the United States still in their infancy yet powerful enough to destroy two British armies, one at Saratoga and the other at Yorktown.

With the decline and fall of the Roman Empire, numismatic art also gradually declined, to suffer at last a total eclipse. The deterioration of skill and workmanship—from the fine medallions struck in “the miserable reign of Commodus,” pronounced by Winkelman to be among the most exquisite specimens of Roman art; his coinage, of which it has been said that it “yields in beauty to none since the days of Trajan,” and some of the gold pieces of his successor, Pertinax, notably one in the cabinet of the British Museum bearing a portrait which resembles that of Socrates,—to the banality of the Byzantine issues of the later rulers of the Eastern Empire, is rapid and continuous, and its recovery might well seem hopeless. But when learning began to dispel the gloom of the Dark Ages, medallic art awoke from its long slumber. Its renaissance may be said to have begun with the Carrara Medals of Padua (with dates from 1318 to 1390), nine of which were described and their obverses illustrated in the *Journal* for January, 1880. The workmanship of these medals has been attributed to Marcus Sesto of Venice, about 1393. It would be more proper, perhaps, to date it from Vittore Pisano, of Verona, because, as Mr. Charles DeKay remarks,¹ “of the number and beauty of the pieces by his hand which have come down to us.” Many of his medals are of great beauty; in style of execution they resemble the Carraras, being cast and then tooled.²

When a visitor who has given but little attention to numismatics examines such a display as the Society's Exhibition, just closed, he is surprised to find so many pieces of great antiquity and in such admirable preservation. But he is still more surprised when he learns that the oldest collection now extant was not begun until the fifteenth century of our era. It seems probable that this honor belongs to the little cabinet of Petrarch, which with a famous letter he presented to the Emperor of Germany. The magnificent Florentine col-

¹ His charming essay entitled “A Brief Word on Medals,” which as elsewhere mentioned, was printed by The American Numismatic Society in connection with its Exhibition, should be carefully read by all lovers of medallic art. He observes that Pisano's medals “look like the work of a man without predecessors, who has invented a style and has surpassed his followers in vigor of workmanship and power of imagination.” He also says that “Pisano's contemporaries regarded him as a painter rather than a medal-maker,” and asks “Had it not been for his medals, who would remember him now?”

² See the *Journal*, XIV: 65. An undoubted example of one of Sesto's medals, owned by Mr. Alexander Balmanno, was shown at a meeting of the Society, Nov. 21, 1876; the *Journal* (XI: 68) had previously given a cut in connection with Dr. Charles E. Anthon's translation of Bolzenthals' discussion of the piece in his *Skizzen zur Kunstgeschichte der Modernen Medaillen-Arbeit*, Berlin, 1840, pp. 43 *et seq.* Mr. Balmanno exhibited at that meeting a number of other medals of the Renaissance, most of them by Pastino, which date from the fifteenth century. The Carrara medal dates are those of the princes.

lection grew from a few small but choice pieces brought together by the powerful Cosmo de Medici: Francis I, of France, a munificent patron of art, who died in 1547, founded that of France, to-day one of the finest in Europe: and the superb cabinets of the British Museum, which derive their origin from the legacy of Sir Hans Sloane, date only from about 1753.

It is but a little more than two centuries since John Evelyn published (1697) his "Discourse of Medals, Antient and Modern." Addison's "Dialogues on Medals" appeared a few years later. These were among the earliest English authors to write on ancient medals; abroad, in special lines, they were preceded in the seventeenth century by a host of others, among whom Mr. DeKay names:— Jacques de Bie, on "France Métallique" in 1646; (he wrote ten years earlier on "Les Familles de la France illustrées par les monumens des medailles anciennes et modernes, etc.," which is dedicated to Richelieu, and "there is hardly a great French name but is found in it"); Bizot, on the "Histoire Métallique de la Republic de Hollande," and Nicolas Chevalier, who wrote the "Histoire Métallique de Guillaume III," in 1692; he mentions several others, but in a brief sketch like his it was of course impossible to give more than a mere hint of the wealth of literature relating to the science, even at that early period. During the next century the investigations of coin-students were chiefly devoted to similar special lines.

At Nurnberg, Johann David Köhler published his "Historischer Munz-Belustigung," running through a series of years beginning in 1733; and Gerard Van Loon, in 1732, commenced his "Histoire Métallique des XVII Provinces des Pays-Bas." A "Bibliography of Numismatics" was printed by Mr. W. S. Appleton in the *Journal* for April, 1878 (XII: 97), in which he mentions several large volumes containing merely catalogues of the names of writers on the subject. The earliest writer of whom we have found a record was William Bude, who discussed the Roman As in a work first published in Paris in 1514 and 1516; a later edition by the famous printer Aldus, the Venetian, and issued at Venice in 1522, was in Mr. Appleton's library. In later papers, Mr. Appleton mentions many other early writers, of whose works he had copies, but which are omitted by the Cataloguers referred to.

Mr. DeKay gives an interesting list of the more important works devoted to medallic art which have appeared since 1879, with their authors and dates of issue. To these we would only add "Medallic Illustrations of the History of Great Britain and Ireland to the Death of George II," compiled by Messrs. Hawkins, Franks and Grueber, and published in London in 1885, very probably omitted by Mr. DeKay because so frequently cited in the Catalogue of the Exhibition. Surely a brighter day for the science has begun to dawn!

M.

1 See two papers by him in the *Journal*, XIII, Nos. 1 and 2.

M. GODEFROID DEVREESE.

M. GODEFROID DEVREESE, who holds the record for the production of medals in Belgium for the year 1909, has been named Commemorative Medallist of the International Medallic Exhibition held by The American Numismatic Society during the past month. M. Devreese won this honor (which entitles him to execute a commemorative medal, the cost of which is not to exceed three thousand dollars) in competition with about one hundred and thirty-five sculptors and medallists who responded to the Society's invitation to participate. The award confirms the judgment of his countrymen, who have already placed M. Devreese's work on a plane of acknowledged excellence. But it will always remain a unique achievement, inasmuch as the Exhibition was devoted solely to the medallic art, broadly interpreted. Furthermore, the exhibits of contemporary medallists were housed in a specially constructed, temporary building, which afforded a setting both distinguished and artistic. An exhibition of such a kind has no parallel, and the Society is to be congratulated upon the established position thus gained for the art.

The facts of M. Devreese's career as a sculptor have recently been published in this *Journal* (*cf.* Medals of G. Devreese, by J. de Lagerberg, XLIII, p. 50), and need not be recapitulated here. He was born at Courtrai, Belgium, in 1861, and at an early age became a sculptor, studying under his father and at the Royal Academy of Brussels. He introduced new methods in his collaboration on the monument Anspach at Brussels, wherein he was noted for his "*chimères d'une expression si réaliste et si forte.*" In his medals, which he began to execute as early as 1893, he is influenced by the French school, but does not thereby lose his fundamentally Belgian temperament. M. Devreese's style is expressive because it is full of life and character, and soft and graceful, being full of art. His medals are what M. Victor Tourneur would term real medals — that is of a technique suitable to the limited size, and the close range at which they are to be examined. This practiced critic reiterates over and over again that the facility given by the *tour à réduire* or reducing machine is frequently dangerous. Certain models in large size, charming as bas-reliefs, or graceful as sketches, make too heavy a composition when reduced in size, and therefore remain bas-reliefs still, altered merely in dimensions. In M. Devreese's work there is finish of detail, a rounding out of relief which has its high points and shadows, though the modelling in general is low.

The medals given in the appended list, Nos. 1-49, were shown in the Exhibition exactly as the accompanying photograph of the case represents (Pl. 6). To these are added ten, three of which (Nos. 52, 55 and 57) were illustrated in the last volume of the *Journal* (XLIII, Pl. 7), as were also Nos. 16, 22 and 47. Some of these are of his earlier work, as will be seen by the dates in the list appended. Other medals struck in the year 1909 are the following:—Maurice Kufferath and Guillaume Guidé, Directors of the Théâtre Royal de la Monnaie (No. 29); Auguste Moyaux, engineer and director of the Compagnie Belge-Italienne de Chemins de Fer (No. 36); Doctor Édouard Kufferath (No. 28); P. Alexandre, Supervisor of Schools (No. 1); the Annexation of the Congo Free-State by Belgium (No. 2); The Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Association of Local Railroads (No. 46); The Return of His Royal Highness Prince Albert from the Congo (No. 9); the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the University

of Brussels (No. 50). Finally we have the medal of the Universal Exposition of Brussels, 1910 (No. 8), and No. 59, also of this year.

M. V. Tournour, contributor of the section "La Medaille en 1909" in the *Revue Belge de Numismatique* (66, pp. 245 *et seq.*) has passed such felicitous appreciations and criticisms on these most recent medals that I cannot do better than transcribe portions of his critique. And, with due misgivings in venturing on such a hazardous task, I should like to record a few of my own impressions of the medals, a number of which are illustrated separately on the plates in this issue.

The plaquette of MM. Kufferath and Guidé (*Rev. Belge*, 66, Pl. X, fig. 63, our No. 29), represented fraternally side by side, solves admirably the ever perilous problem of conjoining two figures. There is consummate art in the facing attitude of Doctor Kufferath (*op. cit.*, Pl. X, fig. 62, our No. 28); but perhaps the conception as a whole is too little poetic, and over naturalistic. The reverse of the medal of M. Moyaux (*op. cit.*, Pl. IX, fig. 58, our No. 36, Pl. 11) is interesting and treated with much elegance. It symbolizes the meeting of two lines of railway in the persons of two young women, with charming figures showing beneath the light draperies which veil them. M. Devreese desired to prove that he understood, like the sculptor of the Aphrodite ἐν Κήποις, how to engrave transparent garments, and he has succeeded to perfection. The folds, however, says M. Tournour, seem to have been arranged by a zephyr apprenticed in the art of draping "*chez les grands couturiers de la rue de la Paix.*" There is, it seems to me, much justice in this reservation. The fault is also present in the products of the period of decline in Greek sculpture; whereas floating draperies in works of the best epoch give one the greatest pleasure, because they are not distorted for effect and variety at the cost of simple truth.

M. Tournour commends the plaquette offered by the Cercle Africain to His Royal Highness Prince Albert on his Return from the Congo (*op. cit.*, Pl. XI, fig. 64, our No. 9), for its delicate composition and the fair form of the youthful negress. The medal of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the University of Brussels (*op. cit.*, Pl. X, fig. 59, our No. 50) shows a Saint Michael of nobility, ascetic as one might well wish. For my part, while I admire the triumphant saint, this medal savors too much of conventionality in the treatment of the inscription and the breaking of the inner circle by rays of light.

To pass on to the other medals which are illustrated in our Plates:—The portrait of M. Alphonse de Witte (Pl. 7), which was executed in competition for the triennial prize of the Société Hollandaise-Belge des Amis de la Médaille, is most effective for its tremendous sincerity. A face with features fine and powerful, dominated by moving intensity of intellectual expression; an eye calm, but overshadowed by a heavy brow whose outlines must be the prominent character-mark of the man. The plaquette to Henri Beyaert, the architect (Pl. 9), is original in its conception of the figure of Victory floating in space, the closed eyes suggesting poetic Thanatos (Death) and his brother Hypnos (Sleep), as they appear on the charming painted stelae of the Greeks. M. Devreese's Salome (Pl. 8) is highly expressive of the dance, full of motion, though the pose is restrained, and not extravagant, as for example in Falguière's statue *La Dansuse*. The perspective is really remarkable, and is achieved by the placing of the left foot, and the long piece of the drapery coiling about the head of John the Baptist. In the latter

there is pathos, but nothing terrible. The face of Salome impresses me, not as a demon, but a soulless, exultant Bacchante, half woman, half animal. The list of the works of Devreese, given below, does not claim to be exhaustive; it may be regarded rather as supplementary to that published in the *Gazette de Numismatique* (Paris), 1903.

1. Alexandre, P., Supervisor of Schools, 1909.
2. Annexation of the Congo Free-State by Belgium, 1909. (Plate 10)
3. Association of Engineers at the School of Mines.
4. Bébé.
5. Belgian Photographic Association, 1902.
6. Beyaert, Henri, 1905. (Plate 9)
7. Bruges, the Sea-port, 1907.
8. Brussels, Universal Exposition at, 1910.
9. Cercle Africain on the Return of His Royal Highness Prince Albert from the Congo, 1909.
10. Coettermans, Louis, Consul-General of Persia.
11. Communal Employés, National Federation of.
12. de Burel, C.
13. de Favereau, Baron, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
14. de Mestreit, Émile.
15. de Mot, Émile, 1907.
16. de Vos van Steenwijck, Baron and Baroness, 1900. (*Am. Jour. Num.*, XLIII, Pl. 7, fig. 5.)
17. de Witte, Alphonse, Belgian Numismatist, 1902. (Plate 7)
18. Demaret-Freson, Professor Jules.
19. Dumont, Augustus.
20. Francotte, Gustave, Ministre du Travail.
21. Head of a Young Girl (portrait). (Plate 11)
22. Head of a Young Polish Girl, 1900. (*Am. Jour. Num.*, XLIII, Pl. 7, fig. 2.)
23. Héger, Professor Paul.
24. Hiard, Léon, Senator.
25. Huart-Hamoir, A., Burgomaster, 1906.
26. Invention of Drawing, 1903.
27. Kennel Club, First Exposition of the.
28. Kufferath, Doctor Édouard, 1909.
29. Kufferath, Maurice, and Guillaume Guidé, Directors of the Théâtre Royal de la Monnaie, 1909.
30. Landrien, Oscar.
31. Masonic Plaque.
32. Massaux, A., Commission Royale des Monuments.
33. Medicine and Hygiene. (Plate 11)
34. Mimine, 1906.
35. Mirland, Professor Victor.
36. Moyaux, Auguste, Engineer, 1909. (Plate 11)
37. Pernambuco, José Antonio.
38. Royal Society St. Hubert (Bloedhond).
39. Soil, É. J.
40. St. Trond, Exposition at.
41. Salomé, 1910. (Plate 8)
42. Seventy-fifth Anniversary of Belgian Independence.
43. Souvenir of the Exposition at Liège, 1905.
44. The Grandmother. (Plate 10)
45. "The Renewal" (An Old Fisherman and his Boy). (Plate 11)
46. Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Association of Local Railroads, 1909.
47. Van den Broeck, Édouard, Belgian Numismatist, 1904. (*Am. Jour. Num.*, XLIII, Pl. 7, fig. 6.)
48. Van Ysendijk, Jules Jacques.
49. Warocqué, Raoul, Burgomaster, 1905.
50. Brussels, Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the University of, 1909. (*Rev. Belge*, 66, Pl. X, Fig. 59.)
51. Brussels, Thirteenth Inter-Parliamentary Congress, 1905. (*Rev. Belge*, 62, Pl. XLII, Fig. 106.)
52. Buis, Charles, Burgomaster, 1901. (*Amer. Jour. of Num.*, XLIII, Pl. 7, Fig. 3.)
53. Competitive Games and Sports, Fêtes Communales, 1899. (*Rev. Belge*, 56, Pl. XIX, Fig. 35.)
54. Constant, M., and Mme. Devreese, 1903. (*Rev. Belge*, 60, Pl. XXXVII, Fig. 87.)
55. Gevaert, H. Fierens, 1902. (*Amer. Jour. of Num.*, XLIII, Pl. 7, Fig. 4.)
56. Schaerbeek, Communal Jeton of, 1904. (*Rev. Belge*, 62, Pl. XL, Fig. 95.)
57. The Lacemaker, 1897. (*Amer. Jour. of Num.*, XLIII, Pl. 7, Fig. 1.)
58. Tournai, Jeton de présence of the Communal Council of, 1901. (*Rev. Belge*, 59, Pl. XXX [Med. Historiques], Fig. 67.)
59. Waller, Max, Author, 1910. (*cf. Rev. Belge*, 66, p. 90.)

AGNES BALDWIN.

A BAIT FOR INEXPERIENCED COLLECTORS.

FICTITIOUS California gold coins have recently been offered for sale (half-dollar pieces at $17\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and quarters at $8\frac{3}{4}$ cents), as shown by an illustrated circular which has lately been received from a merchant in San Francisco, Cal., not the only one, by the way, who is in the business.

These so-called "coins," though advertised as showing "the largest profit made on any article in the United States," should really have no interest whatsoever for collectors, for they are neither truthful representations of the originals, nor do they possess the intrinsic values designated.

Can reputable dealers wonder that they are discredited when such palpable tricks as this can be perpetrated, without interference? The circular speaks for itself, and the writer trusts that its purport may soon become sufficiently known among those interested in numismatics who desire to encourage the legitimate and condemn the spurious, to frustrate this "ill-advised attempt to induce *others* to fool the public;" and in the desire to accomplish this end, we are confident we have the hearty sympathy of every honorable dealer; they will no doubt extend this caution to their clients.

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE.

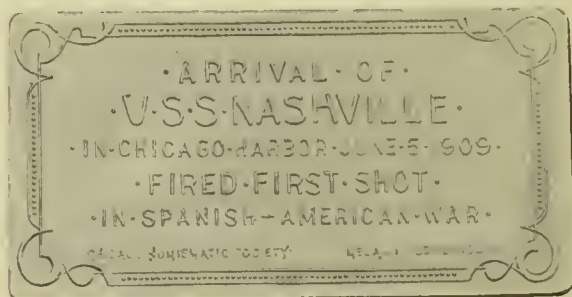
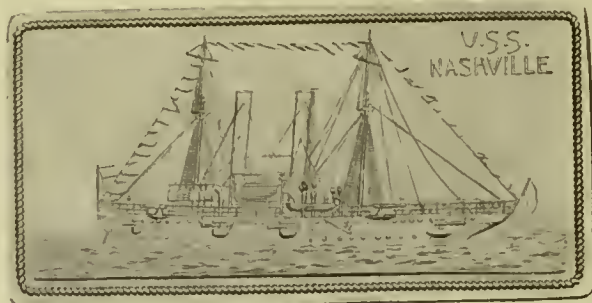
We give some quotations from the circular sent us by Mr. Drowne, but deem it best to withhold the name of the person offering these imitations, for we do not care to advertise him; we agree with Mr. Drowne in the belief that no reputable dealer will have anything to do with them, and that collectors one and all will carefully avoid encouraging these abominations, which are called "coins"! It would seem that the zealous officials who prevented a bake-shop from selling crackers which bore a faint resemblance to a coin, and endeavored, though unsuccessfully, if reports were true, to get possession of electrotype cuts of foreign coins, might find in these imitations a more successful field for their activities. — ED.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CIRCULAR.

"The ten coins [as engraved in circular] are an exact facsimile of my new California gold quarter and half-dollar pieces. They are the smallest, best designed and most artistically executed souvenir gold coins in existence, and are similar to the original issue. On the face is an Indian head surrounded by stars, with the date under the head. On the reverse side are only the words "California gold" which are enclosed in a wreath.

"In the pioneer days they [the originals] circulated as actual money, the government then permitting all gold coin up to the size of a slug or Fifty (\$50) Dollar piece to be coined in private mints. On or about the year 1855 a law was passed prohibiting private mints from coining gold, except in the case of these diminutive coins, which the government never made, and considered too small for circulation. To insure no interference in their sale by the government, everything has been done, even to withdrawing from the coin its representative value, the pioneer coin having on it its face value, one-quarter and one-half dollar.

"I now offer the California quarter and half-dollar pieces in three qualities of gold, 4, 10 and 12 carat; the quality of gold is guaranteed as represented. They are made in nine different dates — 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859 and 1860 — in two different shapes (round and octagonal), thus making 18 different quarter and 18 different half-dollar pieces, equal to 36 varieties of coin. This immense variety gives my coin a great advantage over any of my competitors, as it adds to the volume of business, because collectors and others always buy every variety made.



UNITED STATES STEAMER "NASHVILLE" MEDAL.
From Photographs by Edgar H. Adams.



ERIE CANAL MEDAL, 1826.

"4 carat costs you $33\frac{1}{2}$ cents for \$1.00 in my coin ; that is, four 25-cent pieces or two 50-cent pieces for $33\frac{1}{2}$ cents American money.

"10 carat costs you 45 cents for \$1.00 in my coin ; that is, four 25-cent pieces or two 50-cent pieces for 45 cents American money.

"12 carat costs you 55 cents for \$1.00 in my coin ; that is, four 25-cent pieces or two 50-cent pieces for 55 cents American money. . . .

"As these coins are almost always sold over face value, the profit is enormous, and as they cannot be sold if offered under their representative value, competition is out of the question. They never get out of fashion, so the sale for them is beyond doubt.

"All qualities are made from the same dies, therefore it is impossible, without testing them with acid and test-stone, to know the difference in quality ; but to hold your trade, it is advisable to buy good quality. . . .

"The coin is one of the best sellers and bears the largest profit of any article made, either for an itinerant merchant, one who depends for a living principally on the trade of tourists, or one who has a fixed place of business. These coins have advantages that no other kind of merchandise can offer. They occupy no space, cost absolutely nothing for transportation, are attractive and take little or no space in a show window. The most difficult customers to please, such as bargain hunters, are easily satisfied, because you sell them the prettiest and cheapest gift for comparatively nothing, etc."

GUNBOAT NASHVILLE MEDAL.

THE Chicago Numismatic Society has recently issued a medal, of which an illustration is given in the accompanying plate from a photograph made by the writer ; it commemorates the arrival at that interior port of the U. S. gunboat Nashville. This warship, which has played a somewhat important part in recent United States naval history, is the latest addition to the Lake fleet, and replaces at Chicago the Dorothea, a converted yacht, which is now stationed at Cleveland.

The Nashville is the largest gunboat that could pass through the various locks on the way from the Atlantic to Chicago, and her route lay up the St. Lawrence River, through the Canal, Lakes Ontario and Erie, the Detroit River, the Soo, and thence down Lake Michigan to Chicago. During last summer and fall she made many trips around Lake Michigan, carrying crews made up of the Chicago Naval Reserves.

The designer of the medal was Mr. J. H. Ripstra, a member of the Chicago Numismatic Society. Five hundred impressions were struck in bronze. The dies were then altered, to give a frosted effect to the medals, and one hundred additional pieces were struck in silver. It is possible that a limited number of medals may be struck in gold.

The Chicago Society is to be congratulated on having issued this handsome medal, and we feel sure that every important historical event associated with Chicago and vicinity hereafter will be perpetuated in metal, in a similar manner by this progressive organization.

EDGAR H. ADAMS.

THE ERIE CANAL MEDAL.

THE only gold medal commemorative of the completion of the Erie Canal which has ever been offered for sale, was recently bought for \$77.00 in New York by the well-known Canadian collector, W. W. C. Wilson, of Montreal, at a sale of coins and medals, held by Lyman H. Low. This medal is interesting to New Yorkers for a number of reasons, chief among which is that this is the identical piece presented by the city to Andrew Jackson, whose name appeared in gilt letters on the case which contained it.

The design was the work of C. C. Wright of New York, in his day the foremost medallist of this country. The obverse shows Pan and Neptune sitting side by side. To the right of Pan is a cornucopia, emblematic of agriculture; a lighthouse, and the sea in the distance. Legend, "UNION OF ERIE WITH THE ATLANTIC." The reverse bears the coat of arms of the State of New York, and a section of the canal, a ship in full sail, and a distant view of the city, the inscription reading "Erie Canal Commenced 4th July, 1817, Completed 26th October, 1825. Presented by the City of New York, 1826." Under the armorial device is the name of the designer in small letters, C. C. WRIGHT, SC.

A general celebration was held in New York in connection with the important event of the completion of the famous canal, at which were present Gov. De Witt Clinton and staff, who came to the celebration aboard the Seneca Chief, which was said to have been the first boat to traverse the canal from Buffalo to Albany.

According to a communication in an early number of the *Journal*, several hundred of these medals were made in silver and white metal, but only fifty-one in gold. The latter medals were presented by the city to the different crowned heads of the world, and to eminent men, among whom was General Lafayette.

EDGAR H. ADAMS.

COINAGE OF THE LATIN UNION IN 1908.

SOME interesting statistics concerning the coinage of the Governments forming the "Latin Union" have been gleaned from the Mint Reports of the several European powers which form it, recently published. It is well known that by various Conventions between the Republics of France and Switzerland, and the kingdoms of Italy, Greece and Belgium (the latter consenting to include the money struck for its use in its Congo possessions), the issue of fractional coins in silver is fixed at a definite limit, in proportion to the population. It appears that the total value of the coinage of the Union in 1908 was 192,581,643 francs, eighty-eight per cent. of which was struck for France and

her colonies. Since 1830 Belgium has issued 584 millions of gold coins and 529 millions of silver pieces. Since 1885 (the year of the first Convention), Greece has struck only nickel money, with a total value of three million drachms. That kingdom has no Mint, and its entire coinage since that date was produced at the French Mint. In Italy, since 1862, 427 millions of gold coins and 576 millions of silver coins have been issued. No gold was struck in 1908, but the value of silver, nickel and bronze pieces coined in that year was 9,657,047 francs. Since 1850 Switzerland has coined 107 million pieces of gold, and 49 millions of silver. The total value of its coinage in 1908 was 10,800,000 francs. These fractional coins, under the Convention, circulate at their nominal value throughout the "Union," but this agreement seems to be more honored in the breach than in the observance, so far at least as the people are concerned.

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

(Continued from Vol. XLIV, p. 29.)

XII. AUSTRIA (continued). A. *Personal* (continued).

Baron Dr. Gerard Van Swieten (1700-1772), of Vienna. Court Physician.

2630. *Obverse*. Bust, to right. Beneath: A. WIDE(MAN). 1756 Inscription: GER. L. B. V. SWIETEN. S. C. R. M. A. CON. ARCH. CO. BIB. PR.

Reverse. Beneath a laurel tree Apollo, seated, with open book on knee, and staff of Aesculapius in his left hand. Beside him, his lyre; in front a chemical furnace, and behind him a pedestal with vase containing an aloe plant and prickly pear. Legend: DOCET ET SANAT Exergue: MED. VIENN | EMEND.

Silver, bronze, tin. 31. 48mm. Van Loon, I, p. 374, pl. XXXI, No. 338; Mochsen, I, p. 1, fig.; Bauer, Neuigkeiten für Münzliebhaber, p. 354, fig. 5; Rudolphi, p. 152, No. 630; Kluyskens, II, p. 548, No. 1; *Ibid.*, Cat., No. 42; Duisburg, p. 181, CCCCLXXXVIII, 1; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 54, No. 628; Hauschild, 877. In the Government and Boston collections.

2631. *Obverse*. Bust to right, with Order of St. Stephen. Beneath: A. WIDE-MAN Inscription: GER · L · B · V · SWIETEN ORD · S · STEP · COM · A · CON · AUL · ARCH · CO · BIB · PR ·

Reverse. The monument at the Augustinerkirche, bearing his bust flanked by plants and books, under which his arms crowned and supported by lions, and his epitaph: M · THERESIA AUG | MEMORIÆ | GER · L · B · V · SWIETE(N) | NAT 7 MAY · 1700 | † 18 JUN · 1772 Upon top, an urn and two smoking torches; a star within serpent, above. At sides nude children, with staff of Aesculapius, and branch of plant. Inscription: OB DOCTRINAM — ET INTEGRITATEM.

Gold, silver, gilt, tin. 31. 49mm¹. Thick and thin planchets. Van Loon, II, p. 13, pl. XXXVII, No. 419; Hauschild, II, p. 340, No. 243; Rudolphi, p. 152, No. 631; Kluyskens, II, p. 549, No. 2; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 102, No. 42^a; Duisburg, 181, CCCCLXXXVIII, 2; *Ibid.*, Cat. p. 54, No. 629. In the Government and Boston collections.

There is also a rare and costly medallion of Van Swieten, in blue and white Wedgwood and designed by Flaxman, which though not numbered should certainly be mentioned here.

See also under Medical Colleges, Vienna.

Tolcsua. See Koranyi.

Dr. Franz Toldy [Schedel] (1805-1875), of Buda Pest.

2632. *Obverse*. Head, to right. Beneath neck: C. RADNITZKY. Inscription;
TOLDY FERENCZ Below: MDCCCLXXI

Reverse. Within laurel wreath: IROI PALYAJA | FELSZAZEVES | UNNEPERE | TISZTE-
LOI.

Silver, bronze. 23. 35mm. Edges beaded. Upon his semi-centennial jubilee.
Rüppell, 1877, DXVII, 506^r.

Dr. Ludwig Turck (1810-1868), of Vienna.

See under Medical Societies.

Dr. Josef Weinlechner (1829-), of Vienna.

2633. *Obverse*. Bust, to right. Behind: DOCTOR | IOSEPHVS | WEINLECHNER |
PROFESSOR | CHIRURGIE Before: UNIVERSITATIS | VINDOBONENSIS Upon truncation:
A. Scharff (the initials in monogram.)

Reverse. The surgeon with four assistants and two nurses operating upon a patient.
Inscription, below: XIV LVSTRA | PERACTA CELEBRANT | FAMILIARES ET AMICI

Silver, bronze. 36. 58mm. (1899.) *Monatsbl. der num. Gesellsch. in Wien*, Nov.,
1899, p. 414; *Gazette num.*, Feb., 1900, p. 102; Loehr, pl. 27, No. 334; Chaufepié, pl.
LIV, No. 306. In the Government and Boston collections.

Dr. Julius Wiesner (), of Vienna. Prof. of Anatomy and Vegetable Physiology at the University.

2634. *Obverse*. Bust, to right. Behind: ST. SCHWARTZ Inscription: JULIUS ·
WIESNER · MDCCCLXVIII — MDCCCXCIII

Reverse. Within laurel branches tied by ribbon: DEM | GEISTVOLLEN | FORSCHER |
UND — ALLGELIEBTEN | MEISTER | ZUM · XXV — JAHRIGEN | JUBILAEUM | ALS · ACAD ·
LEHRER | SEINE | DANKBAREN | SCHUELER

Silver, gilt bronze. 40. 62mm. Edge of reverse beaded. *Monatsbl. der num.
Ges. in Wien*, July, 1894, p. 83. In the Boston collection.

2635. There is still another medal.

Bronze. Rectangular. 78. 125mm. By Stephan Schwartz, 1893.

Dr. Wilhelm Winternitz (), of Vienna.

2636. *Obverse*. Bust, to right. Beneath: C. SCHWERDNER JUNIOR Inscription:
WILHELM WINTERNITZ · WIEN · MCMV

Reverse. A waterfall with bathing men and women, one of them a cripple. Above:
DEM FORSCHER, ARZT | V. LEHRER | SEINE DANKBAREN | SCHUELER At right, upon lower
edge: CMS

Bronze. 38. 60mm. In the Boston collection.

Wirer. See Rettenbach.

Dr. Johann Zsamboki (1531-1584), of Vienna.

2637. *Obverse*. Bust, facing. Inscription: IOH · SAMBVC · MED · C · AC · R · CONS
ET (in monogram) · HISTOR.

Reverse. Blank.

Tin, lead. 34. 53mm. Duisburg, p. 104, CCLXXX.

PROCEEDINGS.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

THE Proceedings of The American Numismatic Society at its Fifty-second Annual Meeting, in January, with a list of its Officers and Members, will be found in full in the closing pages of this issue of the *Journal*.

A regular meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held in the Society's building, Monday evening, February 21, 1910.

None of the Governors being present, Mr. Augustus G. Heaton was elected Chairman of the meeting.

The following reports were presented :—

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

To the Members of The American Numismatic Society :—

Your Council would report having elected the following officers of the Society, as required by Article V, Section 3, of the Constitution :—

Governors : EDWARD D. ADAMS, HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE, WILLIAM B. OSGOOD FIELD, ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON, DANIEL PARISH, Jr. *Treasurer :* CHARLES PRYER. *Secretary :* BAUMAN L. BELDEN. *Domestic Corresponding Secretary :* HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE. *Foreign Corresponding Secretary :* EDWARD T. NEWELL.

Messrs. Edgar H. Adams, B. Max Mehl, H. D. Rumberger, Horace White and Rev. Dr. James B. Nies have been transferred to the Associate Membership roll, and Messrs. Raymond J. Chatrey and Albert R. Frey have been elected Associate Members.

The Council has, by resolution, created the following special committees :—

Finance Committee : Messrs. Charles Pryer, Daniel Parish, Jr., Bauman L. Belden.

Committee on Cabinets : Messrs. William Poillon, Edward T. Newell, Daniel Parish, Jr., and Miss Agnes Baldwin.

In accordance with Chapter I and Chapter V, Sec. 3, of the By-Laws, the Governors have made the following appointments :—

Curator : Miss Agnes Baldwin.

Librarian : Appointment not yet made.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Ancient Coins : Edward Robinson, Richard Hoe Lawrence, Edward T. Newell.

Building and Grounds : Newell Martin, John T. B. Hillhouse, Charles P. Huntington.

Decorations, Insignia and War Medals : J. Sanford Saltus, J. Coolidge Hills, Stephen H. P. Pell.

Modern Foreign Coins : Charles Pryer, Frank C. Higgins, Charles H. Imhoff.

Foreign Medals : Daniel Parish, Jr., Victor D. Brenner, Edward J. Deitsch.

Library : William R. Weeks, Miss Agnes Baldwin, Daniel Parish, Jr.

Masonic Medals and Tokens: William Poillon, James Ten Eyck, Benno Loewy.
Membership: William B. Osgood Field, Edward D. Adams, William Poillon.
Oriental Coins: Edward T. Newell, Charles Gregory, Rev. James B. Nies.
Paper Money: Henry Russell Drowne, John M. Dodd, Jr., Hiram E. Deats.
Papers and Exhibitions: Archer M. Huntington, A. Piatt Andrew, Gutzon Borglum.
Publication of Journal: Bauman L. Belden, Howland Wood, Charles G. Dodd.
Publication of Medals: Edward D. Adams, Henry W. Cannon, Archer M. Huntington.

United States Coins: John I. Waterbury, Joseph C. Mitchelson, Herbert Niklewicz.

United States Medals: Frank A. Vanderlip, George F. Kunz, Augustus G. Heaton.

In addition to these, Mr. William Poillon has been made Honorary Curator, and Mr. William R. Weeks, Honorary Librarian, and the Honorary Librarian has been requested to attend to the duties of Librarian until a Librarian is appointed.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society:—

CURRENT FUNDS.		
Balance, January 17	\$1,442.71	
Receipts	1,105.85	
	<hr/>	\$2,548.56
Disbursements		175.59
		<hr/>
Balance		\$2,372.97
PERMANENT FUNDS.		
Balance, January 17		\$875.52
Receipts, — Life Membership fees		350.00
Transferred from Building Fund		127.98
		<hr/>
Balance		\$1,353.50
BUILDING FUND.		
Balance, January 17		\$127.98
Transferred to Endowment Fund		127.98
		<hr/>

CHARLES PRYER, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR.

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society:—

Your Director would report that, since the Annual Meeting, all work in the building has been subordinated to the preparation for the International Medallie Exhibition to be held next month.

The arrangement of coins and medals for this Exhibition is progressing rapidly, and the greater part of the Catalogue is now in type. A large portion of the exhibits from Europe are now here; some are already in place, and others waiting the presence of the appraiser from the Custom-House, who has to be here when the cases are opened.

New exhibition cases have been provided in this room, which largely increase the space that can be used for that purpose.

Two most important collections have become the property of the Society since the last meeting.

The cabinet of foreign decorations and war medals, formed by the late George W. DeVinny, of Philadelphia, which was on exhibition at the last meeting, has been presented to the Society by Mr. J. Sanford Saltus and Mr. Archer M. Huntington. It contains about two hundred and fifty examples, many of great rarity, including the "Great George" of the Order of the Garter, of Great Britain, which is most difficult to obtain, it being one of the Royal Orders, the insignia of which is returned to the Crown on the death of the possessor. This, together with the large number already in the Society's cabinets, gives us an assemblage of foreign decorations which is certainly unequalled in this country, and also greatly increases the collection of War medals.

The cabinet of three hundred and two medals, by Anton Scharff, of Vienna, which had been loaned for several months by Mrs. S. Oettinger, has been presented to the Society by Messrs. Edward D. Adams, Archer M. Huntington and J. Sanford Saltus. The late Professor Oettinger spent many years in gathering them, and we now possess impressions of more than three-fourths of all the medals designed by this famous artist.

Mr. Charles Gregory has made some valuable additions to the Gregory Oriental Collection; Mr. William Poillon has presented a considerable number of Mark Pennies, and a number of other donations have been received,—in all, two hundred and seven pieces, exclusive of the DeVinny and Oettinger Collections.

The Library has received accessions of fifteen books, seven pamphlets and five papers; this gift includes several books presented by Gen. Gates P. Thruston, a Corresponding Member of the Society.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, *Director*.

After some informal discussion, the meeting adjourned.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, *Secretary*.

A regular meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held on Monday evening, March 21, 1910, Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., one of the Governors, presiding.

As the International Medallion Exhibition temporarily occupied the Society's building, this meeting, through the courtesy of the Hispanic Society of America, was held in the building of that Society.

The Council announced the election of the following members:—

Honorary Member:—Xavia da Cunha, Director of the Bibliotheca Nacional de Lisbon.

Associate Member:—Rev. Henry A. Dows, New York.

They also reported that Mr. Julius de Lagerberg had been transferred to the Associate Membership roll.

The following reports were then submitted:—

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society : —

CURRENT FUNDS.		
Balance, February 21	\$2,372.97	
Receipts	687.70	
	<hr/>	\$3,060.67
Disbursements		159.42
		<hr/>
Balance		\$2,901.25
PERMANENT FUNDS.		
Balance, February 21	\$1,353.50	
Receipts	50.00	
	<hr/>	
Balance	\$1,403.50	
		<hr/>

CHARLES PRYER, *Treasurer.*

The Director presented the following report : —

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society : —

Your Director would report that the International Exhibition of Medallie Art was opened on the ninth of March, for the private view, and to the public on March 12th.

The exhibits, loaned by foreign and American sculptors and medallists, entirely fill the new Exhibition building, and occupy considerable space in the Society building ; the remainder of the building is filled with selections from the Society's collections, of which two catalogues, one of coins and one of medals, have been prepared for distribution to visitors.

Owing to the late arrival of several large foreign consignments, the preparation of the Catalogue of the Loan Exhibition has been delayed, but it is now in the hands of the printer and will be ready for distribution to visitors very shortly.

The attendance, up to last evening, has been 3240 in the annex, and 2454 in the Society's building.

While the Exhibition has been going on, the usual work in the Curator's room and the Library has necessarily been discontinued ; hence the customary report of accessions will be omitted at this time, but numerous donations have been received which will be duly announced at the next meeting.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, *Director.*

The Secretary then read the following proposition for amendments to the By-Laws, to be acted upon at the April meeting : —

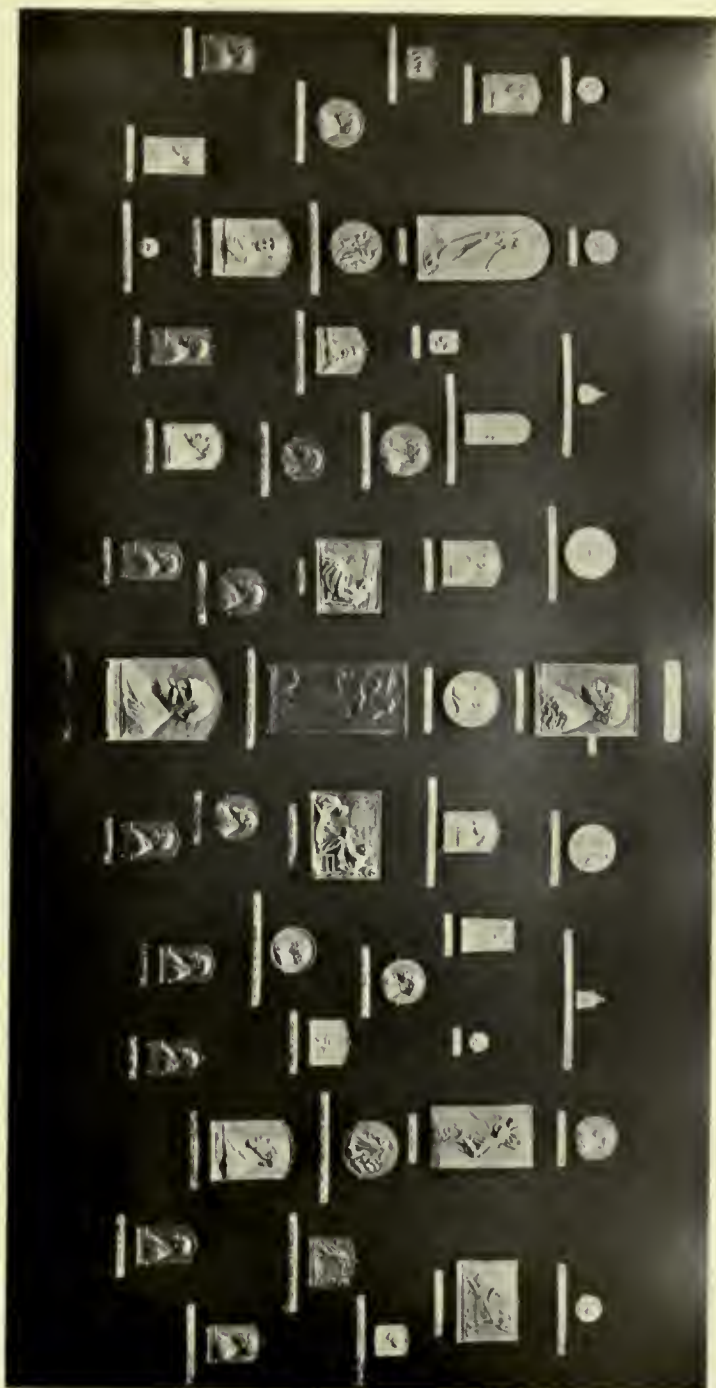
Chapter IV, Section 3. Strike out the words, "third Monday in January," and substitute, "January meeting."

Chapter IV, Section 1. Amend to read as follows : "Regular meetings shall be held on the third Saturday, or such other day as the Council may designate, in each month except May, June, July, August, September and October, at such hour and place as the Council may direct, and nine members shall constitute a quorum."

Proposed by Archer M. Huntington and Bauman L. Belden.

On motion the Society adjourned.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, *Secretary.*



THE DEVEESE MEDALS.



ALPHONSE DE WITTE.
Secrétaire Société Royale de Numismatique, Belge.

THE DEVREESE MEDALS.



SALOME.

THE DEVREESE MEDALS.



TO HENRI BEYAERT.

THE DEVREESE MEDALS.



THE GRANDMOTHER.



ANNEXATION OF CONGO FREE STATE.



BRUSSELS UNIVERSITY.



THE RENEWAL.

THE DEVREESE MEDALS.



MEDICINE AND HYGIENE.



PORTRAIT (No. 21).



Rev.



Obv.

AUGUSTE MOYAUX.

THE DEVREESE MEDALS.



PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

AT THE

FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING

MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 1910

AND

LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

COUNCIL

Term ending January 1915

ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON
DANIEL PARISH, JR.
J. SANFORD SALTUS

Term ending January 1914

EDWARD D. ADAMS
WILLIAM POILLON
EDWARD ROBINSON

Term ending January 1913

BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN
HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE
CHARLES PRYER

Term ending January 1912

WILLIAM B. OSGOOD FIELD
FRANK A. VANDERLIP
JOHN I. WATERBURY

Term ending January 1911

NEWELL MARTIN
EDWARD T. NEWELL
WILLIAM R. WEEKS

OFFICERS

Governors

EDWARD D. ADAMS
HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE
WILLIAM B. OSGOOD FIELD
ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON
DANIEL PARISH, JR.

Treasurer

CHARLES PRYER

Secretary

BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN

Domestic Corresponding Secretary

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE

Foreign Corresponding Secretary

EDWARD T. NEWELL

Director

BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN

Honorary Curator

WILLIAM POILLON

Curator

Miss AGNES BALDWIN

Honorary Librarian

WILLIAM R. WEEKS

Librarian

Custodian of the Building

NELSON P. PEIRSON

STANDING COMMITTEES

<i>Ancient Coins</i>	{ EDWARD ROBINSON RICHARD HOE LAWRENCE EDWARD T. NEWELL
<i>Building and Grounds</i>	{ NEWELL MARTIN JOHN T. B. HILLHOUSE CHARLES P. HUNTINGTON
<i>Decorations, Insignia and War Medals</i>	{ J. SANFORD SALTUS J. COOLIDGE HILLS STEPHEN H. P. PELL
<i>Modern Foreign Coins</i>	{ CHARLES PRYER FRANK C. HIGGINS CHARLES H. IMHOFF
<i>Foreign Medals</i>	{ DANIEL PARISH, JR. VICTOR D. BRENNER EDWARD J. DEITSCH
<i>Library</i>	{ WILLIAM R. WEEKS MISS AGNES BALDWIN DANIEL PARISH, JR.
<i>Masonic Medals and Tokens</i>	{ WILLIAM POILLON JAMES TEN EYCK BENNO LOWEY
<i>Membership</i>	{ WILLIAM B. OSGOOD FIELD EDWARD D. ADAMS WILLIAM POILLON
<i>Oriental Coins</i>	{ EDWARD T. NEWELL CHARLES GREGORY REV. DR. JAMES B. NIES
<i>Paper Money</i>	{ HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE JOHN M. DODD, JR. HIRAM E. DEATS
<i>Papers and Exhibitions</i>	{ ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON A. PIATT ANDREW GUTZON BORGLUM
<i>Publication of Journal</i>	{ BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN HOWLAND WOOD CHARLES G. DODD
<i>Publication of Medals</i>	{ EDWARD D. ADAMS HENRY W. CANNON ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON
<i>United States Coins</i>	{ JOHN I. WATERBURY JOSEPH C. MITCHELSON HERBERT NIKLEWICZ
<i>United States Medals</i>	{ FRANK A. VANDERLIP GEORGE F. KUNZ AUGUSTUS G. HEATON

PROCEEDINGS

FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING

THE Fifty-second Annual Meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held at the Society's building, Audubon Park, New York City, on Monday evening, January 17, 1910, at half-past eight o'clock, President Huntington presiding.

The Recording Secretary read the minutes of the regular meeting, December 20, 1909, which were on motion approved, after which the Annual Reports of the officers and committees were presented.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society: —

Another year has passed, and it has been a very good year for the Society.

Its finances are in a satisfactory condition; a generous donation of five thousand dollars to its Endowment Fund, from Mr. J. Sanford Saltus, together with a donation of two hundred and fifty dollars from Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., and a number of life membership fees, make a substantial increase in the permanent funds.

Many additions have been made to the collections and library, and the facilities for the exhibition of coins and medals have been materially increased.

A large and interesting collection of decorations and war medals, formed by the late George W. Devanny, of Philadelphia, is on exhibition here this evening. This collection will shortly become the property of the Society, through the generosity of Mr. Archer M. Huntington and Mr. J. Sanford Saltus.

The revised Constitution and By-Laws, which was read at the December meeting, will be brought up for final action this evening.

Your Council has spent much time and thought in the preparation of this proposed revision, every paragraph of which has been carefully considered and discussed; it has the approval of each member of the Council as well as of all the members of the Society who attended the December meeting, and who signified their approval by signing the draft that was then read.

During the past year, the Society has lost by death the following members :—

Life Members: Henri de Morgan, John S. Kennedy, Charles M. Kurtz, Francis Lathrop, Gordon Norrie and Russell Sturgis.

Annual Member: John L. Riker.

Corresponding Members: Henry W. Holland and James Kirkwood.

The election of the following members is recommended :—

Mrs. Edward T. Newell, Messrs. A. Piatt Andrew, Chester Beach, William B. Osgood Field, Edward Robinson, John I. Waterbury and Adolph A. Weinman.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

It was moved and carried that the report of the Council be received and the recommendations adopted.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society:—

While the letters received have increased quite materially in quantity during the past year, your Corresponding Secretary regrets to state that they have not improved equally in quality.

The large majority either inquire for price lists or seek information as to the value of common United States coins, among which "1853 quarters with arrows," and "nickels without CENTS" seem to predominate. The writer is appalled by the fact that upwards of seventy million Lincoln pennies have recently been issued; for should a general inquiry start up as to the value of these pieces, he is afraid that he would have to go out of business.

During the year a few interesting things have developed :— for example, the exceedingly rare gold insignia of the Society of the Cincinnati as originally issued, was made by hand: this, our Director was fortunate enough to secure for our Cabinet. Among other inquiries we have had California round and octagon \$50 gold pieces from the far West, and some interesting Spanish coins of Ferdinand and Isabella, from San Domingo, which were evidently brought over by some of the first discoverers of this Continent. We are also beginning to receive a few inquiries from foreign countries, showing that we must be gradually becoming better known abroad.

In order to facilitate matters a circular of information has been prepared and issued, of which a copy is attached to this report.

Strange to say, California contributed the greatest number of letters during the year; Virginia next, and then North and South Dakota.

In closing, it should be stated that while many of the communications do not merit an answer, they have all received a reply.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE,

Corresponding Secretary.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

CURRENT FUNDS.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Balance, January 18, 1909	\$1,884 26	Salaries and labor.....	624 50
Interest	971 80	Supplies	119 11
Annual dues.....	1,050 00	Light	176 18
Initiation fees.....	160 00	Fuel.....	255 18
American Journal of Numismatics	1,758 69	Freight and cartage.....	16 47
Medals	77 00	Postage	95 77
Sundries	80 62	Stationery	187 05
		Telephone.....	55 85
		Repairs and renewals.....	72 02
		American Journal of Numismatics	1,362 69
		Books, periodicals and binding..	89 10
		Coins and medals.....	5 69
		Furniture and fixtures.....	1,375 26
		Sundries	104 79
		Balance, January 17, 1910	1,442 71
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$5,982.37		\$5,982.37

PERMANENT FUNDS.

Balance, January 18, 1909	\$2,485 03	Eight \$1,000 Bonds.....	\$7,959 51
Life Membership Fees.....	1,100 00	Balance, January 17, 1910	875 52
Donations to Endowment Fund..	5,250 00		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$8,835 03		\$8,835 03

BUILDING FUND.

Balance, January 18, 1909	\$127 98	Balance, January 17, 1910	\$127 98
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LIST OF PERMANENT FUNDS.

New York Numismatic Society Donation Fund.....	\$65 00
Dr. Isaac Wood Memorial Fund.....	100 00
William Poillon Fund.....	250 00
P. Hackley Barhydt Memorial Fund.....	500 00
Jay B. Cornell Bequest.....	1,000 00
Herbert Valentine Bequest.....	1,000 00
Edowment Fund	5,250 00
Life Membership Fund.....	15,710 52
	<hr/>
	\$23,875 52

INVESTMENTS.

Four \$1,000 5% Bonds, Michigan Traction Co.....	Par value	\$4,000 00
Two \$1,000 5% Bonds, N. Y. Susq. & W. R. R.....	"	2,000 00
One \$1,000 5% Bond, C. M. & St. P. R. R.....	"	1,000 00
One \$1,000 5% Bond, C. & N. W. R. R.....	"	1,000 00
Four \$1,000 4% Bonds, Southern Pacific R. R.....	"	4,000 00
Three \$1,000 4% Bonds, Western Maryland R. R.....	"	3,000 00
Two \$1,000 4% Bonds, Erie R. R., Prior Lien.....	"	2,000 00
Two \$1,000 4% Bonds, New Orleans Terminal.....	"	2,000 00
Two \$1,000 4% Bonds, St. L. & S. F. R. R.....	"	2,000 00
One \$1,000 4% Bond, M. K. & T. R. R.....	"	1,000 00
Two \$500 4% Bonds, M. K. & T. R. R.....	"	1,000 00
Cash on deposit.....	"	875 52
		<hr/>
		\$23,875 52

CHARLES PRYER, *Treasurer.*

Examined and found correct.

DANIEL PARISH, JR.,

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE,

Auditing Committee.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society:—

Since the December meeting the Library has received by exchange, gift or purchase, fourteen books, eight pamphlets and three papers, including eleven books on Roman coins, one on Greek coins of Italy, a Memoir of Domenico Promis and a pamphlet on jetons, from Mr. Archer M. Huntington, and a book on Roman Medallions in the Royal Museum at Vienna, from Mr. Edward D. Adams.

The donors are as follows:—

Edward D. Adams,
Dr. Emil Bahrfeldt,
Thomas L. Elder,

Archer M. Huntington,
Frank H. Stewart,
The Austrian Numismatic Society.

The total accessions, during the past year, have been seventy-three books, one hundred and sixty-two pamphlets and seventy-three papers.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM R. WEEKS,

Librarian.

REPORT OF THE CURATOR

During the past month our collection has been enriched by donations of 474 pieces. Mr. Solomon Woolf gave us a collection of coins from the cabinet of the late Prof. Anthon, consisting of 48 silver and copper coins of Europe. Mr. J. Sanford Saltus presented four gold coins, one of Spain, two of Costa Rica, and one of Mexico. Among the medals that call for special mention are the following:—A plaque of Samuel

P. Avery, a gilt brass plaque of Collis P. Huntington, and a Monmouth Historical Society badge by Mr. Victor D. Brenner, presented by the artist. From Mr. James Ten Eyck, a lead medal of Albany; from the Charles G. Braxmar Co., a bronze sanitation medal issued by the American Republics; from Mr. Edward D. Adams, a bronze plaque of the St. Nicholas Society; from Mr. J. Sanford Saltus, a bronze medal on the Centennial of Edgar Allan Poe; from Mr. Charles DeKay, a silver medal issued in France in 1885 to commemorate the refuge afforded by Holland to the Huguenots in 1685, and a brass medal on the capture of Namur; from the Medallic Art Co., the bronze medal by J. E. Roiné on the Hundredth Anniversary of the Establishment of the Diocese of New York, also two lead impressions of the discarded dies; the Society has acquired by exchange the three-inch silver medal of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration, so that its set of the various issues of this medal is now complete.

The American Geographical Society has deposited with this Society its two bronze medals awarded to Sir Ernest Shackleton and Francesco P. Moreno.

Our collection of Chapter Mark pennies has been greatly increased by contributions from the following donors:— Henry Russell Drowne, James W. Ellsworth, Joseph E. Gay, Charles Gregory, J. Coolidge Hills, Charles P. Huntington, Benno Loewy, Richard H. Lawrence, Joseph G. Mitchelson, Edward T. Newell, Stephen H. P. Pell, William Poillon, J. E. Poillon, Henry A. Sinclair, James Ten Eyck, John Clark Udall, Wendell & Greenwood Co., W. W. C. Wilson, William B. Wetmore.

The following insignia have been added to our collection:— From Jules Guillaume, a silver medal with bar, on the French campaign in China 1900–1901; from Mr. J. Sanford Saltus, the gold insignia of the Society of the Mayflower Descendants, and the silver and enamel button of the same Society.

The donations classified according to metals are as follows:—Gold, 4 coins, 2 medals, insignia, etc.; silver, 25 coins, 23 medals, etc.; copper and bronze, 37 coins, 118 medals, etc., leaving a balance of 265 coins and medals in other metals.

The total accessions for the year amount to 4,438 pieces, from the following donors:—

Edward D. Adams
A. F. Ahlum
Frank DeWitte Andrews
Arnold Numismatic Co.
Agnes Baldwin
Carroll Beckwith
Bauman L. Belden
Samuel R. Betts
Chas. G. Braxmar Co.
Victor D. Brenner
George M. Brett
Richard N. Brooke
Matilda W. Bruce (Estate)
Buffalo Times
Elmer C. Carl
Raymond J. Chatry
Chicago Numismatic Society

Cincinnati Post
Cleveland Press
Committee on Publication of Medals
T. L. Comparette
Joseph K. Davison's Sons
James C. Day
Mabel DeBahled
Charles DeKay
Edward J. Detsch
J. DeLagerberg
F. E. Delbridge
William T. Demarest
Des Moines News
William S. Disbrow
Reginald S. Doull
H. Russell Drowne
Thomas L. Elder

- Saram R. Ellison
 James W. Ellsworth
 Philip H. Fall
 S. W. Fargo
 G. W. Fluker
 C. L. Foucht
 Joseph E. Gay
 David R. Gibson
 Ludger Gravel
 Hugo O. Greenhood
 Charles Gregory
 Jules Antoine Guillaume
 David L. Haight
 Eugene Harding
 Robert Hewitt
 J. Coolidge Hills
 S. S. Howland
 Horace Edwin Hayden
 William Herbert
 Joseph B. Holmes
 S. D. Hoyt
 Hudson-Fulton Committee
 Humane Society of New York
 Archer M. Huntington
 Charles P. Huntington
 Imperial Order of the Dragon
 Inaugural Committee
 H. W. Ireland
 Howard R. Jackson
 Emile F. Johnson
 W. E. Joseph
 Hamilton Keleher
 Walter S. Kemeys
 Frederick P. Keppel
 Richard Hoe Lawrence
 L. H. Lighthipe
 Benno Loewy
 Lyman H. Low
 James W. MacIntosh
 W. T. R. Marvin
 Joseph Mayer & Bro.
 John W. McDowell
 Alexander McKelvey
 Robert W. McLachlan
 Medallion Art Co.
 B. Max Mehl
 George William Miatt
 Military Order of the Serpent
 Joseph C. Mitchelson
 National Arts Club
 Newburgh Hudson-Fulton Com. on Medals
 Edward T. Newell
 New England Society of New York
 New York American
 New York City Mothers' Club
 New York Lake Champlain Tercentenary Com.
 John Noble
 Herman C. Page
 George W. Parent
 Daniel Parish, Jr.
 Nelson P. Pehrson
 Stephen H. P. Pell
 Adolph Pincus
 F. H. Poehler
 Arthur Poillon
 Harry C. Poillon
 John E. Poillon
 William Poillon
 William C. Poillon
 J. M. Poizat
 G. P. Putnam & Sons
 F. R. Putnam
 S. H. Quint's Sons Co.
 James V. Randall
 G. W. Reaugh
 Adolph Renaud
 Charles M. Robbins Co.
 George W. Robitzer
 B. W. Rowell
 Henning Ryden
 J. Sanford Saltus
 M. E. Schmidt
 Henry A. Sinclair
 Society of Colonial Wars, New York
 James Speyer
 D. C. Stapleton
 James H. Sterling
 William Summers
 John Sutcliffe
 James Ten Eyck
 Toledo News-Bee
 R. Elmer Townsend
 John Clark Udall
 John H. Van Hoesen
 Veterans, 9th Regt. N. Y. S. M.
 Bruce S. Weeks
 William R. Weeks
 A. A. Weinman
 Wendell & Greenwood Co.
 W. Boerum Wetmore
 Whitehead & Hoag Co.
 Charles B. Wilkinson
 Williamson Regalia Co.
 O. Willsey

W. W. C. Wilson
William Aubrey Wing
R. Winters

Howland Wood
Solomon Woolf
Edward Zenker

and the following Chapters of R. A. Masons and other Masonic Bodies :

Alexandria Lodge No. 22, Virginia
Asa Chapter No. 75, Michigan
Blanchester Chapter No. 153, Ohio
Brooklyn Chapter No. 148, New York
Cavis Chapter No. 71, Illinois
Carrollton Chapter No. 77, Illinois
Chardon Chapter No. 106, Ohio
Columbia Chapter No. 7, New Mexico
Corinthian Chapter No. 3, North Dakota
Evening Star Chapter No. 47, Connecticut
Grand River Chapter No. 104, Ohio
Grescom Chapter No. 219, Pennsylvania
Hamilton Chapter No. 21, Ohio
Hiram Chapter No. 15, Maine
Jacques de Molay Commandery No. 3, Pennsylvania
Keystone Chapter No. 32, Iowa
La Grange Chapter No. 207, Illinois

Leitchfield Chapter No. 143, Kentucky
Liberty Chapter No. 79, Louisiana
Ludington Chapter No. 92, Michigan
Malvern Chapter No. 100, Arkansas
McKinley Chapter No. 181, Ohio
Momence Chapter No. 221, Illinois
Mount Clemens Chapter No. 69, Michigan
Mt. Sinai Chapter No. 66, Iowa
Nugen Chapter No. 124, Ohio
Owahgena Chapter No. 303, New York
Palestine Chapter No. 21, Wisconsin
Pekin Chapter No. 25, Illinois
Pierre Chapter No. 22, South Dakota
Socorro Chapter No. 8, New Mexico
Springfield Chapter No. 275, New York
Wagoner Chapter No. 22, Oklahoma
Wellington Chapter No. 47, Canada

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM POILLON,

Curator.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PUBLICATION OF MEDALS

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society :—

The Committee on the Publication of Medals submits the following report of its work during the past year :—

The Hudson-Fulton medal was issued during the past summer, and the first impressions were offered for subscription by the members of this Society under the terms of a circular dated July 27, 1909, and reading in part as follows :—

“As stated in the annual report of the Committee on the Publication of Medals, January 18, 1909, the medal designed by Mr. Emil Fuchs, at the request of The American Numismatic Society, to commemorate the discovery of the Hudson River by Henry Hudson in the year 1609, and the first use of steam in navigation on the Hudson River by Robert Fulton in the year 1807, has been adopted by the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission as its official medal.

“The original dies, prepared by The American Numismatic Society, are three inches in diameter. From these dies there have been struck, for members of this Society only, two examples in native gold from California, and one hundred examples in solid sterling silver, numbered from one upward.

"These dies are now to be delivered to Messrs. Tiffany & Company, who will strike therefrom only such medals in native Alaskan gold as may be required by the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission for presentation to the head of each nation represented in the celebration by one or more of its naval vessels. After such use these three-inch dies are to be deposited in the Museum of your Society. All other issues of this official medal will be of other sizes and of much larger editions.

"These one hundred silver medals are now offered to the members of The American Numismatic Society for subscription at the price of \$10 each. Each member may subscribe for one or more medals, and they will be allotted in the numerical order of the applications therefor until the entire issue has been taken. This edition is strictly limited to one hundred medals in silver."

Subscriptions were promptly made for the one hundred medals by sixty-nine members, as shown by the following statement :—

SUBSCRIBERS TO HUDSON-FULTON MEDALS.

	MEMBERS	SUBSCRIPTIONS	
		MEMBERS	MEDALS
Patrons	11	6	14
Honorary Presidents.....	2	1	5
Honorary Members.....	19	—	—
Corresponding Members....	50	—	—
Annual Members.....	107	27	31
Life Members	127	35	50
Non-Members	—	—	—
Total	316	69	100

The distribution by the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission of this medal in its various sizes and metals, in gold to the heads of the eight nations that sent war vessels to the Hudson-Fulton Celebration, in silver to the distinguished guests, and in bronze to both foreign and domestic guests, all in issues of limited edition, has done much to extend the influence of our Society, to secure a recognition of its leading position in the numismatic world, and to promote the popularity of the medallic art. This medal was adopted by the Board of Education of the State of New York as a prize for the best compositions on Hudson and Fulton by 701 boy and girl pupils of the high schools, and has been provided as a permanent memorial exhibit in the 884 high schools and academies of this State.

Sets of nine medals each have been presented by the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission to the principal libraries, museums and historical societies of this State and to the British Museum at London, the Rijks Museum at Amsterdam, and the United States Mint at Philadelphia.

There were 124,809 medals issued, of which there were only eleven in gold and one hundred in silver from the three-inch dies.

All the dies from which these Hudson-Fulton medals have been struck are now deposited in the Museum of our Society.

The pamphlets issued by the Commission and by this Committee descriptive of the medal are filed herewith.

The Cleveland plaque referred to in our report of last year has been prepared and will be issued on March 1st next in a small edition, for examples of which subscriptions have already been filed with the Director of our Society.

A medal in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment in 1808 of the Diocese of New York of the Roman Catholic Church has been designed by Mr. J. Edouard Roiné, of France, now a resident member of our Society, that in historical record and artistic value will take high rank in the Church medallurgy of the world.

A circular, of which an example is hereto annexed, is now being distributed to the members of the Society, offering for subscription the first impressions of this medal.

The International Exhibition of medals and the products of the sculptor's art in low relief, which is being arranged by the special committee appointed for this purpose, is expected to be opened to the public early this spring, in the building of our Society and the temporary structure now being erected for this purpose on the adjoining property, by the courteous permission of the Hispanic Society.

This exhibition will be the first of its kind ever held in this country and promises to be as extensive and important as any similar special exhibit ever held abroad.

It should become a notable event in the artistic circles of this community, as well as in the achievements of our Society. The documents issued in this connection are attached hereto.

The Huntington gold medal was duly presented in the name of the subscribers to Mr. Archer M. Huntington, who acknowledged its receipt in the following words:—

"It gives me great pleasure to acknowledge your letter of March third, in which you present to me, on behalf of friends and members of The American Numismatic Society, the beautiful gold medal which they have made. You already know something of the sense of appreciation and gratitude which I feel in regard to this expression, which seems to me out of all proportion to the services which I have been able to render.

"I beg that you will express for me my profound appreciation and thanks."

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD D. ADAMS,
STEPHEN BAKER,
HENRY W. CANNON,
GEORGE F. KUNZ,
WILLIAM R. PETERS,

Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON AMERICAN INSIGNIA

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society: —

Your Committee takes pleasure in reporting a large increase in the Society's collection of American Insignia, during the past year. The various accessions have been mentioned in the Curator's reports, from time to time, hence a repetition here seems unnecessary.

Of the important active military and hereditary societies, nearly all are represented in this collection; of those that are still lacking, the best known are the Holland Society and the St. Nicholas Society of New York, the Colonial Order, the Order of Descendants of Colonial Governors, the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania German Society, the Descendants of Signers of the Declaration of Independence, the Order of St. George of the Holy Roman Empire, the Military Order of the Midnight Sun.

There are many societies of war veterans, of which it is most difficult to obtain any information; these are principally local and regimental organizations, and your Committee would be most grateful for any information regarding such societies. With the large and well known societies, it is simply a question of obtaining their insignia; with the others it means a search for facts that are, in many cases, forgotten, and for badges that have ceased to be issued. But little has been published on this subject, and the records obtained by your Committee will, no doubt, be of considerable historical value.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN,
J. SANFORD SALTUS,
GEORGE F. KUNZ,

Committee.

President Archer M. Huntington then delivered his Annual Address, in which he called attention to the approaching International Medallie Exhibition, to be held in March next, under the auspices of the Society, and to other matters of interest to the members. [This Address will be printed in a later number of the *Journal*.]

Mr. Bauman L. Belden stated that the old Constitution provided that ex-presidents of the Society could, upon a two-thirds vote of the members present at any regular meeting, be elected Honorary Presidents for life, and that, as President Huntington's term of office expired with this meeting, and the proposed new Constitution contained no provision for the office of President, he desired to present the following Resolution, and to request action upon it before a vote should be taken upon the adoption of the proposed new Constitution: —

Resolved, That Mr. Archer M. Huntington be elected Honorary President, for life.

This Resolution was duly seconded, and unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

The following Resolution, presented by Mr. Henry Russell Drowne, was also unanimously adopted by a rising vote : —

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to draw up a set of suitably engrossed Resolutions to our retiring President, Mr. Archer M. Huntington, that will in a measure convey to him, not only our high esteem and our appreciation of his devotion to the best interests of The American Numismatic Society, but also in a small way, convey a grateful acknowledgment of all that he has done to place this Society in its present state of prosperity, success and importance.

The consideration of the proposed new Constitution and By-Laws being next in order, it was moved, by Mr. William R. Weeks, duly seconded and unanimously carried, that it be adopted.

The election of members of the Council, as provided in the new Constitution, was next in order and resulted as follows, by unanimous vote : —

For five years, Archer M. Huntington, Daniel Parish, Jr., J. Sanford Saltus.

For four years, Edward D. Adams, William Poillon, Edward Robinson.

For three years, Bauman L. Belden, Henry Russell Drowne, Charles Pryer.

For two years, William B. Osgood Field, Frank A. Vanderlip, John I. Waterbury.

For one year, Newell Martin, Edward T. Newell, William R. Weeks.

The following Resolution was presented by Mr. William R. Weeks, and adopted : —

Resolved, That the Members of the Council (who are the directors) of The American Numismatic Society be authorized and directed to sign, acknowledge and file an amended certificate, changing the number of the Members of the Council of the Society, from eleven to fifteen, pursuant to section fourteen of the Membership Corporations Law of the State of New York.

It was moved, by Mr. William Poillon, and carried, that the thanks of the Society be tendered to Mr. J. Sanford Saltus, for the beautiful flowers on the Chairman's table.

The meeting then adjourned.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN,
Secretary.

71
ROLL OF PATRONS AND MEMBERS

OF

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

JANUARY 17, 1910

ROLL OF PATRONS AND MEMBERS

PATRONS

Adams, Edward D., New York City	1906
Ellsworth, James W., New York City	1907
Gates, Isaac E., New York City	1906
Greenwood, Isaac J., New York City	1907
Hawley, Edwin, New York City	1906
Huntington, Arabella D. (Mrs. Collis P.) New York City	1906
Huntington, Archer M., New York City	1906
Lawrence, Richard H., New York City	1906
Saltus, J. Sanford, New York City	1906
*Saltus, Medora S. (Mrs. J. Sanford), New York City	1906
Schiff, Mortimer L., New York City	1906
Warburg, Felix M., New York City	1906

* Deceased

HONORARY PRESIDENTS

*Betts, Benjamin, Brooklyn, N. Y.	January 20, 1908
Huntington, Archer M., Baychester, N. Y.	January 17, 1910
Parish, Daniel, Jr., New York City	January 20, 1908
Zabriskie, Andrew C., New York City	January 20, 1908

HONORARY MEMBERS

His Majesty Victor Emmanuel III, King of Italy	January 21, 1901
His Excellency, Gen. Porfirio Diaz, President of Mexico	March 19, 1906
The Director of the United States Mint, Washington, D. C.	(Ex officio)
The Hispanic Society of America, New York City	May 20, 1907
Bode, Dr. Wilhelm, Berlin, Germany	November 19, 1906
Bigelow, John, LL.D., Highland Falls, N. Y.	November 15, 1897
Charnay, Désiré, Paris, France	March 20, 1883
Clarke, Sir Caspar Purdon, New York City	March 16, 1908
Crosby, Sylvester Sage, Cambridge, Mass.	March 21, 1876
Dielman, Frederick, Pres't National Academy of Design, N. Y.	January 21, 1901
Head, Barclay Vincent, D.C.L., Ph.D., London, England	December 21, 1880
Loubat, His Excellency Joseph Florimond, Duke of, Paris, France	January 7, 1907
Marvin, William Theophilus Rogers, Litt.D., Boston, Mass.	November 19, 1878
Orford, The Right Hon., the Earl of, Norwich, England	November 19, 1906
Prince, L. Bradford, LL.D., Santa Fé, New Mexico	May 20, 1901
Snowdon, Archibald Loudon, Philadelphia, Pa.	March 18, 1879
Storer, Horatio R., M.D., Newport, R. I.	March 20, 1893
Ward, Rev. William Hayes, D.D., LL.D., Newark, N. J.	March 20, 1893
Waterman, Warren Gookin, Nashville, Tenn.	January 7, 1907

* Deceased

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

(By Amendment to the Constitution, adopted March 18, 1901, residents of the United States are not eligible to election as Corresponding Members. The American Corresponding Members in this roll were elected before the passage of this Amendment.)

Andersen, David, Christiana, Norway	May 18, 1893
Andrews, Frank De Wette, Vineland, N. J.	June 12, 1883
Aubert, Rev. A., Quebec, Canada	January 16, 1905
Barhfeldt, Max Ferdinand, Hildesheim, Germany	May 20, 1884
Baird, Dr. Andrew B., Winnipeg, Manitoba	May 21, 1906
Barron, Edward Jackson, F.S.A., London, England	March 20, 1883
Bates, Thomas Tomlinson, Traverse City, Mich.	June 25, 1868
Brock, Robert Alonzo, Richmond, Va.	June 13, 1867
Carranza, Carlos, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic	November 20, 1883
Cauffman, Emil, Philadelphia, Pa.	February 13, 1868
Cavalli, Gustaf, Sköfde, Sweden	March 20, 1893
Culin, Stewart, Brooklyn, N. Y.	November 15, 1887
Cunningham, Thomas, Mohawk, N. Y.	July 7, 1886
de Chauffepié, Henri Jean de Dompierre, President Royal Numismatic Society of the Netherlands, The Hague, Holland	March 17, 1902
Doughty, Francis Worcester, Ramapo, N. Y.	May 20, 1895
DuBois, Patterson, Philadelphia, Pa.	November 20, 1883
Ely, Rev. Foster, D.D., Ridgefield, Conn.	May 20, 1895
Ezekiel, Henry Clay, Cincinnati, Ohio	November 12, 1868
Farrer, Leonard, Bromley, Kent, England	January 15, 1900
Foster, John W., Washington, D. C.	March 20, 1883
Fuchs, Emil, London, England	November 18, 1907
Gibson, David R., Hamilton, Canada	November 19, 1906
Goddard, William C., Watford, England	March 19, 1894
Gordon, John, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	May 15, 1883
Gravel, Ludger, Montreal, Canada	November 17, 1909
Greenhood, Hugo Oscar, San Francisco, Cal.	May 17, 1897
Grueber, Herbert A., F.S.A., London, England	January 18, 1881
Hayden, Rev. Horace Edwin, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	May 16, 1882
Hill, Robert Anderson, Hove, England	March 20, 1883
*Holland, Henry Ware, Concord, Mass.	November 21, 1876

* Deceased

Howland, Louis Meredith, Paris, France	November 18, 1895
*Kirkwood, James, Hong Kong, China	May 19, 1885
Lagerberg, Magnus Emanuel, Stockholm, Sweden	January 21, 1907
Lilienberg, Major V. E., Stockholm, Sweden	March 16, 1908
McLachlan, Robert Wallace, Montreal, Canada	May 15, 1877
Montelius, Oscar, Stockholm, Sweden	March 16, 1908
Peet, Rev. Stephen D., Salem, Mass.	January 20, 1885
Pennisi di Floristella, Barone, Acireale, Sicily	June 11, 1908
Perini, Cav. Quintilio, Rovereto, Austria	January 21, 1895
Ready, William Talbot, London, England	November 20, 1883
Reid, James, Montreal, Canada	November 17, 1909
Richter, Max Ohnefalsch, Berlin, Germany	March 18, 1884
Saint Paul, Anthyme, Paris, France	March 15, 1881
Sandham, Alfred, Toronto, Canada	November 14, 1867
Thorndsen, Iv., Konsberg, Norway	November 19, 1906
Thruston, Gates Phillips, Nashville, Tenn.	May 20, 1879
Thurston, Edgar, Madras, India	May 20, 1907
Tremblay, Peter O., Montreal, Canada	November 17, 1909
Upton, George P., Chicago, Ill.	December 10, 1868
Vickery, Edgar J., Yarmouth, N. S.	June 11, 1908
Vivanco, Angel, Orizaba, Mexico	May 15, 1883
Vlasto, Michel P., Marseilles, France	May 21, 1900
Williamson, George C., London, England	November 18, 1884
Woodbury, Charles J. H., Boston, Mass.	January 20, 1885

* Deceased

MEMBERS

Acheson, Edward G., Niagara Falls, N. Y.	April 24, 1902
†Ackerman, Ernest R., Plainfield, N. J.	December 21, 1908
†Adams, Edward D., New York City	January 21, 1901
†Agnew, Andrew G., New York City	December 21, 1908
†Allis, Charles, Milwaukee, Wis.	December 21, 1908
Andrew, A. Piatt, Washington, D. C.	January 17, 1910
†Atterbury, John T., New York City	January 20, 1902
†Avery, Samuel P., Hartford, Conn.	November 21, 1892
†Baker, Stephen, New York City	January 16, 1899
Baldwin, Miss Agnes, New York City	June 11, 1908
Baldwin, A. H., London, England	November 16, 1908
†Barrington, Miss Rachel T., Washington, D. C.	January 15, 1884
Beach, Chester, New York City	January 17, 1910
†Beekman, Gerard, New York City	April 17, 1885
†Belden, Bauman Lowe, Elizabeth, N. J.	May 18, 1886
Betts, George W., Englewood, N. J.	November 20, 1905
†Betts, Samuel R., New York City	November 16, 1908
†Bloor, Alfred J., New York City	November 20, 1883
†Booth, Henry, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	February 28, 1882
Borglum, Gutzon, New York City	June 11, 1908
†Bourn, William B., San Francisco, Cal.	March 30, 1903
†Bowdoin, Temple, New York City	November 16, 1908
†Brackenridge, George W., San Antonio, Texas	May 21, 1900
†Brand, Virgil M., Chicago, Ill.	November 19, 1906
†Brenner, Victor D., New York City	November 19, 1894
†Britton, Charles P., New York City	February 16, 1881
†Browning, J. Hull, Tenaflly, N. J.	March 21, 1898
Buchman, Albert, New York City	January 17, 1898
Buck, John H., New York City	May 20, 1907
Bucknell, Emma W. (Mrs. William), Philadelphia, Pa.	March 18, 1901
†Canfield, Richard A., New York City	March 18, 1901
†Cannon, Henry W., New York City	December 21, 1908
Cary, Isaac H., Brooklyn, N. Y.	March 20, 1905
†Ceballos, Juan M., New York City	March 15, 1881

† Life Member

†Chapman, Henry, Philadelphia, Pa.	November 16, 1908
Chapman, Samuel Hudson, Philadelphia, Pa.	November 19, 1906
†Chisolm, George E., Morristown, N. J.	February 15, 1909
Clapp, John H., Washington, D. C.	May 17, 1909
Clark, James A., Middletown, N. Y.	November 17, 1909
†Clearwater, Alphonso T., Kingston, N. Y.	March 15, 1909
†Cochran, Alex. Smith, Yonkers, N. Y.	June 11, 1908
†Coley, William B., New York City	January 15, 1906
Conover, Charles H., Chicago, Ill.	April 24, 1905
deKay, Charles, New York City	March 19, 1906
*†de Morgan, Henri, Chaton, France	May 21, 1878
†DeVinne, Theodore B., New York City	January 15, 1906
DeVinne, Theodore L., New York City	April 24, 1902
†Deats, Hiram Edmund, Flemington, N. J.	January 20, 1890
†Deutsch, Edward J., New York City	March 16, 1908
Divver, Paul B., Atlanta, Ga.	November 18, 1907
†Dodd, Charles Goodhue, New York City	November 21, 1892
†Dodd, John M., Jr., New York City	January 15, 1878
Dodd, Louis F., New York City	April 24, 1905
Dodge, Rev. D. Stuart, New York City	January 16, 1899
Dowling, Robert E., New York City	March 18, 1901
†Drowne, Henry Russell, New York City	March 28, 1882
Drummond, Isaac W., New York City	December 5, 1905
†Durand, John S., New York City	March 18, 1901
Dyer, George R., New York City	November 16, 1908
Elder, Thomas L., New York City	January 18, 1904
†Ellsworth, James W., New York City	May 15, 1893
†Evarts, Allen W., New York City	March 20, 1905
Ewart, Richard H., New York City	May 21, 1906
†Ferguson, Rev. Henry, Concord, N. H.	May 15, 1899
†Field, William B. Osgood, New York City	January 17, 1910
Flanagan, John, New York City	November 17, 1909
Fletcher, Frank Fayette, Minneapolis, Minn.	April 24, 1902
†Frick, Henry C., Pittsburg, Pa.	March 18, 1901
†Frothingham, Charles F., New York City	March 16, 1880
Gans, Leopold, Chicago, Ill.	January 21, 1895
Garrett, Robert, Baltimore, Md.	April 24, 1905
†Gates, Isaac E., New York City	March 19, 1906
†Gates, Rev. Milo H., New York City	January 15, 1906
Gay, Joseph E., New York City	March 18, 1907
†Gibbs, Theodore K., New York City	May 16, 1898
†Gould, George J., Lakewood, N. J.	April 24, 1902

* Deceased

† Life Member

†Granberg, H. O., Oshkosh, Wis.	November 18, 1907
†Greenwood, Isaac J., New York City	January 12, 1859
†Gregory, Charles, New York City	January 17, 1888
†Gregory, William, Brooklyn, N. Y.	February 16, 1881
†Grinnell, Elizabeth C. (Mrs. George Bird), New York City	January 15, 1906
†Grinnell, George Bird, New York City	January 15, 1906
†Groh, Mary C. F. (Mrs. Edward), Brooklyn, N. Y.	March 20, 1906
†Hartshorn, Stewart, Short Hills, N. J.	July 7, 1886
Hastings, Frank S., New York City	December 21, 1908
†Hatzfeltd, Count Hermann, Washington, D. C.	March 19, 1906
†Havemeyer, William F., New York City	May 18, 1903
†Hawley, Edwin, New York City	January 15, 1906
†Hearn, George A., New York City	January 16, 1899
Heath, Walter C., Summit, N. J.	November 17, 1909
†Heaton, Augustus G., New York City	March 19, 1900
Henderson, J. M., Columbus, Ohio	November 17, 1909
†Hermann, Ferdinand, New York City	January 16, 1893
†Hewitt, Robert, Ardsley-on-Hudson, N. Y.	February 22, 1866
Hidden, William Earl, Newark, N. J.	November 18, 1907
Higgins, Frank C., New York City	March 20, 1905
†Hillhouse, John Ten Broeck, M.D., New York City	May 21, 1906
†Hills, J. Coolidge, Hartford, Conn.	May 17, 1887
Himpler, Francis G., Hoboken, N. J.	May 21, 1894
†Hoffman, Samuel V., Morristown, N. J.	November 16, 1903
Hollingsworth, Zachary T., Boston, Mass.	April 24, 1905
Howes, Benjamin A., New York City	January 20, 1908
†Huntington, Arabella D. (Mrs. Collis P.), New York City	March 19, 1906
†Huntington, Archer M., Baychester, N. Y.	January 16, 1899
†Huntington, Charles P., New York City	January 15, 1906
†Hutchinson, Joseph, San Francisco, Cal.	March 30, 1903
Hyde, E. Francis, New York City	January 16, 1899
†Hyde, Frederick E., M.D., New York City	May 18, 1886
Imhoff, Charles H., Hopewell, N. J.	March 15, 1909
†Jackman, Allison W., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	June 12, 1883
†Jusserand, Jean Jules, Washington, D. C.	November 17, 1909
Kahn, Otto H., New York City	March 20, 1899
*†Kennedy, John S., New York City	March 16, 1891
Kunz, George Frederick, New York City	January 16, 1893
*†Kurtz, Charles M., Buffalo, N. Y.	December 21, 1908
Laidlaw, James L., New York City	May 20, 1907
Lambert, Richard, New Orleans, La.	April 24, 1905
†Landon, E. H., New York City	January 15, 1906

* Deceased

† Life Member

†Langdon, Woodbury G., New York City	April 17, 1885
*†Lathrop, Francis, New York City	January 15, 1906
Lawrence, John Burling, New York City	November 16, 1908
†Lawrence, Richard Hoe, New York City	November 16, 1878
†Lawrence, Walter B., New York City	May 17, 1881
Liveright, Frank I., Newark, N. J.	November 17, 1909
†Loeb, James, New York City	March 20, 1905
†Loeb, Morris, New York City	November 17, 1909
Loewy, Benno, New York City	March 20, 1905
†Lounsbery, Richard P., New York City	December 21, 1880
†Low, Lyman Haynes, New York City	May 18, 1880
Lydig, Philip M., New York City	April 24, 1905
†McMillin, Emerson, New York City	March 19, 1906
†Manning, Alfred J., New York City	March 17, 1885
†Manning, James H., Albany, N. Y.	November 18, 1907
†Martin, Laura G. (Mrs. Newell), New York City	January 15, 1905
†Martin, Newell, New York City	January 15, 1905
Martin, Winfred Robert, New York City	May 20, 1907
Mather, Samuel, Cleveland, Ohio	April 24, 1902
†Mellen, Charles S., New Haven, Conn.	April 24, 1902
†Merryweather, George, Chicago, Ill.	March 16, 1880
†Miller, George N., M.D., New York City	March 19, 1906
†Mills, Abraham G., New York City	March 18, 1901
Mitchelson, Joseph C., Tariffville, Conn.	November 18, 1907
†Mohr, Louis, Chicago, Ill.	April 24, 1905
Montross, Newman E., New York City	April 25, 1901
†Morgan, J. Pierpont, New York City	April 24, 1902
Morgan, J. Pierpont, Jr., New York City	May 17, 1897
†Morris, Charles, Chicago, Ill.	May 15, 1893
Morris, Nathalie Bailey (Mrs. Lewis Gouverneur), New York City	May 17, 1897
†Nelson, William, Paterson, N. J.	May 18, 1886
Nevin, Miss Blanche, Churchtown, Pa.	March 18, 1901
†Newell, Adra M. (Mrs. Edward T.), New York City	January 17, 1910
†Newell, Edward T., New York City	January 16, 1905
Newton, James S., Boston, Mass.	May 21, 1900
Niklewicz, Herbert, Brooklyn, N. Y.	November 17, 1909
*†Norrie, Gordon, New York City	March 15, 1897
Noyes, Charles P., St. Paul, Minn.	April 24, 1905
†Ogden, Robert C., New York City	January 15, 1906
†Olcott, Eben E., New York City	March 16, 1903
Olcott, George N., New York City	November 18, 1907

* Deceased

† Life Member

†Orr, Alexander E., Brooklyn, N. Y.	February 16, 1881
†Page, Helen G. (Mrs. William D.), New York City	January 15, 1906
†Page, Miss Laura L. G., New York City	January 15, 1906
†Paget, Almeric H., London, England	March 20, 1899
†Parent, George W., Montreal, Canada	March 16, 1908
†Parish, Daniel, Jr., New York City	April 13, 1865
†Parish, Henry, New York City	April 22, 1886
Parsons, Arthur Jeffrey, Washington, D. C.	April 24, 1905
Parsons, John E., New York City	April 24, 1905
Peabody, Francis S., Chicago, Ill.	April 24, 1905
†Peabody, George Foster, Brooklyn, N. Y.	April 24, 1905
†Pehrson, Nelson Pehr, New York City	March 20, 1893
Pell, Stephen H. P., New York City	January 20, 1908
†Pereira, Madame Joaquin de (Jennie C. Grinnell), Bordeaux, France	January 15, 1906
†Perkins, Seymour, New York City	November 16, 1908
†Perkins, William H., New York City	December 21, 1908
†Peters, Samuel T., New York City	April 22, 1886
Peters, William R., New York City	March 18, 1901
Phoenix, Lloyd, New York City	January 16, 1899
Pierce, Henry Clay, New York City	November 16, 1908
†Pierce, Jacob W., Boston, Mass.	January 20, 1908
Platt, Charles H., New York City	November 16, 1908
†Poillon, John Edward, New York City	January 29, 1875
†Poillon, William, New York City	November 11, 1869
†Potts, Jesse W., Albany, N. Y.	November 21, 1898
Procter, William, New York City	November 15, 1897
†Pryer, Charles, New Rochelle, N. Y.	June 4, 1875
Pryer, Harold Chardavoyne, New York City	March 15, 1897
Pryer, Mai E. (Mrs. Charles), New Rochelle, N. Y.	January 17, 1898
†Pyle, James Tolman, New York City	April 24, 1902
Ramsden, Henry A., Yokohama, Japan	November 16, 1908
†Rea, Thomas B., New York City	April 25, 1901
†Reid, John, New York City	March 21, 1898
†Renwick, Edward Sabine, Milburn, N. J.	February 28, 1882
Rhineland, Philip, New York City	January 16, 1899
*Riker, John L., New York City	January 16, 1893
Rives, George L., New York City	May 15, 1893
Robinson, Edward, New York City	January 17, 1910
Roiné, J Edouard, New York City	March 16, 1908
†Saltus, J. Sanford, New York City	November 21, 1892
Santa Eulalia, Count of, Ashbourne, Pa.	May 17, 1909

* Deceased

† Life Member

†Schiff, Jacob H., New York City	January 16, 1899
†Schiff, Mortimer L., New York City	March 30, 1903
Scott, J. Walter, New York City	January 15, 1906
†Seligman, Isaac N., New York City	March 30, 1903
Seligman, Jefferson, New York City	April 24, 1905
†Sherman, William Watts, Newport, R. I.	November 20, 1905
†Sinclair, Henry A., New York City	March 19, 1906
†Smith, E. Ruel, New York City	July 7, 1886
Smith, Edward R., New York City	November 17, 1909
Smith, Elias D., Elizabeth, N. J.	February 15, 1909
†Smith, Lewis Bayard, Morristown, N. J.	February 22, 1866
†Speyer, James, New York City	April 24, 1905
Spink, Samuel M., London, England	April 24, 1905
Stewart, William Rhinelander, New York City	November 21, 1892
*†Sturgis, Russell, New York City	May 18, 1880
†Sullivan, George H., New York City	November 16, 1908
Tapley, Henry F., Boston, Mass.	May 15, 1905
†Ten Eyck, James, Albany, N. Y.	May 21, 1894
†Tiffany, Louis C., New York City	May 15, 1893
†Tilney, John S., Orange, N. J.	March 20, 1905
†Todd, Henry Alfred, New York City	March 19, 1906
†Tuck, Edward, Paris, France	November 16, 1908
Tuthill, Luther B., South Creek, N. C.	May 21, 1900
†Tweed, Charles H., New York City	January 15, 1906
†Udall, John Clark, New York City	January 15, 1906
Vanderbilt, Cornelius, New York City	April 24, 1902
†Vanderbilt, William K., New York City	January 16, 1899
Vanderlip, Frank A., New York City	November 17, 1909
†Vanderpoel, Ambrose Ely, Chatham, N. J.	May 16, 1898
†von Post, Herman C., New York City	November 15, 1897
Waitt, Joseph E., Roxbury, Mass.	April 24, 1905
†Walters, Henry, New York City	November 16, 1908
†Warburg, Felix M., New York City	March 20, 1899
†Waterbury, John I., New York City	January 17, 1910
Weatherbee, Edwin H., New York City	March 20, 1899
†Weeks, William Raymond, New York City	May 16, 1882
Weil, Henri, New York City	May 17, 1909
Weinman, Adolph Alexander, New York City	January 17, 1910
†Westinghouse, George, Pittsburg, Pa.	April 24, 1902
†Wetmore, William Boerum, Allenhurst, N. J.	May 20, 1879
White, John Jay, Jr., Washington, D. C.	March 19, 1906
†Whittaker, Thomas, New York City	May 17, 1897

* Deceased

† Life Member

†Willets, John T., New York City	May 15, 1883
Wills, Charles T., Greenwich, Conn.	January 16, 1899
†Wilson, W. W. C., Montreal, Canada	June 11, 1908
†Winslow, Edward F., Paris, France	November 18, 1884
Wood, Howland, Brookline, Mass.	November 17, 1909
†Wood, Sarah Bowne (Mrs. Isaac F.), Rahway, N. J.	January 15, 1878
†Wood, Walter, Philadelphia, Pa.	March 20, 1899
†Wood, Wilmer Stanard, Newburgh, N. Y.	July 16, 1867
Woodbury, John C., Rochester, N. Y.	January 16, 1903
Woodin, William H., New York City	March 19, 1906
†Woodward, J. Otis, New York City	November 18, 1879
†Woolf, Solomon, New York City	January 20, 1880
†Wyckoff, Edward G., New York City	March 30, 1903
†Wyckoff, Peter Brown, M.D., New York City	March 17, 1885
†Zabriskie, Andrew C., New York City	December 1, 1874
Zerbe, Farran, Philadelphia, Pa.	November 19, 1906

† Life Member

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Adams, Edgar H., Brooklyn, N. Y.	. . . . .	November 19, 1906
Lagerberg, Julius de, Passaic, N. J.	. . . . .	January 21, 1907
Mehl, B. Max, Fort Worth, Texas	. . . . .	April 24, 1905
Mosenthal, Philip J., New York City	. . . . .	March 19, 1906
†Nies, Rev. James B., Brooklyn, N. Y.	. . . . .	January 20, 1902
Rumberger, H. D., Phillipsburg, Pa.	. . . . .	April 24, 1905
White, Horace, New York City	March 20, 1899

† Associate Life Member



MEMBER'S MEDAL.

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AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

At mihi plavdo
Ipse domi, simvl ac nvmmos contemplor in arca.

— Horatii, *Sat. I, i. 66.*

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NEW YORK.

JULY, 1910.

PORTRAITURE AND ITS ORIGINS ON GREEK MONETARY TYPES.

SECOND PAPER.

BY E. BABELON, MEMBER OF THE INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

THE concluding portion of M. Ernest Babelon's very valuable and scholarly paper, begun in the last number of the *Journal*, for which it has been specially translated from the *Revue Numismatique* (Paris), is given below. The original article is very fully and carefully illustrated with photogravures of the original coins, somewhat enlarged in order to bring out more clearly the minute differences described by M. Babelon, and on which he bases his argument. This he has enunciated in a most convincing manner, and we believe that the readers of the *Journal* will agree with us that he has fully established the truth of his theory. Inasmuch as these very rare pieces are seldom to be found in American collections, it has been thought advisable to reproduce a few of M. Babelon's engravings, illustrating some of the special points on which he relies, in opposing the position of M. Imhoof-Blumer and others, who find no portraits but merely conventional effigies on coins struck before the time of Alexander the Great. M. Babelon's studies of ancient Greek coins, and especially his Catalogue of those of the Persian Achemenides, to which reference was made in our last number, are well known as among the most important works of modern numismatists.

WHEN one attempts to arrange and classify the fine pieces of gold and silver, bearing portraits, which we have been discussing, he soon discovers that the varieties are not very numerous; he will find it difficult to gather more than ten groups, and will very naturally conclude that he has as many groups as there were Achemenidan kings. The delicate task then presents itself of assigning to each of these kings the portrait and group which belongs to him individually. This difficulty, however, is subordinate to the question of the origin of the daric. And here we must make a brief digression.

Until recently it has been generally believed — and by myself as well — that the name of the daric (δαρεικὸς στατήρ) was derived from Darius, who invented it.¹ But this statement is too positive, and needs some qualification;

¹ Babelon, *Traité. Théorie et Doctrine*, I: 470.

it rests on a Greek tradition which, on this point, is erroneous. In fact, the name of the daric is much older than the period of that ruler; it is found in cuneiform documents which show beyond question that the daric had a Chaldeo-Assyrian origin, and was used in payments long before the time of Darius, the son of Hystaspes. It is expressly mentioned under the form *dariku* (plural, *darikanu*), in private business contracts, some of which are dated in the days of Nabonidus, king of Babylon from 555 to 538,¹ and others in the brief reign of the false Smerdis (Bardiya), in 521. The most significant passage showing the meaning of the word *dariku* is the following:—*2 biltum sa huzab û isten dariku innadin* [he has given in payment two talents of dried dates and one daric]. This expression, taken from a contract dated on the 20th of Elul, in the first year of the reign of Smerdis, king of Babylon, proves that the daric, whatever its nature at that period, served for payments, and was a division of the talent.²

The question, then, which presents itself is this:—If the daric was known before the time of Darius I, Hystaspis, may there not have been daric-coins which should be attributed to Cyrus the Great and Cambyzes, the two Persian kings who were the predecessors of Darius I, the invader of Western Asia and Egypt? Croesus, king of Lydia, dethroned by Cyrus in 546, had his coins of gold and silver, the *κροίσειος στατήρ*, the “cressides;” why then may not Cyrus and Cambyzes also have had their coinage? Have no darics been found which can be assigned to those princes? I have already answered this question in the negative.³ My opinion remains unchanged, although I am well aware that the daric was known and used in the times of Cyrus and Cambyzes.

To the arguments which I have elsewhere given, and to which I need not now refer, it is only necessary to add that the daric mentioned in the cuneiform texts anterior to the time of Darius I was not a *coin*, but a *weight*. For reasons which will appear later, it follows that the daric was not *coined* before the time of Darius; it was an *established weight of gold*, just as the shekel, mentioned in Genesis, was a *weight of silver*, uncoined. The cuneiform texts cited above, therefore, have no bearing on the question as to the invention of the daric-coin.

The innovation of Darius I, Hystaspis, consisted — and this is an important point in considering what constitutes a coin — in causing the daric-ingots and the shekel-ingots to be stamped with his type, which thus served as an

¹ For these dates see G. Maspero, *Hist. ancienne des peuples de l'Orient*, p. 583 (4th ed.).

² These Assyrian texts have been communicated to me by M. Charles Fossey, to whom my thanks are due. They will be found, with the necessary bibliographic references, in W. Muss-Arnolt's *Concise Dic-*

tionary of the Assyrian Language, sub voce *Dariku* (Berlin, 1905, 8vo); compare Strassmaier, *Inscriptionen von Nabonidus*, No. 1013, 26 (Leipzig, 1887-1889); *Zeitschrift für Assyriologie*, IV: 128, Contract No. 6.

³ Babelon, *Traité. Description historique*, I: 240-242.

official guarantee of their weight and standard. He ordered the royal type, or in other words his official seal, to be placed on the disks of gold and silver, which had previously been used in business transactions without this attestation or any guarantee from the sovereign authority. It follows that if we can no longer say, as in the past, that the name of the daric goes back only to the time of Darius, and was derived from the name of that prince, it is no less certain that he was the king who invented the *coinage* of darics as he did that of shekels. In a word, from an iconographic point of view, we ought not to expect to find on these pieces the portraits of princes anterior to Darius Hystaspis.

Placing ourselves without further delay at the moment when, about 515 B. C., Darius invented the daric-coin, we shall at once see that the royal archer, who then makes his first appearance in Persian art, bears no resemblance to what may be regarded as the Aryan type of Cyrus the Great, with which we are familiar on the *stele* of Méched-Mourghab, and this alone is sufficient to prove that the daric-*coin* did not go back to the time of Cyrus. Not only is the royal profile altogether different, but even the costume, the attitude, the emblems, vary materially. And these essential divergences, which are proved by the monuments, did not escape the notice of the ancients, as Strabo has pointed out.¹

It is evident, therefore, that in devising this archer with his pommeled javelin, Darius had no thought of embodying in an ideal figure a royal type which had no existence before his time. It was necessary, indeed, that he should claim it was intended to represent himself, and in fact the physiognomy of the king on the darics and shekels of the chief of the second dynasty has a striking personality. But we must not lose sight of the fundamental fact that it remained unchanged throughout his reign.

Is there any reason for surprise at this fixedness of style, as some have supposed? Do we find nothing similar in the customs of our own times? Is it not true that the portraits on the coins of Louis Philippe, of Queen Victoria, and of Napoleon III, remained without alteration during the greater part of the reign of those monarchs? They were only changed when, after long intervals, new dies were made. And this has always and everywhere been the case. The successors of Darius followed his example; on the accession of each sovereign—and on this point we insist—a new royal type was adopted, from which there was never, or at most but rarely, any deviation throughout that reign.

From certain critical examinations, especially of the hoard of darics found about 1839 in the canal excavated by Xerxes between Acanthus and Mount

¹ Strabo, XV: 3, 19; compare M. Dieulafoy, *L'art antique de la Perse*, Part 3, pp. 87-88.

Athos, for the passage of his fleet when invading Greece in 480 B. C., we have been able to identify the monetary portraits adopted by Darius and Xerxes. From the inspection we were freely allowed to make, it was evident that the entire hoard could only be assigned to one or the other of the two princes who might have been represented.¹

Of the entire series of darics, those of Darius I are the most remarkable for their style and for the attention given to engraving the dies, especially as they were made for a newly invented monetary type. In the royal profile one cannot fail to recognize the skillful workmanship of artists of equal ability with those who at the same period engraved the very beautiful cylinders, the most exquisite of the conoidal seals. Darius has a full beard which covers his breast, and he wears a thick peruke, curling on his neck; his nose is straight and rather short; the features are those of a man who has passed his fortieth year; we know that he lived to the age of seventy-two, and that he reigned for thirty-six years. His *cidaris* (κίδαρις) has a crown of five small points, like the teeth of a saw. Finally his head is slightly inclined forward, as if the king was endeavoring to get a better view of his enemy, whom he judges to be about a bow-shot distant.



Darius I.



Xerxes.



Artaxerxes I.



Darius II.

The type adopted by Xerxes distinctly differs from that of his father. The head is larger and erect; the forehead high, the tiara quite low, and the peruke not so thick. The eye is drawn as if facing; the cheek-bones are prominent, the nose long; the beard (a false one) falls in a long point, and its end curves inward upon the breast. Xerxes was thirty-four when he ascended the throne in 485 B. C., and was regarded as the handsomest man of his time.

His son, Artaxerxes I, Longimanus (465-425 B. C.), has a high crown; his peruke is long and thick, his beard thin, and his nose is broad and has a decided curve; the face is large, the lips thick, and the point of his beard prolonged upon his breast.

Darius II, Nothus (424-405 B. C.), had passed maturity when he came to the throne; the royal type on his darics, therefore, is that of a thick-set, elderly man, his head settled down upon his shoulders. He has a broad, flat nose; his beard is very full and curled like his hair. In the latter period of

¹ Babelon, *Catal. des Perses achéménides*, Introd., p. *historique*, I : 258 et seq. xi et seq.; *Traité des monn. gr. et rom.*, Pt. 2; *Descript.*

his reign his coin-dies were often so carelessly cut that his portrait became almost a caricature. It is hardly necessary to say that these barbarous and degenerate figures, or their careless imitations, should not be considered in an iconographic study. (See Plate 12-1).



Cyrus the Younger.



Artaxerxes II.



Artaxerxes III.



Cyrus the Younger, slain in 404 B. C., in the battle at Cunaxa immortalized by Xenophon, was by his education, his policy, his army, in a word by the country where his fleeting authority was recognized, almost a Greek. Now it is a singular fact that there are rare examples of a single daric, of a style peculiar to that piece, which are entirely different from the coins of any of the other Achemenidan princes. The royal archer is depicted as a smooth-faced youth, or with but slight evidence of a beard. Cyrus died when he was only twenty-two or twenty-three years old, and there are no other darics on which we find the portrait of a king without a beard, or with one only just beginning to appear; this was a Greek fashion, entirely contrary to the inviolable traditions of the Persians. Moreover, the profile has nothing Asiatic about it; the nose is straight, and his countenance shows his characteristic good-nature. His cidaris, which originally perhaps had points, resembles rather the flat cap of a magistrate. He has no quiver on his back, in which respect he differs from all the other Achemenidan kings.

The monetary type adopted by Artaxerxes II, Mnemon (405-359 B. C.), appears not only on his darics, but on the coinage of many of the imperial satraps, and on that of the petty dynasts who recognized his suzerainty and paid him tribute. Thus we find the royal type of this monarch on the money issued by the kings of Cilicia and Sidon, and by the satraps Tissaphernes and Datames. Notwithstanding the conventional character of these satrapal pieces, we can still discover their iconographic similarity, and the common source from which they were derived. The several portraits verify each other; each shows us the same prince with his peculiar cidaris, his stern face, his straight nose, his pointed beard, thick and striated, and slightly projecting beneath his chin.

The gold and silver darics of Artaxerxes III, Ochus (359-338 B. C.), also have a royal type *sui generis*, which we find on contemporaneous coins struck by the kings of Sidon, by the satrap Mazaïos, and by Evagoras II, of Salamis. The band of the tiara is wider, the points farther apart; the eye

is shown in profile, instead of facing, as in the earlier reigns; the nose is pointed, and the beard smooth or silky.¹



Arses.



Darius III.



Darius. Post Alexandrian type.

Arses reigned but two years, under the protectorship of the eunuch Bagoas. It is to this prince, no doubt, that we should assign the silver shekels on which the profile has an enormous aquiline nose, a large face, a very long beard which falls in a point upon his breast, and a tiara which has only four points.

Finally, the last prince of this dynasty, Darius III, Codomannus (337–330 B. C.), the unfortunate antagonist of Alexander, has left us admirable portraits on his double darics, his darics and silver shekels, and the engravers of the dies have executed them with such care that the king's beard increases with his age, and thus we can trace in his coin-portraits the successive changes in the royal countenance.

The dynasts and contemporaneous satraps also struck money with the effigy of the king of kings, their suzerain, on foot; among them are those of Strato III, at Sidon, and of Memnon the Rhodian, at Ephesus and Caria. On all of these we find the same physiognomy, which has almost nothing oriental about it; the nose is straight and regular, the eye in profile, and the tiara often takes the form of a mural crown.

After the overthrow of the Persian empire by Alexander, the traditional custom of striking double darics of gold and double shekels of silver continued in various Oriental mints, especially that at Babylon. We need not linger over these; they revived the traditional portrait and type of Darius III, Codomannus, which served, so to speak, as an abstract and idealized symbol of the king of kings. This type, while retaining in a conventional way the features of the last monarch, became a composite representation of the kings of the Achemenidan dynasty. (See Plate 12–2).

At this point, and to state our theory more exactly, some essential principles are to be deduced from what has been already said:—

1. There are certain darics and a great number of Medic shekels, struck in various mints from the time of Darius I, Hystaspis (521–486), to that of Darius III, Codomannus (337–330), on which the figure of the royal archer,

¹ In the place of the Medic shekels which have the type of the archer armed with bow and javelin, we find in this and the following reign new types on the silver coins:—the king drawing his bow; his bust, with bow and arrows; the king holding a bow and poniard. Possibly some of these pieces should be attributed to Artaxerxes III, Ochus, and others to Arses, who reigned only two years (338–337 B. C.).

whoever he may be, does not possess the characteristics of a personal likeness. It is evident, from the examples given, that the workmen who engraved the dies in such a careless and even barbarous manner, were content to show the king of kings *in the abstract*; the beard, the features, and the details of his costume are indicated with rudeness or a lack of skill in strong contrast with the types on pieces of good workmanship. It is evident that these banal types—some of them executed in haste, and others perhaps merely imitations or struck in barbaric mints far from the royal residence—make no pretensions to portraiture.

2. Notwithstanding these pieces, and especially those of silver on which the likeness becomes a mere caricature, are by far the most numerous, it would be wrong to argue, because of this fact, that in the entire series of darics and Medic shekels there are none which bear the portrait of an individual. The darics and shekels *with portraits* were struck in the mints attached to the royal residences in the great cities like Susa, Babylon and Persepolis, or in the cities whither the Persian kings were accustomed to go to take command of their armies. We may assign them, by preference, to the beginning of each reign, when a new monarch ordered his monetary type to be engraved, which, like his seal, was thereafter to take the place of that of his predecessor.

3. We have already defined what we should understand by a *portrait* on the coins of the Achemenidan kings of Persia. At the beginning of each reign these princes established an original royal type for their coinage; this gave, as closely as possible, the likeness of the new ruler, modifying the ornaments of his cidaris; once established, it thereafter remained unaltered, or with but slight variations, regardless of any subsequent change in the royal features. This explains the adoption of a bearded type, even by a youthful prince,—the long and curling beard, artificial like the peruke, being one of the attributes of a royal personage. It is a conventional portrait, lacking no doubt in life and expression, but which could yet properly belong to only a single individual.

The minute details which we shall next present, and the general theory deduced therefrom, of which we have given the essential points above, find their justification and direct proof in a study of the coinage of the Parthian Arsacides and Sassanides, who were the heirs and later successors of the Achemenidan kings.

When Arsaces I revolted against his suzerain, Antiochus II, Theos (250 B. C.), proclaimed his independence and founded the Parthian empire, he placed on the obverse of his well-known drachms his beardless effigy with a conical tiara, and on the reverse a figure seated on an omphalos and holding

in his right hand a bow, the cord upward, which he is examining. This reverse device continued in use on the coins of his dynasty long after the death of that king; and we may add that, except on the pieces of barbarous style,—which, here again, we need not now consider,—it is by no means a banal or synthetic type; we can therefore very easily and without the least doubt identify the likeness of this little figure by the bust on the obverse. Does not this Arsacidan archer closely resemble the type created by Darius? Why, then, does not this later piece have the same iconic value?

Among the Arsacidan and Sassanidan rulers in that immutable Orient, fast-bound by traditions, the money of each prince, it is generally agreed, bore his characteristic portrait, which, with some exceptions, remained unchanged during his entire reign. This portrait is a true individual likeness, adopted once for all, in which the prince, even though a youth, appears with an artificial beard, a large, curled peruke, and a tiara adorned with gems. The different portraits often resemble each other very closely, because of the similarity of their diadems and the arrangement of their beards and long, false hair. No one will dispute the iconic character of the choice pieces of the two series: the very numerous drachms of careless workmanship and of a banal and vulgar style, with nothing personal about them, are of course to be excepted, and should not be considered in this discussion. M. A. de Longperier long ago commented on the great difference in workmanship which exists between the drachms and the tetradrachms of the Parthians from the time of Orodes I; evidently, therefore, more care was given to the execution of the dies of the large pieces. Says Longperier: "The difference in workmanship, in the treatment of the beard and hair, for example, is such that at first sight one might be led to believe that the drachms do not belong to the sovereigns represented on the tetradrachms."¹

These points should be kept in mind, because we meet with exactly identical instances on the coins of the Achemenidan dynasty.

IV.

Beside the portraits of the king of kings, on foot or mounted, which recall the monetary types of the Middle Ages, the moneyers of the Achemenidan empire were quite as familiar with the *teston*² as the modern mint-

¹ A. de Longperier, *Mémoires sur la chronol. et l'iconogr. des Parthes arsacides*, p. 10.

² *Teston*, literally a large head. The "testoons" struck by Louis XII, in the fifteenth century, were so called from the large head of that monarch which they bore. The allusion here is to the use, on the coins under discussion, of a large head of some actual personage in place of the conventional types of deities or their symbols, or of the local emblems, which mark the earliest Greek coinage. On some of the satrapal coins, as on the testoons in the time of the Renais-

sance, the head nearly filled the field. See also Stanley Lane-Poole's *Coins and Medals*, pp. 27 et seq. He remarks (p. 29) that the money of Lysimachus, king of Thrace, with the head of Alexander deified, "was the first step towards the new fashion of placing the head of the sovereign on the coin of the nation," though he also says (p. 28) that "it had been the custom of the East from the very foundation of the Persian monarchy . . . for the great king to place his own effigy upon the royal daric-coins."—ED.



1. DARIUS II.



3. KHREIS.



2. POST ALEXANDRIAN TYPE.



6. TISSAPHERNES.



4. KHREIS.



8. ORONTES.



7. ORONTES (?).



5. DENEVELOs.



9. STRATO III.



11. Obv.

PHILIP OF MACEDON.



12. Rev.

EARLY COIN PORTRAITS.

masters since the Italian Renaissance, the local princes, tributaries of the great king, the satraps who commanded his forces on land and sea, frequently placed their own likenesses on the silver and bronze coins which they were authorized to strike. When we consider as a whole the more ancient series of pieces issued by the Lycian dynasts, we find, in accordance with the rule stated above, not only mythologic and symbolic types, such as a triskelis, a boar, a tortoise, the helmeted head of Athena, that of Aphrodite, of Zeus Ammon, the Pegasus, and the head of a warrior wearing a casque — probably Ares;¹ but iconic heads soon begin to appear with more or less frequency.

There are *teston* portraits of Lycian dynasts, such as Khreis and Denevelos, who struck coins about the end of the fifth century. The famous *stele* of Xanthos commemorates the warlike exploits of the first of these princes, whose name, philologically, resembles that of Croesus (Κροῖσος). In Lycia, Khreis seems to have been a kind of national hero, although under the surveillance and control of the satrap Tissaphernes, the great king's deputy in a portion of Asia Minor. His portrait on coins, accompanied by his name, shows him wearing the Persian tiara, which is surrounded by a diadem or a wreath of laurel; his features are those of one in the vigor of manhood, and his long beard is curled in Asiatic style. Observe his thick lips, his prominent but straight nose, his large eyes, half-closed in Oriental fashion, and his visage calm yet not lacking in firmness. It is perhaps this personage, we may say in passing, that we see represented as seated, in the centre of the bas-reliefs on the so-called "Tomb of the Harpies," — that celebrated monument which marks an epoch in the history of Greek art in Lycia.² (See Plate 12-3 and 4.)

Artembares and Denevelos, like other Lycian dynasts, are only known by their names and their coin-portraits, remarkable for their delicate workmanship. In the likeness of Denevelos we see a pleasant, slightly smiling face; the nose is short, and his fine profile and his beard are in strong contrast with the stern and priestly visage of Khreis. In no country and at no period in the history of art has a more characteristic portrait been engraved on a coin, one more realistic, more truthful, or more gracefully and skillfully drawn.³ But to carry these comparisons further, and to turn to account such distinctly individual likenesses as the Lycian coin-portraits present, is rather the duty of the ethnologist.⁴ (See Plate 12-5.)

¹ *British Museum Catal., Lycia*, Pl. II, 7; Babelon, *Traité. Descript. hist.*, Pl. XXI and XXII.

² M. Collignon, *Histoire de la sculpture grecque*, I: pp. 263, 264 and 265. The portrait of a Lycian king standing and surrounded by his entire family is carved on the east front of the funeral and triumphal monument called "The Tomb of the Nereids." Collignon, *Op. cit.*, II: 217.

³ See the portrait of Artembares in the *British Museum Catalogue, Lycia*, Pl. VI: 12.

⁴ In the *British Museum Catalogue, Lycia*, Pl. VI, fig. 1, there is a remarkable stater without inscription, which is attributed to Khreis; but the fine portrait which it bears has none of the features of that prince; it certainly belongs to some other dynast.

Contrary to the custom of the Lycian dynasts, their Carian and Cilician contemporaries did not place their own heads upon their coins.¹ Although the Cilician kings did not issue money with the type of the great king, their suzerain, their coins represented them as mounted, wearing the Oriental tiara, the cheek-pieces of which are brought under the chin, or fall upon the neck. We do not know the name of the Cilician king who struck such coins about 430 B. C.; but in the time of the "retreat of the ten thousand," Greek historians mention one Syennesis, king of Cilicia, who is described as a model of duplicity and craft. In 401 he sent his wife, Epyaxa, to seek the friendship of Cyrus the Younger, while at the same time he dispatched one of his sons to Artaxerxes Mnemon, to warn the monarch of Susa of the contemplated revolt by Cyrus. It is probably this wily and scheming prince who is portrayed in the purest Greek style, galloping on a fine courser.²

The satrap Tiribazes, that astute statesman who negotiated the treaty of Antalcidas in 387 B. C., coined money in the seaport cities of Cilicia from the two thousand talents of gold which the great king had placed at his disposal to procure supplies, when preparing to suppress the rebellion in Cyprus.³ In the time of the Achemenidan empire, Cilicia was the place where the land and sea forces assembled, when the king was planning his expeditions against Cyprus, Egypt, or the islands and shores of Greece. To that point, where Greek and Asiatic races came in contact, the satraps went in turn, to assemble and organize their armies when about to take command of these expeditions,—often for long periods and to distant points. To meet the necessary expenses, the enlistment of mercenaries and the equipment of fleets, these satraps minted the silver received from the royal treasury, usually placing on their coins the name of the city where they were struck,—Tarsus, Mallos, Issus, Soli, or Nagidos, and sometimes also their own names and effigies.

Thus it came to pass that Tiribazes used many Cilician mints when he was organizing the army and fleet of the great king which were to reconquer the island of Cyprus after the revolt of Evagoras I, about 386 B. C. The portrait of this satrap, who wears a tiara with *fanons*,⁴ and encircled with a diadem, appears on a stater of Mallos, and is remarkable for its realism. One of these pieces, coined at Soli, has the satrap's name in Greek letters TEIPIBAZOY beside his head.

When, however, the prince's portrait has no legend, it is sometimes difficult to determine its iconographic attribution; but this should not be regarded as a reason for denying that it is the likeness of an individual. Such a difficulty meets us on certain satrapal pieces struck at Tarsus, Mallos and

¹ All are familiar with the celebrated portrait statue of Mausolus, king of Caria, found in the Mausoleum,—now in the British Museum. Compare Collignon, *Op. cit.*, II: 339.

² Babelon, *Les Perses achéménides*, Introd., p. xxiv.

³ Babelon, *Op. cit.*, Introd., p. xxix.

⁴ "Fanons" are continuations of the tiara, which cover the cheek, and are apparently fastened under the chin. As shown on the coins, they often suggest bandages. — ED.

Soli. Are the portraits those of Abrocomas and Tithraustes, who were with Pharnabazus in Cilicia between 391 and 389, preparing the expedition against the rebellious Egyptians? Or have we the visage of Datames, who was similarly engaged as the assistant of Pharnabazus from 379 to 374 and later was his successor? Who can say? But in any event, so far as Datames is concerned, we have coins which bear his name in Aramaic letters,—among them the splendid stater on which we see him in Persian costume, seated and holding an arrow, which he is straightening. He was assassinated near the close of the year 362. We have the coin-portrait of Eurysthenes, dynast of Pergamos about the year 400 B. C.¹ Although he wears the Persian tiara as a vassal of the great king, we can clearly recognize in his profile the features of a Greek by birth and descent.

But let us turn our attention more particularly to the coin-portraits of the rival satraps Tissaphernes and Pharnabazus, whose mutual jealousies and stirring careers mark a single episode in the great struggle between the Persians and Greeks of Asia Minor, at the close of the fifth and the opening of the fourth century B. C. In 411 Tissaphernes was at Aspendos, gathering the Phenician fleet for a campaign in Greek waters. It was in this port that he struck, for the payment of his troops, those coins of which the obverse shows his likeness characterized by an enormous nose; the reverse has the portrait of his indolent master, Artaxerxes II, Mnemon, as an archer armed with a javelin with pommeled shaft. Behind the Achemenidan prince the artist has placed a Phenician galley, alluding to the political conditions at the time of its issue.² (See Plate 12-6.)

The very remarkable silver coins which bear the name of Pharnabazus were struck at Cyzicus in 410, when he held that place in concert with the Spartan admiral Mindaros. Historians tell us that after the capture of the city Pharnabazus distributed money among his troops, giving his soldiers two months' extra pay, and large sums to the principal officers of his fleet.³ The stater which has his effigy is a valuable relic of his munificence. The finest example which I know of this piece is in the collection of Mme. the Countess of Béarn, recently described by M. W. Fröhner. Under the two-fold influence of the life-like visage and the unfortunate theory that there is no true portrait on coins before the time of Alexander, M. Fröhner makes this very suggestive comment: "In the presence of such characteristic personality, and such a forceful expression, one must hesitate to follow M. Imhoof-Blumer, who can see in such a portrait only a conventional type."⁴

¹ Babelon, *Les Perses achéménides*, Introd., p. lxx.

² B. V. Head, *The Coinage of Lydia and Persia*, p. 50, and Pl. III: 25.

³ Xenophon, *Hellenica*, I: 24-26; compare Babelon, *Les Perses achéménides*, Introd., p. xxxv.

⁴ W. Fröhner, *Collection de la Comtesse R. de Béarn*, 2d fascic., p. 35; compare Imhoof-Blumer, *Porträt-köpfe*, p. 4, No. 22.

Orontes, the satrap of Mysia, in the course of his long and turbulent career from 401 to 349 B. C., struck coins some of which bear his name and others his effigy. To him we must assign a silver tetradrachm and a stater of gold, the splendid likenesses on which may well be classed among the finest portraits in the entire range of Greek numismatic art. The silver coin, of which there is a unique example in the British Museum, has on its reverse the lyre of Colophon or of Iolla, and must have been coined in one of those cities. Some have thought the head to be an idealized portrait of the King of Persia, — an opinion which has not been refuted;¹ but a more reasonable theory has been proposed, that it is a likeness of Tissaphernes; yet our attribution of the piece to Orontes does not seem to be doubtful if we compare it with the staters of gold which he struck at Lampsacus. (See Plate 12-7.)

With such monetary types before us, how is it possible to sustain the theory that here again we have an iconic device which is merely conventional? Do not the differences in physiognomy, in profile, and in the head-dress, which we find on comparing the portraits of Tiribazes, of Pharnabazus, of Tissaphernes, of Orontes and other satraps, prove that they are genuine likenesses? Taken as a whole, the relationship between them is no more evident than that which exists between all portraits painted or sculptured, even those produced by the artistic skill of modern times.

That aristocratic nobility which marks the features of Orontes, who instigated the great revolt of the satraps against Artaxerxes II, Mnemon, in 362, impressed his contemporaries. Plutarch says that he resembled Alcmeon, the son of the divine Amphiaraus.² Surely we have here the features of that proud satrap who married Rhodogune, the daughter of Artaxerxes, and aspired to royal honors; who had his portrait carved at Nimroud-Dagh, as the first ancestor of the kings of Commagene. The injury caused by the mutilation of those sculptures, which were discovered about twenty-five years ago, do not permit us to make a satisfactory comparison between them and the monetary likenesses of the satrap who sought to establish a kingdom in Asia Minor.³ The insurrectionary character of the coinage of Orontes is shown not only by the inscription ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ which he engraved on the reverse of his tetradrachms, but also by the very metal of his golden staters, because while the king of Persia permitted silver and bronze coins to be struck throughout his realm, he invariably reserved to himself the mintage of gold. (See Plate 12-8.)

It was probably at Lampsacus and at a later period, that another satrap, Spithridates, issued money of silver and bronze, with his likeness. This coinage, however, had nothing insurrectional about it; it dates from 334 B. C.,

¹ Greenwell, *The Coinage of Cyzicus*, p. 93; Percy Gardner, *Types of Greek Coins*, p. 144.

² Plutarch, *Aratus*, 3.

³ Babelon, *Les Perses achéménides*, Introd., p. lxxv.

when Darius III, Codomannus, had given orders to his faithful lieutenant to raise troops and prepare to resist the invasion of Alexander. Spithridates was slain shortly afterwards, in the battle of Granicus, in May, 334.¹

There seem to be no pieces which have preserved to us the features of the satrap Mazaïos, although his coinage was very abundant in Cilicia, Syria and Babylonia from 361 (when he became viceroy of Cilicia under the king of Persia), until his death in 328, at which time he was governor of Babylonia in the name of Alexander.² The only portrait which the coins of Cyprus offer us is that of Evagoras II, the dethroned king of Salamis; the tetradrachms of this prince show him mounted and rushing to battle,—a most appropriate attitude for that king who engaged in war, hoping, with the aid of the Persians, to regain his capital from which the national party had expelled him. His oboli have his bust, facing and beardless; but in spite of their low relief, the skill of the artist has produced a likeness altogether characteristic.³

The bronze coins of Strato III, king of Sidon, also bear his portrait; faithful to the last to Darius, he was dethroned by Hephaestion, in the name of Alexander, and replaced, it is said, by the gardener Abdalonymus.⁴ In the royal types on these pieces we may recognize without hesitation Strato himself, though possibly different examples may give us two different persons. But whatever uncertainty exists as to their identification, there can be no doubt as to their iconic character. With these pieces we come to the period of the conquest by Alexander. (See Plate 12-9.)

V.

Was portraiture in use on coins of Greek cities beyond the borders of the Achemenidan empire? When did it make its appearance on the money of Greece, in Europe and in the West?

It would seem that we may answer the first of these questions in the affirmative with the electrum stater of Cyzicus before us, bearing the head of an old man, laureated and bearded, which impresses us with its delicacy of execution, its natural and realistic expression. In general the heads of divinities made their appearance among the Cyzicenes possibly before 500 B. C.,—Athena, Demeter, Hera, Zeus, Dionysus, Zeus Ammon, and Atys wearing the Phrygian tiara, etc. Consequently the old head just mentioned has been frequently called that of Silenus or Priapus.⁵ But we strongly protest against such an assignment, for this admirable likeness has none of the attributes or

¹ Babelon, *Op. cit.*, Introd., p. lxxvi. On one of the sarcophagi of Sidon, now in the Museum at Constantinople, is the head of a centaur, which has long hair arranged in curls about the face as on the coins of Spithridates. Hamdy-Bey and Th. Reinach, *La nécropole royale de Sidon*, pl. xvii, fig. 8.

² One of the Sidon sarcophagi may be that of Mazaïos. Collignon, *Hist. de la sculpt. grecque*, II: 692.

³ Babelon, *Op. cit.*, Introd., p. cxxiii.

⁴ Babelon, *Op. cit.*, Introd., p. clxxxv. The king of Sidon whom we call Strato III is generally called Strato II.

⁵ Percy Gardner, *Types of Greek Coins*, p. 175.

characteristics which indicate the companions of Dionysus. Messrs. Greenwell and W. Wroth, who have given a very good description of the piece, simply say (and prudently) : "The head of an old man, laureated and bearded ;" but one of them adds that the period when this stater was struck being given, it is impossible to accept it as a true portrait.¹ Once more we perceive how the tyranny of prejudice can influence the wisest judgment ! Why not yield to the evidence, and with M. Six² recognize here the likeness of a victor in some local contest ; or better, perhaps, since it is the portrait of an old man crowned with laurel, — some poet, physician, orator or philosopher, honored while living or after his death, by his fellow-citizens, who placed his effigy upon their coinage, according to the custom adopted later at Lesbos and in various cities of Asia Minor ? No reason appears why portraiture on coins as well as in sculpture may not have existed at least as early as the fourth century B. C., or before Alexander, since at that period the latter art had been highly developed. "In the fifth century," says M. Collignon, "the custom of making likenesses — either imaginary or actual — of distinguished authors, such as ancient poets like Anacreon, or their own contemporaries, Euripides or Thucydides, had already begun. In the fourth century this had become the fashion of the time. Edicts of the State or orders from individuals multiplied the portraits of illustrious Athenians, — poets, historians and orators." And the same author gives us a catalogue of the principal personages of the fifth and fourth centuries who were thus honored with statues, the fragmentary wrecks of which are stranded in our museums.³

There is no reason whatever for excluding coinage from the general advance in Greek art. Surely we must admit that in this list of portraits of individuals we should include the admirable head of the old man crowned with laurel on the stater of Cyzicus, mentioned above. Certainly, among the historic portraits attributed to the sculptors of the fourth century, there are few that received such careful attention to anatomical detail, or which show such fire in the eyes and such marked personality in the wrinkles of the brow and the treatment of the cheeks. Is not this true of that portrait of Sappho, idealized perhaps, on the beautiful hectai of Lesbos, bearing the head of a youthful maiden, sometimes three-quarters facing, sometimes in profile ? One cannot too strongly praise its smiling face, its hair arranged in ringlets, its cap so gracefully placed upon the head. These are the pieces to which Pollux seems to have alluded (IX : 84). The lyre on the reverse of these little electrum coins and the comparisons with statues which have been suggested, strengthen the arguments in favor of our theory, even though the

¹ Greenwell, *The Coinage of Cyzicus*, p. 92 and Pl. IV, figs. 2 and 3 ; Wroth, *Brit. Mus. Catal., Mysia*, p. 33, No. 103, and Pl. VIII, fig. 9.

² Six, *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1898, p. 197.

³ Collignon, *Op. cit.*, II : 347.

issue of these coins may have been two centuries or less after the period when the great poetess of Lesbos is believed to have lived.¹

We pass to the coins of European Greece.

There should be no question as to portraiture on the coins of the Deronians, which represent a personage seated in a car drawn by two oxen ; on those of the Bisaltians, on which we have a nude man wearing the *causia* (or broad-brimmed Macedonian hat), holding two lances and standing beside his horse ; on those of the Orreskians, which have a like figure of a man driving two oxen, or on those of Getas, king of the Edonians, which have a similar type.² Since the archaic style of execution does not permit us to judge with certainty whether a particular individual is intended on these pieces, it would be rash to claim that their engraver sought to represent Getas himself taming two bulls. So, too, as to the coins of the Macedonian kings before Philip, especially those of Alexander I, Philhellene. Is the beardless warrior wearing the *causia* and vested in a *chlamys*, sometimes on horseback and sometimes standing beside his steed, on the pieces bearing the name of this prince, the king of Macedonia himself, or merely an ordinary type without iconic character? It is very possible that the engraver of the dies of these fine pieces sought to give to the young and beardless Macedonian warrior some of the features of the king, but without any attempt at portraiture. A careful study of some well-preserved and well-struck examples incline one to that opinion. The monetary types of the successors of Alexander I, Philhellene, are sometimes a beardless Macedonian horseman, like that on his coins just mentioned, and sometimes the heads of divinities, — Herakles, with or without a beard, and possibly Apollo. There is nothing which is in the least degree suggestive of the features of the kings who succeeded him on the throne of Macedonia. Philip II, the father of Alexander the Great, placed on his gold coins a beardless head of some divinity or hero (Ares, Apollo, or Caranus? the traditional founder of the dynasty of the Macedonian kings), and on his silver staters the head of the Olympian Zeus, in which, of course, there was no thought that anyone would take it for a likeness of Philip. Yet it is indeed a singular fact that, in the Roman period, this head of Zeus, on the pieces which still lingered in circulation, was actually believed to be that of the Macedonian king! This lack of critical knowledge among the Romans is proved by one of the large gold medallions in the "Treasure of Tarsus." When those splendid pieces were made, in the time of Alexander Severus, the medallist

¹ So much has been written by others on the portraits of Sappho, identified as more or less authentic, and their resemblance to their original, whether accurate or more or less idealized, that I do not propose to enlarge on the subject. Consult especially Winter, in *Jahrbuch d. Deutsch. Instituts*, V: 151 (1890), and Pl.

111 (marble head from the villa Albani) ; compare also *Bull. de corres. hellén.*, p. 455 (1896).

² All these remarkable coins of the Thracio-Macedonian region are reproduced in my *Traité. Description historique*, Pl. XLIV et seq. [See also *Br. Mus. Catal., Macedonia*, pp. 140 et seq. — Ed.]

wished them to bear portraits of Philip and Alexander, and took for his models the money of their time, which was no rarer then than now. Silver staters with the legend ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ and having on their obverse a bearded head of Zeus, were still in circulation; applying the customary rule of the Roman mints in imperial times, the artist took this to be the head of Philip himself, and was thus led to engrave it as the portrait of that prince wearing the royal diadem as we see it on the large gold medallion bearing the legend ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ.¹

But, after all, was the error so great as we might at first sight be led to believe? Did not Philip really have the lineaments, the features, the beard, which justified his courtiers in saying that the Macedonian king resembled the Olympian Zeus? There is still less reason for surprise since we are told by Diodorus (XVI: 92, 93, 95), that after he had made himself master of Greece, Philip even dared to associate himself with the immortal gods. We find assimilations of the same kind in the portraits of Alexander the Great and the "Diadochoi,"² his immediate successors. May it not be that flattery of the same character existed in the time of Philip?

The answer to this question seems to be supplied by certain rare and curious types on some of the silver staters of Philip. The usual reverses of those pieces have, as every one knows, the figure of a young warrior, nude, on horseback, which, without the least pretence of being a portrait, recalls the success of Philip in the Olympic games; this is the ordinary type, analogous to one which we have already mentioned, struck by Anaxilaos of Rhegium. But, as in that case, there is also another reverse type, quite rare, which shows Philip himself mounted, wearing the *causia* and *chlamys*, and extending his right hand as if saluting, found on coins of the Roman emperors with the legend *ADVENTUS AVGVSTI*. On these reverses Philip is represented as bearded like Zeus; in most cases it is difficult to recognize his likeness from the point of view we are now considering, but these rare examples, evidently executed with great care and of extremely delicate workmanship, are sufficient, by themselves, to justify our confidence in this conclusion. On these exceptional pieces Philip is on horseback; the trappings of his steed are engraved with minute attention to details; the saddle-cloth is bordered with embroidery, while the king's shoes, his tunic, his *causia*, and his mantle floating in the breeze,—everything, indeed, evinces such an earnest striving for exactness, that it would be most unreasonable to deny that his

¹ It is possible indeed that the Roman artist, by a similar mistake, may have used for his model the coin-portrait of Philip V, the last but one of the Macedonian kings.

² The "Diadochoi" (Greek διαδόχοι, or successors) were the generals who on the death of Alexander di-

vided among themselves the empire he had won. By a typographic error on p. 43 of the last number of the *Journal*, discovered too late for correction, the word was printed as if it were the name of an individual.—ED.

bearded profile is a portrait. The artist to whom we are indebted for it was a "past master" in his art; evidently this was not the case with all the engravers of his coin-dies, and here we have the reason, as was stated in the earlier portion of this discussion, for the irregularities in the engraving of dies of the same types, which though based on the same originals, are sometimes very noticeable. From the iconographic point of view, which alone concerns us in this paper, it is important to discriminate carefully between the minute differences of similar pieces. (Plate 12-11 and 12.)

In European Greece, and in western countries such as Italy and Sicily, I know of no attempts at historic portraiture before the time of Alexander. Yet from what has been said above, we seem, if I am not mistaken, to be justified in claiming that the custom of placing portraits on coins in ancient times is much older than has generally been supposed. It had its birth and development in the Persian empire of the Achemenidans, where, about the close of the fifth century B. C., we find the first *testons* on the coins of the satraps and dynasts who were tributaries of the great king. Modern critics who rely on similarities in mode, in fashion, or in costume to justify their denial that these heads are portraits, forget that every country and every period gives to its portraiture a certain similarity of form and style, even in groups which have clearly marked characteristics. Like close resemblances exist between the portraits of the first Roman emperors, and the same is true of those of the Antonines and the Constantinian dynasty. All the portraits of the House of Valois and those of the time of Louis XIV have certain peculiarities common to each, by which they can be grouped together and assigned with certainty not only to the period when they were struck, but sometimes to the artist who engraved them, even though he be not named on the piece and without its having the least historic indication of its origin. It is needless to argue at length on this principle of criticism, of which there is such ample evidence; we only ask that it shall be applied to coin-portraits before the time of Alexander.

Alexander, deified while living, had none but portraits representing him as a divinity on the coins—even those of the most ordinary character—which were struck after his death. The Diadochoi, his immediate successors, imitating his example, also claimed to be sons of deities, and placed upon their respective issues their effigies, sometimes idealized, accompanied by the emblems of their divine ancestors. In the Hellenistic period coin-portraiture became the common custom in all countries under monarchical government. But even as early as that epoch three groups of monetary portraits may readily be distinguished: (1) deified likenesses of monarchs, together with the symbols of their divine origin; (2) portraits of careless or barbaric work-

manship, or conventional likenesses, such as those of the founders of dynasties, which continued to be used for a long period ; and finally (3), true and accurate portraits, where the artist has evidently sought to follow nature. In this last class the numismatic art of the second century before our era has preserved to us — especially on the coins of the kings of Pontus — inimitable master-pieces.

SOME NOTES ON A SET OF ZODIACAL MOHURS.

To the average person a collection of Mohammedan coins is like a book without pictures, for on these coins portraits and representations of living things are few and far between. In one of the Suras of the Koran there is tucked away a prohibition against making pictures and statues.¹ The "Blessed Prophet" also declared that every painter is in hell-fire, and forbade the making of statues and images of living things, on pain of the artist's being compelled to put a soul into his creation on the Day of Judgment. Consequently the true believer has eschewed the representation of human and animal forms in his arts, except when his faith and his superstition have been lukewarm, or when he has been of a barbarous or heretical turn of mind. Now and then, however, from the seeming desert of calligraphy and arabesques of the Islamic coinage some manifestation of pictorial art emerges like an oasis, and our attention is the more forcibly attracted towards any series that breaks this Koranic law.

The earliest Mohammedan coins, borrowing from neighboring types, bore portraits and representations of living things ; but a sterner orthodoxy soon became the rule, which remained almost unbroken for centuries until the half-converted Turkomans, Tartars and Mongols again animated the coinage with about every conceivable representation of a living object, even delving into mythology for new conceptions. The more liberal and heretical Persians clung to their pre-Islamic ideas, and never wholly refrained from depicting persons and animals in their art and on their coinages. The dynasties of the Northwestern borders of India continued, with more or less varying insistence, the coin types of their predecessors, and placed horsemen and bulls on their money.

Among the coins of the Moghuls of India, none have attracted more attention than the Zodiacal mohurs and rupees of the Emperor Jahangir, and as a complete set of the gold has recently been sold in one of the sales of Mr. Lyman H. Low of New York, it is thought that some remarks about these pieces will be opportune.

¹ The special reference is found in Sura V, 92. "O and divining (arrows), are only an abomination of Satan's ye who believe ! verily wine, and *al maisar*, and statues, work ; avoid them, that happy ye may prosper."

Whether or not the wild, untrammelled Mongol strain in these Indian rulers made them less amenable to the stricter tenets of Mohammedanism, or their close proximity to the more cultured, non-iconoclastic Hindu civilization blended their lives and ideas into a more lenient interpretation of the stricter Koranic observances I do not know. It is certain that these rulers were unfettered by the more Puritanical spirit of their western co-religionists, for they were addicted to intoxicating liquors, they married unbelieving wives instead of placing them in a status of concubinage, and they adorned their palaces with pictures and sculptures; in fact, were zealous patrons of the fine arts as we understand them. This disregard of orthodoxy did not show itself at once in the coinage, and when it did, was, at the most, spasmodic. The Emperor Akbar took the initiative by introducing a bird now and then on his coins, but it remained for his son Jahangir to plunge into the pictorial movement, *head first*. In the sixth year of his reign, the year 1020 after the Flight, or according to our reckoning A. D. 1611, Jahangir broke with all traditions by placing his own portrait on some of his gold; and seemingly not content with this innovation, he must hold aloft in his hand his beloved wine-glass. The pieces of that year are occasionally tempered down somewhat by his holding instead, a book, or some fruit. Their reverses have a lion surmounted by the sun. In the following year and also two years later, Jahangir went a step further by displaying himself seated cross-legged on a throne, with his inseparable goblet ever before him. These pieces are known as the "Bacchanalian" coins, and it seems hardly probable that they were intended for general circulation.

We now come to that remarkable series of Zodiacal coins which, for the most part, were minted at Ahmadabad and Agrah during the eight years between 1027 and 1034 A. H., though some claim that the series extended from 1019 to 1035 A. H. The set has always attracted the attention, not only of coin-collectors but of non-collectors as well, and is consequently hard to pick up. The Hindus themselves entertained a superstitious veneration for them, and used them as talismans. The interest taken in the series is no doubt enhanced by the romantic but, unfortunately, unsubstantiated legend related by Tavernier, who visited India in the middle of the seventeenth century. The story is as follows:—

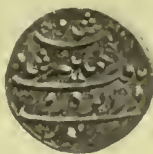
The queen was ambitious, and greatly desiring to immortalize her memory, could devise no better way than to coin a large quantity of money in her own name, and of a different stamp from that which the kings were wont to use. In order to effect this, she solicited her husband, with many blandishments, to allow her to reign as sovereign for the space of twenty-four hours; after much hesitation, the king, unable to resist her charms and importunity, at length consented to grant her request. Long before this she had caused large quantities of gold and silver to be accumulated for the purpose, and had distributed dies impressed with the figures of the twelve

signs of the zodiac to the cities where mints were established. When the day of her sovereignty was fixed upon, she issued orders for carrying her plan into execution, and these were so promptly obeyed, that within a few hours she was enabled to have large sums, in both metals, distributed amongst the people. These passed current throughout the empire during the reign of Jahangir; but when his son, who had always been her political enemy, ascended the throne by the title of Shah Jahan, he forbade the circulation of this money on pain of death, and commanded that all who possessed any, either in gold or silver, should carry it to the mint.

The coins themselves refute this story, for as a rule they do not bear the lady's name, and the one or two known specimens which have it are of the closing years of the issue. Again, by the dates of the coins themselves it is seen that they spread over eight years, and not over twenty-four hours only. No one acquainted with the history of Nur Jahan can admit that her wish for one day's supreme sovereignty can be founded on fact, for she ruled the person who reigned, for about twelve years. Jahangir fortunately wrote his own memoirs, and we find in the *Waqi'at i Jahangiri*, the following account of the emission of these pieces:—

Formerly it was customary to strike my name on one side of the coin, and that of the place and the month and the year of the reign on the reverse. It now occurred to my mind that, instead of the name of the month, the figure of the sign of the Zodiac corresponding to the particular month should be stamped. . . . This was my own innovation. It had never been done before.

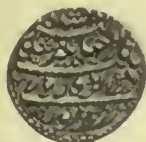
The series is divided into gold and silver; the former, for the most part, was struck at Agra and the latter at Ahmadabad. There is no complete set of the silver known, though undoubtedly pieces bearing all the different signs were minted. All of the months, however, exist in gold, but it is very seldom that even a gold set is found entire in any one cabinet. Complete sets are nevertheless occasionally offered for sale, but these for the most part should be looked upon with suspicion, as the full complement is generally attained by specimens of doubtful genuineness. Modern and mediaeval forgeries abound, in both metals, some closely resembling the original pieces, while others depart greatly from the acknowledged genuine types. There is also a set of half rupees in silver, which are nothing but modern imitations. For the most part the forgeries can be told by their poor workmanship, by a certain crudeness or sharpness in the execution of the figures, or by poorly-written Persian inscriptions. Oftentimes, however, the question of genuineness is hard to determine, and numismatists are frequently at variance in their decisions. The mohurs on the accompanying plate are, without doubt, genuine pieces, but the reader should understand that there are many other varieties and types equally genuine. For the benefit of those interested in this series a brief description of the divergencies of types are given below.



ARIES.



TAURUS.



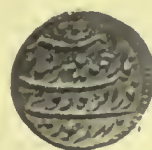
GEMINI.



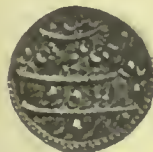
CANCER.



LEO.



VIRGO.



LIBRA.



SCORPIO.



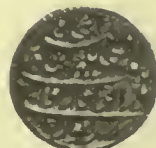
SAGITTARIUS



CAPRICORNUS.



AQUARIUS.



PISCES.

ZODIAC MOHURS.

All of the pieces in this set were struck at Agrah with the exception of Aquarius, which was struck at Ahmadabad. The Persian inscription on the reverses of the Agrah pieces, excepting Taurus, is as follows:—

The face of money received beauty at Agrah through Jahangir Shah (son of) Akbar Shah.

The Taurus piece has the following:—

The stamp of Agrah gave decoration to money of Jahangir Shah, (son of) Shah Akbar.

The couplet on the Aquarius mohur runs thus:—

Shah Jahangir, (son of) Akbar, Shah of Shahs, gave adornment to the money of Ahmadabad.

On a Cancer rupee and an undated Aquarius mohur the following couplet is found:—

Shah Nur-ed-Din Jahangir, son of Akbar Padishah, struck coin in Ahmadabad by the blessing of God.

On a rare Sagittarius mohur, struck at Lahore in 1035 A. H., is the following poetic inscription:—

By the order of Shah Jahangir gold gained a hundred beauties
Through the name of Nur Jahan, Padishah, Begam.

The mohur of Aries pictured here was struck at Agrah in 1028 A. H. (A. D. 1619), and bears on the obverse a ram running to the left, and beneath, the fourteenth jaloos or regnal year. A similar piece was issued in 1029 A. H., and one with an anepigraphical obverse in 1030 A. H. A specimen is also known of this latter date bearing the mint name of Fatipur Sikri.

The mohurs of Taurus are found with the bull facing both right and left, and with the particular inscription given above, as well as the inscription common to the rest of the series. The mohur shown here was struck at Agrah in 1028 A. H., and a similar piece was struck in the following year. In 1030 and 1032 A. H., and possibly other years, the bull faces the other way. It will be noted that this bull is a Hindu one, and is at variance with our ideas of this Zodiacal sign. The silver pieces show the fore-part of a bull issuing from the clouds, which is about as we depict the sign.

The mohur of Gemini was struck at Agrah in 1029 A. H.; other dates known are 1030, 1031, 1032, and 1033 A. H. The twins shown here are facing and embracing each other, though the piece dated 1031 displays them dancing along side by side, one brandishing a mace while the other appears to be carrying a pair of weights. The rupees have the twins in a similar position, but without anything in their hands.

The Cancer pictured here was coined at Agrah in 1029, and has six stars on the right half of the crab's back. Other dates of this variety are 1028 and 1030, and there is a specimen dated 1028 with the crab very much smaller and entirely circumscribed by the sun's rays. One dated 1030 has a plain back, and another dated 1031 has stars displayed over the entire back. Specimens are also known with date 1033, and it is claimed that there is one struck at Ahmadabad in 1026 (an unusual date); still another was struck at Ajmir in 1034 with the Empress Nur Jahan's name. The rupees are found with and without stars, and were struck both at Agrah and at Ahmadabad.

The Leo given here is a very unusual coin, for it has the date 1033, and so far as I know has never been described. The obverse bears the jaloos year 14, which would correspond with the pieces dated 1028. The piece appears in all respects genuine, and the discrepancy of dates is probably due to the fact that one of the old obverse dies of the 1028 issue was pressed into service in 1033. It is to be noted that the jaloos years are found on the obverses on the earlier dates only. The reverse of this piece, however, has the correct jaloos year 19. Other known dates of Leo are 1028, 1029, 1030 and 1032; on all of these the lion faces to the right. There is a variety with the lion to the left, with date 1031, and I have seen mention of a piece dated 1025, but this is probably an error. Sometimes stars are shown on the body of the lion, as on the silver Leo with lion facing the left, dated 1027.

The known Virgos offer a complex study, and several types are known. The best authenticated specimens are probably of the type shown here, representing the back view of a winged woman in the attitude of kneeling, with a spike of wheat in the right hand. The specimen illustrated is dated 1028, and bears the 14th jaloos on the obverse. Other known dates are 1029 and 1033, the latter without the jaloos year on obverse. A variety dated 1030 shows a squatting figure of a nude woman to left, with a long braid of hair down her back and an ear of wheat in her right hand. The workmanship of this piece is very poor, and its genuineness has been questioned. Another type of a more Hindu aspect, dated 1031, shows a woman with a water-jar on her head and a stalk of grain in her left hand. This is undoubtedly a genuine type, though, on account of the water-jar, the piece may have been intended for Aquarius, there being a known Aquarius, male however, not unlike this. There are also numerous counterfeits, of crude and harsh treatment, portraying Virgo as a winged dancing girl.

The sign Libra offers little variety, as the balance is virtually the same on all the specimens. They are found dated from 1028 to 1034 inclusive; the piece shown here carries the date 1032.

The piece with the Scorpion, in our plate, is interesting, as it bears the date 1031, and the tail turns to the left. The only other piece that I know of, like this, was sold by Frederik Müller & Cie., Amsterdam, in June, 1903. There are similar pieces, but with the tail turned to the right, dated 1030 and 1032 and possibly 1028 and 1033. There is also a crude piece without the sun's rays, dated 1030, and an extremely rude one of 1027, struck at Ahmadabad.

The Sagittarius pieces are found dated 1030, 1031, 1032 and 1033, and present very slight differences; the one illustrated was struck at Agrah in 1031. An extremely rare and interesting mohur is in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, and a similar specimen was sold by Müller in the sale quoted above. The archer on this variety is much smaller, and is entirely circumscribed by the sun's rays. The piece was struck at Lahore in 1035, and bears the name of Nur Jahan. The couplet for this has been given above.

The Capricorn specimen illustrated bears the date 1032. A continuous line of dates of this sign are known, ranging from 1028 to 1034 inclusive. The known specimens vary but little from one another, the differences being chiefly in the size of the scales on the tail and the arrangement of the sun's rays.

The Aquarius pieces are the rarest of the series, and are lacking in most collections. The piece shown here was struck at Ahmadabad in 1027, and is very crudely done. It represents a man running to the left holding an inverted water-bottle in his hands, and behind him is the sun in a horizontal position. It is to be noted that this sun is entirely different from any of the others of the series. The only other mention of this piece that I have been able to find is by J. Gibbs in the "Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society for 1878." The British Museum has an undated piece from the Ahmadabad mint showing a water-bottle only. Another type shows a man holding a water-bottle on his shoulder; this was struck at Agrah in 1031. Still another, very crudely done, shows an old man seated on a rock; on his shoulder is an inverted water-pot from which water is flowing. This was struck at Agrah in 1032. The Paris Collection is said to have a mohur of this sign dated 1026; I have heard of others dated 1028 and 1029, and it is said that there is one struck at Ajmir in 1032.

The mohurs of Pisces show no variants, and are found with the dates 1028, 1031, 1032 and 1033. The one pictured bears the date 1028, and has the jaloos year 13.

HOWLAND WOOD.

Brookline, Mass.

THE GOLD MEDALLIONS OF ABUKIR.

THOUGH more than eight years have passed since the startling discovery of the now famous "Medallions of Abukir," it is too soon to give any but a qualified answer to the vexing question of their authenticity. The foremost numismatists and archaeologists are still too hopelessly at variance, while every month sees new opinions, new doubts and new defences appearing in the learned papers of Europe. The advantage in the discussion inclines first to the one side and then to the other; but to the student of antiquity and the collector of ancient coins the story of these eight years of controversy may not make unprofitable reading. Although the question is far from settled, the weather-vane of opinion seems at the present moment to be swinging round to the acceptance of these truly remarkable medallions as genuine antique works of art. From absolute skepticism numismatists and archaeologists have gradually come to consider, and then to acknowledge, that possibly such wonderful objects might be genuine after all. It was the astounding quantity, preservation, and bold workmanship of these medallions which prejudiced numismatists against them in the early days of their discovery; it all seemed too good to be true, and the number of startling archaeological frauds recently uncovered had made experts hesitate to accept these new wonders.

In the summer of 1902 there appeared in Paris a number of Orientals, of doubtful aspect and mysterious actions, who laid before the astonished eyes of the Paris experts a series of gold medals, similar to the ones found many years ago near Tarsus, but far surpassing them in the beauty and boldness of their designs. But the possessors inspired little confidence; the whole business looked too "fishy," and the medallions were rejected. Having met the same fate in London, they were next offered for sale in Berlin. Here Herr Dressel, Director of the Coin Cabinet, was the first prominent savant to come out boldly in their favor, and so certain was he of their genuineness that he secured five, at a high price, for the Berlin Museum. And this, in spite of their previous unqualified rejection by the experts of both the Bibliothèque Nationale and the British Museum. On the other hand, the well-known collector of Roman coins, Captain Mowat, was inclined to believe in the medallions, and published their description and interpretation in the *Revue Numismatique* a few years ago. However, learned opinion still remained very skeptical.

In 1906 Herr Dressel published his monograph, "*Fünf Goldmedaillons aus dem Funde von Abukir*," in which he described, more accurately than had so far been done, all the medallions, with special reference to the five now in the Berlin Cabinet. He enthusiastically defended and criticized their artistic merit, rectified some of the archaeological and historical deductions which had been made, and influenced many to believe that the pieces are genuine.

Signor Dattari, of Cairo, still refused to accept them as such, and a long series of articles appeared in the *Rassegna Numismatica*, Herr Dressel defending the medallions against Signor Dattari's well-expressed doubts. The German savant was well on the way to dispelling all doubts, when such an experienced and leading numismatist as M. Jean N. Svoronos of the Athens Museum declared that he found himself quite unable to



Obv. of 1.



Rev. of 1 and 6.



Obv. of 2.



Rev. of 2.



Obv. of 3.



Rev. of 3.

THE ABUKIR MEDALLIONS.



Obv. of 4 and 5.



Rev. of 4.



Rev. of 5.



Obv. of 6.

THE ABUKIR MEDALLIONS.

accept these much-debated pieces. That made everyone doubt again. Nevertheless Herr Dressel sturdily held his ground, and not long after was rewarded when Svoronos, on personally inspecting the medallions, astonished the world by completely reversing his former opinion and siding with Herr Dressel.¹ As the matter now stands, the balance of opinion seems to be in favor of the authenticity of the medallions; but the opposition has some experienced men in its ranks, and judging from the varying fortunes of the controversy, it is to be expected that at any moment some new factor may turn up to change opinions to the other side once more. Quite recently, Dattari (1909, 85-93), in *Rassegna Numismatica*, continues the discussion under the motto *Veritas vincit*, basing his comments on the profiles of the medallions, and in the same number the editors of that journal invite an expression of opinion on these pieces from those interested.

The medallions reproduced on the accompanying plates are, or were until lately at any rate, to be seen in Munich. They are the ones lettered K, M, N, O, P, and S in Herr Dressel's monograph. Descriptions follow:—

1. Bust of Alexander the Great, facing, in armor, with shield and spear. The king is bareheaded, with flowing locks and slight side-whiskers. His head is energetically thrown back and eyes turned towards heaven. The shield, of which only the upper part is seen, is covered with reliefs; in its centre is a female bust, facing — perhaps Gaea — with mantle flying above in semi-circle. Above, between six stars, busts of Helios and Selene *vis-a-vis*, and over these, and forming the outer circle of the shield, five of the signs of the Zodiac: Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, and Leo.

Reverse: Half-nude Nereid seated upon the back of a sea-centaur, who holds a trident in his right hand and a fish in his left. Beneath are waves and four dolphins.

2. Helmeted and cuirassed bust of Alexander to right. Upon the helmet a cavalry battle, and upon the breast of the cuirass Alexander seated between Nike and a goddess.

Reverse: Helmeted Athene standing to right. She holds a spear in her left and a helmet in her right hand. At her feet is a snake, coiled. Behind her a column, surmounted by an owl and inscribed: ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ ΔΟΚ. An olive tree to left of the column.

3. Similar bust of Alexander, but on his helmet is a representation of Ganymede and the eagle. On this medallion Alexander's features are much older.

Reverse: A Nereid, half-clothed, on a sea-monster. She holds her mantle with her left and a shell in her right hand.

4. Young female bust to right. Her hair is arranged in a "sakkos;" before her is a staff and snake.

Reverse: ΒΑΚΙΑΕΟC ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Athene, helmeted and enthroned to left, feeds a snake who has wound himself around an olive tree.

5. Bust, similar to the preceding.

Reverse: Perseus with the *harpe* of Mercury greeting Andromeda, who is in the act of descending from a rock. On the ground is the slaughtered sea-monster; to the right stands Eros with bow.

¹ The reader who desires to trace the discussion on the authenticity of these medallions, through its various stages, will find interesting references to the controversial articles in the *American Journal of Archaeology*, VIII, 468; XI, 78 and 451; XII, 214; XIII,

192; XIV, 229. The paper by Svoronos, in which he announces his change of opinion, translated from the original, appears in *Rivista Italiana Numismatica*, XXII, pp. 515-518.

6. Laureated bust of Caracalla to left, in armor and holding a shield and spear. An eagle-head sword-hilt is to be seen behind the shield.

Reverse: Same as that of No. 1, above.

The medallions were prizes for the winners of the Olympian games held in the 274th year of the Actian era (A. D. 242-243), in honor of Alexander the Great, at Beroea in Macedon, and in the presence of the Emperor Gordian III. The style points also to the third century of our era, though the models were undoubtedly of Hellenistic times. The large and well-known series of bronze coins, with inscription KOINON MAKEΔONΩN, also aids in fixing the date of these medallions. All of that series bear on the obverse a bust of Alexander the Great, and on the reverse various types referring to the games and to Alexander's exploits. They were struck under the emperors from Caracalla to Gordian III, for use during the same games for which the gold medallions were issued as prizes. The similarity between these two series of bronze and gold, in style, workmanship, letters, and internal archaeological evidences, is plain to everyone.

As has been intimated above, it seems to be the present judgment of the best critics that the medallions of Abukir are genuine and of the period claimed for them; as examples of Greco-Roman art at its best, they constitute one of the most priceless classical treasures found in recent years.

E. T. NEWELL.

THE MEMBER'S MEDAL.

THE Membership Medal of The American Numismatic Society, the dies for which have recently been completed by Mr. Gutzon Borglum of New York, and which were presented to the Society by Mr. J. Sanford Saltus, is shown in the engraving (of the same size as the original), in the accompanying plate (18.)

The obverse shows a youthful workman holding in his left hand a portrait-medallion, as if he were examining the progress of his work. The figure is nude, — and shown as standing with his back to the spectator; his head is slightly inclined; the face is seen in profile to the left, the left arm somewhat extended, and his right concealed by the position of the body. On the field, at the right, in four lines, FOUNDED | IN | NEW YORK | MDCCCLVIII and at the left, G B the initials of the artist.

The reverse has a conventional wreath of honor, formed by two branches of oak, their stems crossed at the top, and two similar branches of laurel at the bottom, crossed and tied with a bow of ribbon. On the field within the wreath is the inscription in six lines: THE | AMERICAN | NUMISMATIC SOCIETY | PARVA-NE-PEREANT | MEMBER'S MEDAL | 1910 A space is left beneath the laurel branches, where the name of a member and the date of election is to be engraved.



Obv.



Obv.



Rev.

MASONIC MEDAL, GRAND LODGE OF MASSACHUSETTS.



Rev.

ASSAY COMMISSION MEDAL OF 1910.

THE ASSAY MEDAL OF 1910.

THE Annual Assay Medal for the current year, struck by the U. S. Mint and presented as an award "for service to the Government," to the members of the Assay Commission, which met in February last, has made its appearance. These were the last to be struck under the former rules. Under the new Regulations announced by Mr. A. Piatt Andrew, Director of the Mint, and approved June 4, 1910, by Hon. Charles D. Norton, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, in future "One medal shall be awarded to each of those who actually serve upon the Commission, including the Secretary of the Commission and the Director of the Mint, and any additional copies which may have been struck shall be defaced and destroyed immediately after the meeting of the Commission. All Assay Medals of a given year shall be of identical material, and no such medals of earlier dates shall be struck." Heretofore, as is well known to collectors, they have been coined in aluminum, copper, bronze, and silver; but hereafter, only one metal being used, and the number being strictly limited under the regulation cited, if that be duly enforced these medals will be among the rarest issues of the Mint. The prohibition against restrikes is suggestive. As will be seen by the plate, the oblong planchets used under the previous administration have given place to the earlier circular form.

The obverse has a clothed bust of President Taft in profile to the right, with the name of the engraver, BARBER in small letters on the field behind the head. Legend, WILLIAM · II · TAFT · PRESIDENT · OF · THE · UNITED · STATES · Reverse, Two figures, nude save for slight drapery on the shoulders of each, their heads nearly facing, are shown in a seated position opposite each other; they join in supporting an oblong ingot on the face of which is the date, 1910; an eagle with expanded wings, his head to the right, stands on the ingot. Beneath the figures is a ribbon-scroll, lettered E PLURIBUS UNUM Legend, MINT · OF · THE · UNITED · STATES and at the bottom, completing the circle, · ANNUAL ASSAY · The name of the designer, MORGAN appears in very small letters between the folds of the scroll. (Plate 17.)

The reverse is very disappointing. The attitude of the figures is anything but graceful; they are bending forward, as if the weight of the ingot taxed their strength; their backs are curved to conform somewhat to the outline of the planchet, and one is in doubt whether they are endeavoring to get their heads under the protecting wings of the eagle, or crouching to avoid a threatened blow. The lower part of the legs of the figure on the left are concealed by its impossible attitude, and this gives to the thighs the suggestion of two meal bags. The contrast between these and some of the graceful

figures on recent medals of private workmanship can not be regarded as particularly creditable to American art. If this is the best achievement of which the Mint is capable, it would have been better to have continued the arms of the Treasury Department and the laurel branch on the medals of the last year or two.

We should be glad if the Resolutions embodied in the report of the Commission could be carried into effect, especially the renewal of the recommendation of the Assay Commission of 1909, with reference to the national coin collection of the Philadelphia Mint, concerning which their remark that it is "a feature of great educational value, and therefore ought to be made as complete as possible," will have the cordial endorsement of every coin student.

In order to enable the Mint to carry out the plans proposed by the Commission, they recommend an appropriation of \$5,000. A much larger amount could be wisely expended in the increase of the Mint Cabinet alone. We hope that all their recommendations, especially that regarding the sale of souvenir coins, will receive the favorable consideration of the authorities.

M.

NEW VARIETIES OF THE ANSE CANOT TOKENS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

It has fallen to the lot of Mr. Henry C. Miller of New York to bring to the attention of the numismatic public a number of new varieties of the Anse Canot copper tokens that were issued in Prince Edward's Island, Canada. According to Breton's work on Coins and Tokens relating to Canada, "Anse Canot, or Canoe Cove, runs in from one of the bays on the coast of Prince Edward Island. This coin was probably issued to represent a certain monetary value by one of the Acadian or Breton fishermen. The only known specimen is in the collection of Mr. Cyrille Tessier of Quebec."

Mr. Miller, who recently returned from a European trip, purchased a full set of these pieces from Mr. Baldwin, a London coin dealer. The denominations embraced one, five, ten, twenty and forty (sou) pieces, all of the same design as that of the ten-sou piece illustrated in Mr. Breton's work. Mr. Baldwin told Mr. Miller that he had only known of two sets in all, one of which he had sold to Mr. Thomas Wilson of Montreal, and the other to the late M. Ernest Zay of Paris, the well-known expert on French Colonial issues; the latter set is that now in the possession of Mr. Miller, of which a plate is given herewith (16), from photographs of the originals, taken by the writer. The pieces are struck in copper.

EDGAR H. ADAMS.



ANSE CANOT TOKENS, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE
SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

(Continued from Vol. XLIV, p. 68.)

XII. AUSTRIA (continued). B. 1. *Medical Colleges.*

Buda-Pest.

2638. *Obverse.* Laureated head, to right. Inscription: FRANCISCUS I. IMP. AUST. REX. HUNG. Exergue: T. HARNISCH. F.

Reverse. Within field: FACULTATI | MEDICAE | SCIENTIARVM | VNIVERSITATIS | HUNGARICAE | PESTIENSIS. Inscription: MVNIFICENTIA AVGVSTI. P. P. Exergue: MDCCXCIX

Silver. 20. 32mm. In the Government collection.

Graetz. Med. Dept. of the University.

2639. *Obverse.* Laureated bust of Franz II, to right. Inscription: OB · VNIVERSITATEM · GRAECII · POST · XLV · ANN · (etc.)

Reverse. (The three Faculties: Law, Medicine, and Theology.)

Silver. 40. 61mm. By Heuberger. Upon the re-opening of the University in 1827. Helbing Cat., 17 Nov., 1902, No. 3099.

2640. *Obverse.* Bust. Inscription: CAROLUS II ARCHIDUX AUSTRIÆ UNIVERSITATIS · GRÆCENSIS FUNDATOR (as on the 300th Jubilee medal of 1886.)

Reverse. Beneath the imperial crown, wreathed by laurel and oak leaves: FRANCISCO JOSEPHO I | PATRI PATRIÆ | INSTAVRATORI STVDIORVM | MDCCCL · | QVI · VNIVERSITATEM GRÆCENSEM · | INSTITVTA MEDICORVM | FACVLTATE COMPLEVIT | MDCCCLXIII | ET MAGNIFICIS ÆDIBVS DITAVIT | MDCCCLXXI | MDCCCHC X. REGNI LVSTRA | FELICITER · PERACTA | GRATI · VNIVERSITATIS | CAROLÆ FRANCISCÆ · | RECTOR ET SENATVS | PIIS VOTIS GRATULANTUR · Upon lower edge: IV · NON DECEMB MDCCCHC. (1898.)

Silver, bronze. 74. 110mm. By A. Scharff. *Monatsbl. der num. Ges. in Wien*, Feb., 1900, p. 24.

Prague. Faculty of Medicine.

See Presl, No. 2608, and Purkinje, No. 2611.

Vienna. Faculty of Medicine.

2641. *Obverse.* Bust, to right.

Reverse. FACULTAS MEDICA | MDCCXCII. Inscription: MVNIFICENTIA · AVGVSTI ·

Silver. By Wirt. Hamburger Cat., 12 May 1897, No. 409.

2642. *Obverse.* Head (Franz I).

Reverse. FACULTATI MEDICORUM (etc.)

Silver. By Wirt, 1805. R. Ball Cat., Oct., 1905, No. 1393.

2643. *Obverse.* Hygeia seated, to left, with crossed knees. In her left hand a MS. book, inscribed: ACTA FACULT | MEDICÆ | 1399; in her right, a pencil; before her a table with the subsequent documents bound in five volumes. In background, upon panel, a building; beneath it: VAN SWIETEN II OF At right edge: F · X · PAWLIK | FEC ·

Reverse. A laurel branch and chalice, with drinking serpent. Inscription, above: PERACTVM | QVINTVM SÆCVLVM | ACTORVM FACVLTATIS | MEDICÆ CELEBRAT COLLEGIVM | MEDICINÆ DOCTORVM | VIENNENSE | MDCCCIC (1899.)

Silver, bronze. 40. 64mm. Upon fifth centennial of foundation of the Medical Faculty. *Monatsbl. der num. Ges. in Wien*, March, 1900, p. 37; Loehr, p. 58, No. 117. In the Government and Boston collections.

See also Feuchtersleben, No. 2503; Hyrtl, No. 2551; Rettenbach, No. 2614; and Skoda, No. 2625.

Do. Accademia Giuseppina. See under Italy, Hartung.

Do. Military Medical College.

2644. *Obverse*. Laureated head, to right. Beneath: DONNER Inscription: IOSEPHVS II AVGVSTVS

Reverse. ACADEMIA | MEDICO | CHIRVRGICA | MILITARIS

Silver. 24. 35mm. Struck upon the foundation of the Academy, in 1785. Coster, *Jetons historiques*, p. 209, No. 888. In the Government, Boston, and University of Pa. collections.

2645. *Obverse*. As preceding, save beneath bust: I. N. WIRT. F.

Reverse. The building. Inscription: CURANDIS · MILITUM · MORBIS · ET · VULNERIBUS Exergue: ACADEMIA MEDICO CHIRVRGICA | INSTITVTA · VIENAE (*sic*) | MDCCLXXXV ·

Silver, tin, iron, lead. 36. 60mm. In the Government and Boston collections.

2646. As preceding, save with I. NEP. WIRT

Montenuovo Cat., 1882, No. 2164.

2647. As preceding, but by Donner.

Silver, tin. 27. 43mm. Well., 8221.

See Brendel, No. 2487.

2648. *Obverse*. Two busts, to right; the outer laureated. Beneath: I. D. BOEHM. F. Inscription: FRANCISCVS I. AVGVSTVS IOSEPHVS II AVGVSTVS

Reverse. Hygeia to left, feeding the serpent. Inscription: BENE MERENTIBUS Exergue: ACADEMIA MEDICO CHIRVRG · | FVND · MDCCLXXV | REST. MDCCCXXIV

Gold, silver. 37. 57mm.

2649. As preceding, but 28. 45mm. Impressions from the late Dr. Brettauer of Trieste, are in the Boston collection.

2650. As preceding, but 20. 34mm. Gold. Impressions from Dr. Brettauer are in the Boston collection.

2651. As preceding, but 14. 21mm. In the Government collection.

See also Brendel, No. 2488.

Do. Veterinary College.

2652. *Obverse*. Laureated nude bust, to right. Beneath: J · HARNISCH · F · Inscription: FRANCISCVS I · AUSTRIAE IMPERATOR

Reverse. The building. Inscription: MVNIFICENTIA AVGVSTI Exergue: INSTITVTVM | VETERINARIVM | FVND · VIND · MDCCCXXIII ·

Silver. 31. 49mm. Bolzenthall, *Denkmünzen*, p. 318; Duisburg Cat., p. 74, No. 847. In the Government, Boston, and University of Pa. collections.

Zera, Dalmatia.

The Lyceum Jaderense, founded by Napoleon in 1809, is often classed as medical. With the late Dr. Brettauer I am inclined to think this doubtful, and therefore do not give it here. It is in the Government and University of Pa. collections.

Botanic Gardens I have hitherto included with Medical Colleges. There are two medals, of the Milan and Pavia gardens during the Austrian domination, which will be hereafter given, under Italy.

Newport, R. I.

HORATIO R. STORER.

[To be continued.]

SOME RECENT WORKS ON ROMAN COINS.

VERILY the pendulum has swung! Or rather, it is following its orderly movement, now to the left, now to the right; and the clock that registers the steady progress of ancient numismatics keeps perfect time, neither running too fast under the momentum of exquisite Greek art, nor lagging behind in the harder but no less fascinating intricacy of Roman coins. The reader will pardon the bold metaphor. The clock to which we refer is of course the publication in book and journal of new studies in ancient coins; and the fact to which we seek to call attention is this: that recent years have shown a decided revival of interest on the Roman side.

When ancient coins first attracted the attention of artist and classicist, it was the Roman series that all but monopolized the field; witness Andreas Fulvius, Goltz, Ursinus, Patin, Vaillant, Occo, Mezzabarba, and a host of others. To Eckhel — verily the “father of scientific numismatics” — no side of the subject was negligible, and not only did Greek coins receive their due share of consideration, but even such *pseudomonetae* as contorniates and *tesserae*. During the nineteenth century, owing to the wonderful beauty and variety of individual specimens, and to the great impulse given to the history of Greek art, the Greek series won almost wholly the attention of collectors, while the Roman series was abandoned mainly to more serious historical investigators, — men like Cavedoni, Marchi and Tessieri, Borghesi, the Baron d’Ailly, Mommsen, Sambon, Bahrfeldt and Froehner, who did yeomen’s service in reducing the vast series of Roman coins to a semblance of scientific order; and during the same period, Mionnet, Cohen, Sabatier and Babelon made the student’s task lighter by their great and systematic gatherings of material. But Greek studies still held the world enthralled; and while the principal collections of Europe have produced many masterly catalogues of their Greek — *i. e.*, non-Roman — treasures (British and Berlin Museums, Hunterian Collection at Glasgow), their Roman series still await classification at the hands of thorough and competent scholars. Here lies the great task of the twentieth century. We want catalogues of the ROMAN COINS in the British Museum, Berlin, Vienna, the Bibliothèque Nationale and other collections, of the same type as the splendid “British Museum Catalogue of Greek Coins.” That this need is soon to be met in part, is the good news that comes in one of the books to be reviewed below.

Meanwhile special studies in Roman coins are yearly paving the way for a better understanding of the intricacies of that subject. The Germans are here in the lead, with the French and Italians as close seconds. The researches of Dr. Haeberlin have done more to unravel the mystery of early Roman coinage and coin-standards than the work of all his predecessors combined. The problems of the mint-marks and the portraits on late Roman coins are little by little being solved. The vast mass of debased and inartistic money of the late Empire is yielding up secrets of great value for the historical and economic appreciation of that difficult age. For, be it noted, the study of Roman coins is primarily historical and economic, — not artistic as in the case of Greek coins. We say *primarily*, for we would not willingly underestimate, even here, the artistic element. Roman coins, no less than Greek, express the thought and culture and

strivings of those that made them, and throw side-lights on every phase of the extraordinarily complicated life of that great people from which our own civilization is derived.

And now we wish to call attention briefly to three recent books that illustrate the extent of the studious interest in Roman coins to which allusion has been made.

I. WILHELM KUBITSCHKE. — AUSGEWÄHLTE RÖMISCHE MEDAILLONS DER KAISERLICHEN MÜNZENSAMMLUNG IN WIEN. *Mit 23 Tafeln und 80 Text illustrationen.* (56 pp., fo., Wien, Verlag von Anton Schroll & Co., 1909.)

"The medallions constitute the most choice, most elect, most aristocratic part of the Roman series."¹ So writes Francesco Gnecci, very aptly, on page 245 of his useful manual, *Monete Romane*. And no one can claim a better right than he to express himself on this subject, for while his splendid collection of Roman coins — doubtless the finest private collection in the world — covers every class and period from the *aes grave* to the fall of the Empire, it is to the "medallions" that he has devoted his greatest study in the latter years, and we trust that he may be spared to complete the crowning work of his active life as a profound and sympathetic student of Roman numismatics. His *Corpus Nummorum Romanorum Maximi Moduli*, now in course of preparation, will be, as its name implies, an exhaustive study of this "aristocracy of the series," with a complete list of known examples, of which there are certainly but a few thousand at the most, counting duplicates. Should any American reader of the *Journal* be so fortunate as to possess a genuine Roman "medallion," let him in the interest of science communicate the fact at once, with accurate description and rubbing, to Sig. Gnecci at Via Filodrammatici No. 10, Milan, Italy. He will surely receive a grateful reply.

So far, the Roman "medallions" have not received the systematic treatment they deserve. In general interest, in standard of artistic excellence, in perfection of portraiture, in variety of myth, symbolism and commemorative record, they stand far and away above the average of the current coins of the Empire, with the exception, perhaps, of certain historic and monumental types that found their place here and there on regular issues. A large number, mainly from the French national collection, are included in Cohen's *Description Historique*, with wood-cuts of greater or less accuracy. Mr. H. A. Grueber published in 1874 his *Roman Medallions in the British Museum*, with 64 fine plates; four years later a more extensive work, *Les Médaillons de l'Empire Romain*, with 1,300 vignettes, was brought out in Paris by Froehner. Von Kenner's masterly *Römische Medaillons* is well known to every student of the subject, and on this latter work the new book here under review is wholly based. Professor Kubitschek has produced a large and handsome album with 23 beautiful photographic plates and 80 text illustrations of the best examples in all metals from Hadrian to Constantine XI Palaiologos that are preserved in the Vienna collection. The accurate descriptions cover 378 varieties, and illustrate in an excellent way the favorite types and the artistic tendencies of these far-distant epochs. The book can be heartily recommended to all students and lovers of Roman art, whether or not they be numismatically inclined.

¹ *I medaglioni costituiscono la parte più scelta, più eletta, più aristocratica della serie romana.*

II. HEINRICH WILLERS. — GESCHICHTE DER RÖMISCHEN KUPFERPRÄGUNG VOM BUNDESGENOSSENKRIEG BIS AUF KAISER CLAUDIUS. (8vo, Leipzig and Berlin, Teubner, 1909.)

This is the most scholarly and pretentious work that has yet been done on the puzzling problems of the copper coinage of Rome during a very exciting period of its career, — from the Social War, that is, to the early empire. The author is well equipped for his task, and it is a delight to find a writer on coins who is not a numismatist pure and simple, and nothing else. Like M. Svoronos on the Greek side, Herr Willers brings to bear on his subject all the recent researches and discoveries in history and archaeology, with a wealth of citation and reference that is truly inspiring. His style is sometimes involved when he enters upon an abstruse discussion, but in general is simple, clear and straightforward. The extent of his researches and the profoundness of his learning make a detailed estimate of his results impossible here; but future students of the coinage of the first century B. C. must surely take his work as a basis. The close-reasoned text of 220 pages, with its tables and classified lists and 33 cuts, is supplemented by 18 excellent photographic plates. The section headings will give an idea of the ground covered :

1. Introductory conspectus of the development of ancient coinage.
2. The Roman copper coinage of the semi-uncial foot (89–81 B. C.).
3. The military copper coinage during the period of the Civil Wars.
4. The senatorial copper coinage of the early Empire.

Herr Willers has his own arrangement and dating of the series of monetary magistrates under Augustus and of many of the earlier coiners, and this often differs widely from the recognized classification of such an authority as M. Babelon. But is there indeed any well-founded classification? The British Museum authorities, too, are wholly at variance with M. Babelon, and Herr Willers with both! "Where the doctors disagree," let us wait for further study that may settle these matters once for all, and in the meantime cling each to his own belief.

One detail of much interest may here be noted. The familiar *as*, with the head of Agrippa and Neptune standing, has generally been assigned in cabinets to a place under the reign of Augustus, in 29 B. C., on account of its inscription: M · AGRIPPA · L · F · COS · III, which is identical with the inscription in bronze letters of which the sockets are still to be seen on the pediment of the Pantheon. The date of Agrippa's third consulship is in fact 29 B. C. But the style of the coins is utterly unlike that of the crude money that was put forth in the last quarter-century or more before the Christian era. Colonel Voetter called attention to this discrepancy in the *Monatsblatt der Numismatischen Gesellschaft in Wien* of 1908, and showed that the coin in question could not even be given to the broader period assigned to it by Cohen, *i. e.* 27–12 B. C., setting it rather under the reigns of Tiberius or Caligula. Herr Willers goes further (p. 205), and would give the coin, on stylistic grounds, to the reign of Claudius. But now comes the Italian, Signor Lodovico Laffranchi (*Riv. Ital. Num.*, 1910, p. 26 *seq.*), working independently of Herr Willers' researches, and shows conclusively, from the

evidence of Claudian countermarks that sometimes appear on the coin, and from the comparison of colonial coppers struck under Caligula at Caesaraugusta in Spain, that Herr Willers is here in error and that Agrippa's *as* was really struck by Caligula (A. D. 37-41), as would indeed seem natural, inasmuch as Agrippa was Caligula's maternal grandfather, whose memory he thus took pleasure in honoring.

III. G. F. HILL.—HISTORICAL ROMAN COINS, FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE REIGN OF AUGUSTUS. (100 pp. 8vo, London: Constable & Co., Ltd., 1909.)

Mr. Hill, of the British Museum staff, is well and favorably known to numismatists, and those who have used his *Handbook of Greek and Roman Coins* (1900), and his *Historical Greek Coins* (1906), need not be told that this new work well deserves a place on their shelves beside the others. It is, as he himself says, a companion volume to the last-named book, and is similar in style and treatment. More than this, it is the only book in any language that tells the story of Roman coinage (or rather, let us say, "tales from Roman coinage," for it is not quite consecutive), from a historical point of view and in a clear and popular manner. There is a glossary of technical terms, whose only defect is its brevity. There are fifteen fine plates of representative coins from the *aes grave* to Augustus, choice being made of those that best illustrate the chief events and the great names of Roman history, drawn from the finest specimens of the British Museum, with a supplementary few from the Berlin and Paris collections.

Mr. Hill gives us most welcome news when he tells us that Mr. Grueber is engaged in the preparation of a "forthcoming British Museum *Catalogue of Roman Republican Coins*." May other museums soon profit by the example! But why are our English brethren so ready to bow to "Authority"? In his Preface we read:—

The work that was done by Count J. F. W. de Salis, although almost unknown even to professional numismatists, is of extraordinary importance. The whole of the vast Roman and Byzantine collection in the British Museum was arranged by him in the light of his unrivalled knowledge and experience. Enormous quantities of coins, singly or in hoards, passed through the hands of this indefatigable collector, and his eye for fabric and style seems to have become almost infallible. The trays of the British Museum collection have long preserved, in their arrangement, almost the only record of his work, for he seems to have been singularly averse to publication. . . .

But is not this just a bit extravagant, for in dating the series of republican coins of Rome one thing is well known, and that is that the dates given are provisional, a fact to which we have called attention more than once in this article. Hence the very frequent *ipse dixit* in Mr. Hill's book, in the form "are assigned by Ct. de Salis to the year 13 B. C.;" "De Salis gives the coins to year 39," and the like, are jarring, to say the least, as emanating from the British Museum; and it is to be hoped that Mr. Grueber will avoid such authority-worship and give the facts as facts and the hypotheses as . . . his own, with due consideration of the almost infallible Count *plus* at least twenty other workers we could name.

Columbia University.

GEORGE N. OLCOTT.

OTHER RECENT NUMISMATIC PUBLICATIONS.

IV. NUMISMATA GRAECA. By L. Anson. (William Clowes & Sons, Limited, Cockspur street, London, or L. Anson, 61 Regent street, London, W. Price one guinea each part, or five guineas the set of six.)

A great deal of interest has been aroused by the announcement of Mr. Anson's book. Its purpose is the immediate identification of Greek coins by classified types. It is to be divided into eight categories, with reference notes to all leading numismatic works, a record of recent prices, general index, and a dictionary of technical terms in five languages. It is to be published in six parts, large quarto, with 100 to 150 pages of text and thirty or more collotype plates in each part, and promises to be of great value to all interested in ancient coins; by it any Greek coin, possessing as its type some inanimate object, can be immediately identified. As yet only the classification of inanimate objects and plants has been undertaken, but we hope the author will also be able to publish the promised continuation, which will comprise all animate objects as well.

V. THE MODERN COPPER COINS (17TH TO 19TH CENTURIES) OF THE MUHAMMADANS. By W. H. Valentine.

Another work, no less desirable than the preceding, is the promised publication of this catalogue of modern Oriental copper coins. Herein some nine hundred coins struck during the last three centuries are to be illustrated, and the Arabic inscriptions transliterated and explained. There are included the coins of Turkey, Egypt, Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, and Morocco to Nigeria, then East Africa and Arabia, the Crimea, Georgia, Persia, Afghanistan, Bukhara, and Chinese Turkestan. The subject has been a very difficult one in the past, and numismatists have long felt the need of just such a work. To those familiar with Arabic, Mr. Valentine's book will prove extremely valuable, while to others it will open up a field of fascinating study which has hitherto been practically a closed book to them.

E. T. N.

MASONIC MEDAL.

MDCCLXXVIII. Obverse, The clothed bust, in profile to left, of the late Recording Grand Secretary and Past Grand Master of Massachusetts. Legend, on a slightly raised border, above, SERENO D. NICKERSON and below, completing the circle, * BOSTON, U. S. A. 1823 * (the place and year of his birth). Reverse, The arms, supporters, crest and motto of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge of Masons. Legend, above, GRAND LODGE OF MASSACHUSETTS and below, completing the circle, * 1733 * (the date of its foundation). Bronze, size 34 nearly. The recent death (Nov. 6, 1909) of the late Grand Secretary, who held that office for twenty-seven years, and was Grand Master in 1872, '73 and '74, gives the medal special interest. The medal was executed, as I am informed, in Belgium, but the name of the engraver does not appear on the piece. The portrait is an excellent one; the arms have been so often described that no further details are necessary. (See plate 17.)

W. T. R. M.

PROCEEDINGS.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

A REGULAR meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held in the Society's building, Audubon Park, New York, on Monday evening, April 18th, 1910, Mr. William B. Osgood Field, one of the Governors, presiding.

The Council reported the election of the following members :—

Honorary Members : Alphonso XIII, King of Spain ; Manuel II, King of Portugal.

Associate Members : Mrs. Robert James Eidlitz, New York ; Mr. Nestor H. Brewster, Newark, N. J. ; Mr. D. Macon Webster, New York.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

The Treasurer, Mr. Charles Pryer, reported as follows :—

CURRENT FUNDS.

Balance, March 21, 1910	\$2,901 25	
Receipts	409 80	
		<hr/>
		\$3,311 05
Disbursements		1,584 23
		<hr/>
Balance		\$1,726 82

PERMANENT FUNDS.

Balance, March 21, 1910, unchanged	\$1,403 50
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REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR.

The Director, Mr. Bauman L. Belden, reported as follows :—

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society :

Your Director would report that the International Exhibition of Medallion Art, held by this Society in this and the adjoining building, closed on April 1st, and that all of the exhibits have been packed and shipped to the respective exhibitors. This took considerable time, and the work that accumulated while the exhibition was in progress is now being rapidly disposed of, and matters here will shortly reach their normal condition.

The dies for the new membership medal of the Society have just been completed. These are a gift to the Society from that most generous member and friend, Mr. J. Sanford Saltus. I am sorry that we cannot thank him personally this evening ; he telephoned me, this afternoon, that he had acquired a bad cold and could not get out. I am sure he is with us in spirit, and I am also sure that you all join me in the wish that he were here, so that we could tell him what we think of him.

Others have thought of the Society, as well as Mr. Saltus, and I take pleasure in reporting donations to the cabinets amounting to 148 pieces, the most important being

53 medals and plaques, by contemporary medalists, from Mr. Archer M. Huntington ; 30 bronze medals, commemorating events in London, from the Corporation of the City of London ; the gold and enamel insignia, three classes, of the Order of the Holy Roman Empire in the Colonies of America, from Mr. J. Sanford Saltus ; a large bronze plaque, issued by the Austrian Society for the Advancement of Medallic Art, from Mr. Edward D. Adams ; a bronze portrait plaque of J. Sanford Saltus, from Mr. Victor D. Brenner, the artist who designed it ; and another important plaque by Brenner, a portrait of Mr. Collis P. Huntington, presented by Mr. Archer M. Huntington.

Mrs. A. A. Anderson has placed on exhibition, as a loan, a string of 48 gold coins of the Turkish mints, such as are worn to-day by the native girls in Oriental countries.

The Library has received donations of 20 valuable volumes from Mr. Archer M. Huntington.

The Committee on the Medallic Exhibition, Mr. Edward D. Adams, *Chairman*, reported as follows :—

To the Members of The American Numismatic Society :—

Your Exhibition Committee would report that the International Exhibition of Medallic Art was brought to a most successful close on the evening of April 1st. It was opened, for private view, on March 9th, and to the public on March 12th, and was visited by 5,547 people. The exhibits, loaned by sculptors, medalists and others, numbering about 2,400 pieces, were arranged in the new Exhibition building, adjoining the Society's building, and in a portion of the cases on the main floor of the Society's building,—the remaining cases on the main floor and all the cases on the second floor being filled with selections from the Society's collections. The Loan Exhibition consisted of the works of contemporary medalists, with the exception of one case of medals of the Renaissance, loaned by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan.

The invitation, sent to exhibitors, contained the following announcement :—

The Exhibition Committee announces that the sculptor whose exhibit may be deemed to have been most successful by the Committee of Award shall be named as Commemorative Medalist for the year nineteen hundred and ten, receiving a commission for a medal, the original models and dies of which will become the sole property of The American Numismatic Society,—the cost of this medal not to exceed three thousand dollars.

The Committee of Award consisted of Mr. Edward D. Adams, one of the Governors of The American Numismatic Society, *Chairman*, Mr. John W. Alexander, President of the National Academy of Design, Mr. Herman A. McNeil, President of the National Sculpture Society, Messrs. Herbert Adams and Daniel Chester French, former Presidents of the National Sculpture Society, Mr. A. Piatt Andrew, Director of the United States Mint and Mr. Thomas Hastings,¹ the well-known architect. This Committee, after careful consideration, made its award in favor of Godefroid Devreese, of Brussels, Belgium.

Three illustrated catalogues were issued, one of the works of the contemporary medalists, and the other two of the coins and medals from the Society's collection.

Your Committee, having completed its work, would respectfully request its discharge.

The Report was accepted and the Committee discharged.

The following Resolution was presented, by Mr. Henry Russell Drowne, and unanimously adopted :—

Resolved, That the thanks of The American Numismatic Society are hereby tendered to the Committee on the Medallie Exhibition for the enterprise and energy displayed in bringing together such a superb collection of exhibits, as well as for the beautiful manner in which they were displayed, which certainly reflected great credit on the Society.

The amendments to the By-Laws, changing the date of regular meetings from the third Monday to the third Saturday, or such other day as the Council may designate, in each month except May, June, July, August, September and October, which was presented at the March meeting, were then brought up for action, and unanimously adopted.

The following Resolution was presented by Mr. Henry Russell Drowne, and adopted :—

Resolved, That the building of the Society shall be kept open on the evenings of the third Monday, holidays excepted, in the months of January, February, March, April, May, October, November and December, and that the Curator and Librarian (when one is appointed) be requested to be in attendance.

That notice of this be placed on the cards for the first meeting in the fall, so that members may be able to avail themselves of the opportunity offered for social intercourse and study.

The following Resolution, presented by Mr. Bauman L. Belden, was unanimously adopted by a rising vote :—

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be tendered to Mr. J. Sanford Saltus, for the gift of the dies of the Membership medal.

The following Resolution, presented by Mr. William R. Weeks, was unanimously adopted by a rising vote :—

Resolved, That we deplore the illness of our honored fellow member and Governor, Daniel Parish, Jr. He has long been an active member, has served faithfully in various official positions, Librarian, Vice-President, President, and now one of the Governors.

No member has contributed so largely to our Library and cabinets. His great collection of medals and coins, the work of his lifetime, at a great expenditure of time and money, recently catalogued by him, and forming an important feature of the Society's recent International Medallie Exhibition, was donated to the Society two years ago.

We sincerely trust his illness may not prove serious, and that his recovery may be speedy.

The meeting then adjourned.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, *Secretary*.

VARIA.

FOR COLLECTORS OF PAPER MONEY.

IN the January number of the *Berliner Münz-blätter*, Herr George Pflümer (Hameln a. d. Weser), invites correspondence on Paper Money, with a view to forming an association to study the subject. The number and variety of bills issued by the American Colonies before the War of Independence, and later by authority of the Continental Congress, with the profuse emissions of notes of local Banks during the last century, the "wild-cat" currency of the "Hard times," and the Postal Currency and Greenbacks of the Civil War, with the Canadian "card-money," have furnished an attractive subject to American collectors. The letter below indicates how wide a field is open to them. — ED.

It is now more than thirty years since L. Clericus, of Magdeburg, an eager collector of paper money (since deceased), endeavored by means of interesting articles in various periodicals to attract attention to the collecting of such money. The records of past times,—old documents which are now scarcely noticed,—he regarded as of the first importance, the veritable step-children, so to speak, of numismatics. Nevertheless no very great interest has thus far been developed in this branch of the science. There are only a few collectors who by perseverance and industry have succeeded in assembling large collections, scientifically arranged. Now in order to draw these collectors into closer relations, and to facilitate reciprocal trade and exchange, it would be desirable to form an association to learn of mutual needs and also to distribute propaganda in favor of this hitherto restricted field.

When one considers the paper money issued under John Law in France in the time of Louis XIV; the assignats of the period of Louis XVI, and similar emissions (*bons des communes*) at the time of the Revolution; those of the invasion of Holland under Pichegru, and of the various revolutions in Poland; the obsidional necessity-money issued in Italy and Hungary in the days of Garibaldi and Kossuth; the *Blokadebillets* of Mainz, Colberg and Erfurt; the Italian and Austrian provisional money of 1848 and 1870, as well as the old American notes under English rule in the eighteenth century, the Civil War issues of 1861–5; those of the different States and banks of Germany up to the middle of the seventieth year of the last century, and finally the small *surrogates* (*vales*) of the South American Republics, of Spain, Portugal, etc., one can understand how interesting such a collection may be, and how important also, from the point of view of the history of civilization.

Should this appeal be favorably received by collectors of paper money, I should be pleased to correspond on the subject, with a view to exchanging ideas about the proposed association.

Hameln a. d. Weser.

GEORGE PFLUMER.

ROMAN COUNTERMARKS.

So little is really known about the countermarks frequently met with on Roman Imperial bronzes, that whenever some new fact or theory is advanced by an experienced numismatist it deserves more than a passing notice. So when M. Robert Mowat, in a recent number of the *Revue Numismatique* (1909: 500 *et seq.*) supplementing his "Contributions to the Theory of Roman Countermarks" in an earlier volume (1903: p. 121), offers an explanation and translation of the countermark **NCAPR** found on many of the

large and middle bronzes from Augustus to Claudius I, we think it might interest those students and collectors who do not have access to that publication.

The old theory that such countermarks were used on worn or undecipherable coins, to indicate that they were still current, is no longer considered tenable, as many are found that must have been in mint condition when counterstamped. Besides, such an expedient is customary only when the mint finds itself unable to supply a sufficient quantity of coin, and this does not seem to have been at all the case in the early years of the Roman Empire. Much more probable is it that such countermarks were employed by a new Emperor at his accession, as a kind of proclamation, in anticipation of coins bearing his own portrait and titles. Octavius, for instance, countermarked his old coins with AVG when the Senate conferred on him the title of AUGUSTUS, in the year 27 B. C. In the present case Mowat prefers to translate NCAPR "Nero Caesar Augustus PRinceps" instead of "Nero Caesar Augustus PRObat" or "Nummus Cussus A Populo Romano" as it has heretofore been interpreted. On a specimen of the large bronze of Nero Drusus, this countermark has in turn been stamped over, completely obliterating the letters NCAPR without in the slightest damaging the rest of the coin. M. Mowat explains this by the retribution meted out to Nero, after his death, by the Roman Senate and people when they pulled down his statues and erased his name from all public buildings,—the *Damnatio Memoriae* of historians. It seems that even a comparatively insignificant countermark could not escape the exasperated citizens.

A comprehensive study of countermarks, whether ancient, mediaeval, or modern, has never been seriously undertaken.¹ There is therefore a great opportunity for a careful and exhaustive work on the subject which because of its obscurity, its great historical, numismatic and human interest, strongly appeals to all students.

PATINATION OF MEDALS.

THE Paris mint employs a very satisfactory method of patinating medals, the result being much more artistic and pleasing than the usual brilliant or proof surface. Naturally the method varies according to the metal, and is as follows:

First, a machine (whose mechanism is still a secret) throws a powerful stream of powdered sand upon the newly struck piece. This dots the surface with innumerable minute holes, thus rendering the patination of the medal easy and possible. If of silver, the medal is then dipped in a sulphur bath—a solution of sulpho-hydrate of ammonia (*barège*)—and immediately turns black. When taken out it is thoroughly washed, brushed with a mixture of oil and powder until the oxidization is for the most part removed, and is then rubbed with cotton-wool. The result is a dull, soft, and very pleasing tone. If of bronze, the medal is also pitted with minute holes, then oiled and placed upon a metal disk heated by a gas jet. After being turned over and over for about a quarter of an hour, by means of a pair of pincers, during which process the medal changes its color successively to orange, grey green, light brown, grey, and black, it is taken off and allowed to cool. A brush with the oil and powder, a rub with the cloth,—and the result is a finish equal in tone to that of the silver.

Revue Suisse, IX (1889): 356.

¹ For a bibliography of ancient countermarks, see Babelon's *Traité*, Vol. I.

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At mihi placido
Ipse domi, simul ac nummos contemplor in arca.
—Horatii, Sat. I, i. 66.

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THE ORIGINS OF COINAGE.

BY M. JEAN N. SVORONOS.

FIFTH PAPER. TRANSLATED FOR THE JOURNAL.

THE CRETAN TRIPODS AND CALDRONS.

PERHAPS nothing which has been written by M. Svoronos concerning "The Origins of Coinage" has attracted more attention among numismatists abroad than the theory which he advanced in regard to the "caldrons" mentioned in the Gortynian inscriptions. While his conclusions have been accepted by such high authorities as M. Babelon of the French Institute, Dr. Barclay V. Head of the British Museum, and Mr. Macdonald, the Compiler of the Catalogue of the Greek Coins in the Hunterian Collection at Glasgow, they have been vigorously assailed by the learned savants Reinach and Comparetti. The arguments of these critics have elicited the paper below, in which M. Svoronos has spoken what we believe must be regarded as the final word in the controversy, and completely established his case. Incidentally, as Dr. Head has pointed out, his researches have settled beyond question another matter of dispute—that of the date of the Gortynian inscriptions—proving the value of numismatic study in elucidating obscure points, which archaeologists, without such aid, "might be tempted to regard as insoluble."—ED.

WE cannot complete our study of the primitive coins of the ancient peoples without making mention of the "caldrons" (λέβητες) and "tripods" (τρίποδες) to which we find allusions in the archaic inscriptions of Crete, and which have been considered by many scholars as relating to primitive coins. We shall discuss the subject in detail, not only because of its scientific importance, but because it shows very clearly the value of numismatic studies in explaining important historical and archaeological problems, which, without the aid of coins, would be impossible of solution. In developing our subject we shall be obliged to take issue with eminent scholars. We do this publicly, and without hesitation, because it will show that in order to discover the truth and establish an opinion, one must rely on facts, and not on mere suppositions, however pleasing or however plausible and learned they may appear to be.

In 1886, the Italian archaeologist Halbherr discovered at Gortyna, in Crete, in a place called Vigles, not far from the locality where the celebrated

"Law of the Twelve Tables" of the legislative acts of Gortyna was found, a series of fragments of laws inscribed in archaic characters, fixing the amount of fines or indemnities, sometimes in "tripods,"¹ and sometimes in "caldrons"

Α Μ Ε | Α Δ Ο Γ Ζ Θ Τ | Μ Ε Ψ Α

[κατιστ]άμεν τρίποδα ἕνα²

—the latter more frequently mentioned—notably in amounts of 1, 3, 5, 6, 10 (or 12), 20, 30, 50, or 100.³

The learned Italian Professor Comparetti was the first to comment on these inscriptions. Finding no coins of Gortyna which bear a tripod as a type or symbol, knowing of no money of that or of any other Cretan or Greek city bearing a caldron, and having before him the archaic inscriptions of Vigles, he supposed that they had no reference to coins which from their types were called "tripods" or "caldrons" (like the "owls" of Athens, the "tortoises" of Aegina, the "pegasi" of Corinth, etc.), but rather meant actual utensils—real tripods and caldrons, which served for purposes of exchange in Crete, in place of coins. Hence he took the ground that these inscriptions antedate the invention of coinage, and especially its introduction into Greece; that is to say, they were anterior to 650 B. C.,—if we accept that date as the period of Pheidon, who according to tradition, was the first to strike coins in Greece. With this as a basis for his argument, he claims that the great and celebrated inscription of the laws of Gortyna (the characters in which it is written appear to be a little later than those of the inscriptions at Vigles), belongs to the Sixth century B. C., and not to a period a hundred and fifty years later, as the great German epigraphist Kirchoff believes.

But directly afterward, observing that the number of caldrons is sometimes so great (100 for example) that it is impossible to believe that actual caldrons are meant, and observing further that their value is always specified, Comparetti has supposed that, a short time before the introduction of coinage, copper ingots of a fixed weight were used, whether they bore a stamp or not, and that these had taken the place of the actual caldrons.

This theory, accepted by Dareste, we refuted—so far as caldrons are concerned—at the time⁴ (1888), in a special study.⁵ Thoroughly familiar with Cretan coinage (having then recently compiled a "Corpus" on the subject), we took the ground that the opinion of the Italian *savant*, although

1 Comparetti: *Museo Italiano* II, *punt.* I, pp. 190-199, and *punt.* II (1887), p. 122.—*Monumenti Antichi* (1889), p. 70.—"The Laws of Gortyna and other archaic Cretan inscriptions": *Monumenti Antichi*, III (1893), pp. 356, 357.

2 Signifying "We fix [the penalty or indemnity?] at one tripod." The inscription reads from right to left.—ED.

3 Here M. Svoronos cites thirteen examples from the inscriptions, showing the imposition of the several sums named, with references to the places where they occur, but which it is unnecessary to give here.—ED.

4 *Bulletin de Correspond. Hell.*, 1887, p. 242.

5 "On the *Λέβητις* of Crete, and the date of the great inscription containing the laws of Gortyna:" *Bulletin de Corresp. Hellen.* (1888), pp. 405-418.

based on long study, and supported by numerous arguments, was in truth without foundation and improbable. The single fact that in the Gortyna inscription, fifty and one hundred caldrons are frequently specified as indemnities, is enough to compel one to abandon the theory that actual caldrons are meant. Indeed, as we said at the time, how can we imagine any one receiving as an indemnity a hundred cooking caldrons; or the storage by the State of many hundred or many thousand kettles received from fines? In such an event the city of Gortyna, to preserve them, would have been obliged to construct large storehouses, at an expense far in excess of the cost of their contents, but which would occupy a great deal of room, and possess little value. I should regard it as far more probable that these were ingots of metal used in exchange before the invention of money, called caldrons or tripods — perhaps because their value was equivalent to that of the caldrons themselves, or *perhaps because they bore the figures of such articles*, — even though no such ingots have been found in Crete.

But this is needless, for the entire theory constructed by Comparetti falls to the ground because of a little later discovery, at Cnosus, of another inscription. Accepting the chronological assignment of Comparetti himself, the latter inscription is hardly as early as the Fourth century B. C., when coinage had been known and used in Crete and in the Greek States for some centuries. In this inscription the fines are given in the first column in *staters* — that is, in silver coins of the value of two drachms, and in the second in *caldrons* and *triobols*.¹ Comparetti, unable to deny that this relates to money, resorts to sophistry. The passage which mentions a caldron in this inscription, some portions of which have been defaced, follows: —

ΑΙΚΛΛ
Α — — Ι Β Ο Ο Ξ Α Ν Θ Ρ Ω Π Ο Ξ Γ Ε Ν Τ Ε Λ Ε Β Η Τ Α
Ξ Ε Ι Τ Ω Ι Π Α Ξ Τ Α Ι Τ Ω Β Ο Ο Ξ

This he has the great audacity to interpret thus: —

αἱ κα κέ[ρ ατα κατ]
ἀ[ξε]ι βοὸς ἄνθρωπος, πέντε λέβητας [καταστα]
σεῖ τῶι π[ά]σ[σ]ται τῶ βοός.

That is, "If a man breaks the horns of an ox, he shall pay to the owner of the animal five *caldrons*."

But considering that for so small a damage one would be required to pay only a small penalty, Comparetti concludes that after the introduction of silver coinage actual copper caldrons were but little used [for money], and gives this as the reason why they were not mentioned in the long inscription at Gortyna or other contemporary inscriptions, in which only silver coins, —

¹ *Museo Italiano*, II, *punt.* iii (1887), p. 118.

staters, drachms and triobols are named. But, he continues, during the Fourth century, to which period the Cnosus inscription belongs, when copper coins had come into use, the word *caldron* reappeared, meaning a coin of very small value, much less than that of the silver staters and triobols mentioned in the same inscription.

But our fellow-citizen, Professor And. Skias, who has made a thorough study of the Cretan dialect, has clearly shown¹ how unreasonable it would be to imagine the existence of a law against breaking off the horns of an ox,² and prescribing a penalty for such an act, and how improper and improbable is the reading proposed by Comparetti, to supply the illegible words in the inscription. According to Skias, it very probably has reference to some reduction of the extreme penalty (*ἀποδιώκειν τὸ καρταῖπος*) to which is added a triobol in the case mentioned. No reason exists, therefore, for supposing that the word *caldrons* in this inscription denotes coins of a value inferior to the caldrons mentioned in the Gortyna inscriptions in archaic characters.

From the first we have proposed the following solution in place of the theories advanced by Comparetti. It is true (we wrote) that none of the coins of Crete or of any other Greek country has a *caldron* as its type or symbol; and further, none of the Cretan coins which bear a tripod can be identified with the *tripods* of the inscription having a fixed monetary value, because the tripod on those coins is a common type contemporaneous with the didrachms, the drachms, the triobols, etc., of the same city.

But aside from these types and symbols we also have on coins what are called counterstamps, that is, small punch-marks stamped on coins by the State, for various reasons, after they were issued. One of these, doubtless more ancient and more frequently found than all others on the entire Cretan coinage, is distinctly a caldron (Plate 19, Fig. 1) as seen from above, usually surrounded by a circle of small dots (*grènetis*). It is so represented for technical reasons, and especially that it may not be confounded with some other object, as it might be, if shown from its side, because of its small dimensions. On a single example only is a caldron shown from its side (Plate 19, Fig. 2). We have found this counterstamp ONLY on the silver staters which were struck from the middle of the Fifth to the middle of the Fourth century B. C., in twelve Cretan cities, namely, Gortyna, Cnosus, Aptera, Cydonia, Eleutherna, Lyttos, Modaia, Praesos, Priansos, Sybritia, Phalasarna and Tylissos.³

¹ *Ephémérides Archæol.*, 1890, pp. 190-193.

² Svoronos calls attention to the Mosaic law given in Exodus xxi: 28, and 36, specifying the penalties to be paid by the owner of an ox which gores a man, or another ox, etc. — ED.

³ In a foot-note Svoronos tells us that when he first published his study of the caldrons, he knew of eleven staters with similar countermarks, from nine different cities, and gives references to his descriptions of these

in his *Numismatique de la Crète ancienne*. Since that work was issued he has found ten more staters from these nine cities, beside three others from Praesos, Sybritia, and Tylissos, all with the same counterstamp, and names of their owners; some of these have an additional counterstamp. The caldrons on the two staters of Phalasarna, one of which is illustrated in Figure 1, are the best. — ED.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

CRÉTAN STATERS (Much Enlarged)
SHOWING THE CALDRON PUNCH-MARKS.



CALDRON PUNCH-MARKS (Very much Enlarged).

These are the reasons why we claim that the silver staters of the many Cretan cities which are counterstamped with the caldron received the name of that utensil. Our opinion is further confirmed by the following facts:—

1. Among the coins bearing this counterstamp there are a large number of staters of Gortyna and Cnosus, the two cities where the inscriptions mentioning caldrons were found.

2. The moment we admit that *caldron* means a coin bearing that counterstamp, it follows that the *tripods* mentioned in the same inscriptions were also Cretan staters bearing a tripod counterstamp. We have elsewhere called attention to the fact that there is a stater of Cnosus¹ bearing a counterstamp in which we find a tripod.

3. All the Cretan coins which have the caldron counterstamp are, as we have seen, *without exception*, staters (silver pieces of two drachms). As Comparetti himself has frequently said, the numbers 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50, and the largest, 100, in the Gortynian inscriptions, designate in caldrons the amounts of indemnities, and correspond to the quantities stated in staters in the great inscription of the laws of that city.²

It is a curious fact that we find the *τιμήματα*³ of the Old Testament (Leviticus, xxvii, 1-7) represent in pieces of didrachms⁴ (staters) precisely the same values as those which are given in *caldrons* in the Cretan archaic inscriptions. The only serious objection against the identification of caldrons with staters in the inscription at Cnosus, is, as we have said, that in the first column of that inscription it speaks of staters, while in the second it mentions caldrons. But all numismatists know that a counterstamp on coins has some definite purpose; this may be either the establishment by the State, by means of the punch-mark, of a new and different value of a great number of pieces, — staters for instance; or it may be a legalization by the city which stamps it, permitting the coin to be used in circulation; or again, it may be a guarantee by the State itself that foreign coins with this counter-stamp are of pure metal, the stamp proving that the State has previously tested it. It is possible, therefore, that the staters mentioned in the first column of the inscription at Cnosus were those of the city which enacted the laws, or any other staters; while the caldrons in the second column were solely staters of some Cretan city, the value of which had been tested and accepted by the cities which promulgated the laws in question, or one having a different value [from its face] as established by the authority which added the counterstamp.

¹ Svoronos, *Numismatique de la Crète ancienne*, p. 68, No. 23.

² See for these various amounts Comparetti's paper "The Laws of Gortyna," etc., as cited above, pp. 148, 150, 151, 158, which Svoronos gives in detail. — ED.

³ That is, penalty values or indemnities prescribed by law. — ED.

⁴ Svoronos cites the Greek text of the Septuagint, which has *διδραχμα*, — in the Authorized and Revised Versions translated *shekels*. — ED.

4. The earliest staters bearing the counterstamp of a caldron belong, as is proved by a detailed study (see below), to the same epoch as that of the archaic inscriptions at Gortyna, while those of a more recent date are contemporaneous with the inscription at Cnosus, which mentions caldrons in connection with triobols.

5. As the caldrons under discussion are mentioned in the inscriptions of two different cities, independent and remote from each other, we cannot consider them as coins peculiar to one of these two places, but as common to two or more if not to *all* the Cretan cities. They were issued by mutual agreement or by some recognized legislative authority. This is shown by the Cretan staters which bear the counterstamp of a caldron, and which prove that a caldron was the money emblem of at least twelve Cretan cities.

At the close of our study, cited above, we sought for the reasons which necessitated a common coinage, of guaranteed value, in an island continually agitated by civil wars. We suggested that the copper caldron had been accepted as a sacred symbol common to the Cretans, derived from the primitive inhabitants of the island (*Curetes*) who were called χαλκόκροτοι *i. e.* "beaters on brass." According to tradition, these Curetes clashed brazen vessels to prevent Kronos, when pursuing the infant Jupiter, from hearing his cries. We also said that the ancient Greeks, as well as some of the Orientals of the present day, believed that the sound produced by beating copper furnished a protection against the malevolent heavenly powers — precisely such powers as Kronos (*i. e.* heaven), who sought to kill the new-born Jupiter.¹

These are the grounds for our solution of the problem, which is based on the counterstamps. But as sometimes happens in similar cases, the *savant* to whose judgment we object, has been unwilling to admit that he has leaped over several centuries in his conjectures concerning the caldrons and the dates of the inscriptions. He declines to accept our arguments, which in his opinion have no foundation, claiming that what we take to be a caldron is nothing more than a buckler with its boss (ὀμφαλιωτή)² precisely similar to pre-historic bucklers (?), or as he says a little later, "*una specie di bulla, senza special sig-*

¹ The suggestion of Svoronos that the caldron may have been a mystical symbol among the primitive Cretans is further corroborated by the fact that the clashing of brazen cymbals, weapons, caldrons and other metallic objects, when beaten by priests as an act of religious worship, was believed to be peculiarly grateful to the benevolent deities, especially Rhea or Cybele, the mother of the gods; it was a custom widely spread, not only in Crete, but throughout Greece and many parts of Asia Minor. The Corybantes of Phrygia, the Curetes of Acarnania and Aegina, and the Idaean Dactyli — the Cretan priests of Zeus, — were noted for the practice. Its traditional power to nullify the assaults of the malevolent deities reminds us of the Spartan custom (mentioned by Herodotus vi, 58); when one of their kings died, "the women went

through the city beating a caldron." The same author tells us that among the treasures brought to Pausanias by his helots, after the victory over the Medes at Plataea, were gold and silver caldrons (ix, 80). From their metal, these could hardly have been intended for culinary purposes, but whether they were designed for some mystical protection like the "divining cups" of Egypt and Babylon, and suggest a survival of the ancient tradition cited by Svoronos, is a question we leave to archaeologists to decide. — Ed.

² *Museo Italiano*, II, 711, 715 *et seq.*: *Monumenti Antichi*, I (1889), p. 107: "Nothing but a shield having a shape of which more than one variety has been found in Crete in the cave of the Idaean Zeus." See *Le leggi*, p. 359.

nificato da oggetto qualsivoglia [a sort of stamp with no special allusion to any object whatever"].

The French *savant*, M. Th. Reinach, who has also engaged in numismatic controversies, attacked our theory about the same time as did Comparetti, and in a much more vigorous manner, asserting that it was inadmissible because the counterstamp which we have called a caldron and Comparetti a buckler, or a nail head, is in his opinion merely a pomegranate, the emblem of the island of Melos,¹ or a simple globule, having no resemblance whatever to a caldron.

Notwithstanding the attitude of our critics, and having before us the originals or casts of the numerous staters mentioned above, and eyes good enough to distinguish clearly caldrons from pomegranates, bucklers, or nail-heads, we have confidently believed that the day would come when our theory would be accepted by numismatists who themselves possessed the pieces in dispute. We therefore considered it useless to reply to these critics. And indeed, almost immediately some of the most eminent numismatists adopted our opinion without reserve. Among them Dr. Barclay V. Head, the celebrated Director of the Numismatic Department of the British Museum (London), in an appreciative article² on our study of the caldrons, in which he also discusses our conclusions as to the date of the inscriptions, says at the outset:—

This article affords a striking example of the value of numismatic studies in elucidating obscure points which an archaeologist, who is not also a numismatist, might be tempted to abandon as insoluble.

And the conclusion of his paper is as follows:—

It is probable that no one but a numismatist who, like M. Svoronos, has made a special and minute study of the Cretan series, could have ever lighted upon this highly interesting little discovery, and he is, in our opinion, to be congratulated on having finally settled the disputed point of the date of this important Gortyna inscription.

After Head, M. Ernest Babelon, the Director of the French Numismatic Museum, has written a long article in the *Revue Numismatique* (Paris, 1890, pp. 405-407), on our labor. After enumerating the advantages which result from accepting our theory, he closes as follows:—

Briefly, the consequences of the ingenious discovery of M. Svoronos are important, and I very gladly avail myself of the opportunity to express my full acceptance of his conclusions, because many of the *savants* who have discussed the subject from a judicial point of view, have attempted to dispute the results he has reached, and to detract from the force of his arguments. However skillful the pleadings of Messrs. Comparetti and Reinach in this case, they have failed to convince me, and I cannot believe that such learned and judicious minds, after a fresh

¹ *Revue des Etudes grecques*, I (1888), p. 354 *et seq.*

² *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1889, p. 242.

examination, will fail to recognize the fact that the thesis of M. Svoronos is well founded. In my humble opinion, it will be accepted as an important and scientifically established fact.

Since that time, our theory has been sustained from the epigraphic point of view, — especially so far as Cretan epigraphy is concerned, — by learned philologists,¹ and has been generally adopted to such an extent that it will be found in encyclopedias,² in numismatic manuals,³ in official catalogues⁴ edited by the most eminent numismatists, etc.

For this reason, as we have said above, we have thought it useless to continue the discussion, and to controvert the arguments, the violent attacks and the baseless theories of Messrs. C. Comparetti and Reinach, our sole opponents. But the last-named writer has lost no opportunity to renew his assaults. Disregarding the opinions of the specialists mentioned above, and encouraged by our silence, he has ventured to assert⁵ that our theory has been completely refuted by Comparetti and himself! The result of our silence has been that Babelon himself, in an opinion to which we attach the greatest importance, — perhaps disturbed by the arguments of Reinach, or more probably by the recent discovery he has made, that the Bahnars, a savage tribe of Indo-China, use copper caldrons as a monetary unit,⁶ has admitted that the caldrons and tripods of the Cretan inscription may not refer to coins, but denote the actual culinary utensils which continued in use until the Fourth century B. C., to which period all the Cretan coins under discussion belong.⁷ We therefore believe it is necessary to take up the matter again, in order to show in a few words, but words which will be sufficient to demonstrate that the arguments of Comparetti and Reinach which attempt to refute our theory have no foundation whatever.

Fortunately M. Reinach has finally given a summary of his arguments.⁸ We shall therefore quote his own language, following the citations with our comments, which will show that they are without foundation.

(1) The alleged coins are of the Fourth century; the epigraphic texts, with the exception of that at Cnosus, are at least as early as the Fifth.

Surely M. Reinach has never carefully studied the Cretan coins as a whole. Had he done so, he would certainly have seen that some of them belong to the Fifth century, while others are at least as late as the beginning of the Fourth. It is indeed surprising to find that M. Reinach has very clearly

¹ *Ephemeris Archaeol.*, 1890, p. 190 *et seq.*

² *Grande Encyclopédie*, *sub voce* Contremarque.

³ Blanchet, *Monnaies grecques*, p. 43.

⁴ Macdonald, *Catalogue of Greek Coins in the Hunterian Collection*, University of Glasgow, pt. B, p. 173, No. 2, etc.

⁵ *L'Invention de la Monnaie*, p. 27. *Recueil des Inscr. jurid.*, p. 436.

⁶ Et. Aymonier, *Notes sur l'Annam*, Fasc. XIII (1887), p. 296 *et seq.*; Ridgway, *The Origin of Metallic-Currency*, p. 24; Th. Reinach, *L'Invention de la Monnaie* (1894), *loc. cit.*, p. 26, 6.

⁷ Babelon, *Les Origines de la Monnaie*, Paris (1887), pp. 72, 73.

⁸ Dareste, Haussoulier and Th. Reinach, *Recueil des Inscr. jurid.*, p. 436.

refuted the theory of Comparetti (as both Kirchoff and ourselves¹ have done), which is, that the Cretan inscriptions belong to a period two centuries earlier. He has accepted as the date of the Gortynian codes the middle of the Fifth century at least, and has not observed that inscriptions like those referring to the coins of Gortyna bearing the counterstamps mentioned are often written "*boustrophedon*," and that, *to decipher them, one must use the same archaic characters as those found in the inscriptions at Vigles and Gortyna which mention caldrons.*

See for example, the inscription:—

ΣΟΦΥΜΣΤ (i. e. Τίσυροι), ΜΟΣΜΥΤΡΟΛ (i. e. Γορτυνίων) or ΛΟΡΤΥΝΣΟΝ (Γορτυνίω), etc., etc.² [In which Μ = Σ and Σ = Ι]

This fact alone, very clearly demonstrating that the coins discussed above and the archaic inscription are of the same epoch, renders the question of their date a secondary matter. In fact, it is sufficient for us to know that the staters bearing the counterstamp of a caldron and the inscriptions mentioning *caldrons* are contemporary. The question whether they belong to the Fifth or the Fourth century is of no importance.

But what shall we say of the sophistry which M. Reinach uses to dispose of the epigraphic text of Cnosus, which troubles him so much, and which by mentioning together staters, caldrons, and triobols, in the middle of the Fourth century, shows clearer than day that the caldrons were coins, and coins of the Fourth century? It is incredible and yet true that this *savant* has asserted that "this text is a copy of a more ancient inscription, in which the copyist HAS FORGOTTEN to translate the ancient values into the new coins." (*Loc. cit.* p. 27.) "The text is nothing but a reproduction, pure and simple, of a much older inscription." And further, "the writer or the engraver HAS FORGOTTEN (!) in his copy of the penalties, to replace the archaic values by those which alone were in use at its period," etc. (*Revue des Etudes grecques*, I, p. 356.) Can we imagine a city like Cnosus intrusting the copying of its *laws* to men so careless as to turn into coins all other values save the caldrons so embarrassing to M. Reinach? Can we suppose that that city suffered such glaring faults to be exposed to public view for centuries, when their correction was so easy,—for by a singular chance, curious and diabolic (pardon the expression), this inscription is not engraved but is painted? With arguments like those adduced by M. Reinach, it would be easy to prove that we are now living in the moon and not on the earth,—though we do not see how science would be benefited thereby.

¹ *Loc. cit.*, p. 437 et seq.

² Svoronos, *Numismatique de la Crète ancienne*, pp. 161-167, Nos. 26-72, Plates XIII, XIV. Compare

throughout the characters of the first epoch, collected by Comparetti in *Le Leggi di Gortyne*, p. 331. [In the text above the first two words read from right to left.—ED.]

2. The imaginary caldron of the counterstamp is a simple globule, having no analogy whatever to the form of the classic caldron, as known to us by hundreds of examples.

We know of no globule which has an opening like that of our counterstamp, especially with a large and deep one. We are no better able to understand the fanciful notion of M. Reinach, who has said from the first that our punch-mark is a pomegranate, the emblem of the island of Melos. We have never happened to see such pomegranates, even in France! We only know that all who have had these staters before them, including the Directors of the Paris, London and Glasgow Museums, as well as every unprejudiced observer, have agreed with us in recognizing the counterstamp as a caldron. Thus Prof. Skias says, in *Éphémérides archéologiques* (*loc. cit.*, p. 1931), that "even the most superficial examination is sufficient to prove that a round object having its centre narrowly and deeply hollowed out, cannot be a shield, as Comparetti has supposed, but is undoubtedly a caldron." Fortunately we now have in our possession a stater with a caldron very clearly shown from its side (see fig. 1). The reason why the orifice on pieces showing the caldron from above is not as deep as the real utensil, and the metal not removed, is explained by the technical and inevitable necessity of avoiding making a hole in the coin, which would have been the result in every instance, had the engraver of the counterstamp desired to give the caldron any great depth.

3. Coins, are never officially designated by the simple name of their types, nor is there any stronger reason for calling them by that of their counterstamp, — a little token merely intended to legalize partly demonetized pieces, or foreign issues.

Here are as many errors as there are words! In the first place it is not true that "coins were never officially designated by such names." The *cistophores* (chest-bearers) of Asia Minor, the *κιθαρηφόροι* (lyre-bearers) of Lycia, the *ὄμπελα* (temple-pieces) of Smyrna, are mentioned in the official historic and epigraphic texts to designate the silver tetradrachms and didrachms of those places.¹ We may also mention the *victoriati*, the *bigati* and the *quadrigati* of the Romans. M. Reinach, who has not hesitated to strengthen his theories by citing the customs of the savage tribes of Indo-China, might well have remembered that all the civilized nations of Europe have been and still are accustomed to call their coins by the names of the types which they bear. As for us Greeks, who does not know that our father-land, as soon as it was liberated from the yoke of its oppressors did not style its first silver coins "drachms," but *officially* called them "phenixes" from the type — a phenix — which they bore? And it still is a very common custom to mention popular names of coins in the official texts of the State.² Every-one knows that our

¹ Babelon, *Traité*, pp. 511-513.

² Compare Babelon, *loc. cit.* The name *κιθαρηφόροι* of *cistophoroi*, proves that the popular name of coins is sometimes found even in official documents.

by which they were commonly known, as well as that

codes and official texts apply the name of *colonata* and *distyla* (columned or two-pillared pieces) to the Spanish dollars which bear those types. And it is still more curious that M. Reinach, forgetting what he has said on the very page where he discusses the names of coins, admits that in Crete it was customary to use the words *caldrons* and *tripods* to designate ingots of metal of a fixed weight, the form or the type of which recalls that of the objects from which they took their name. (*Rev. Numis.*, I, p. 355.) One may indeed inquire, with some surprise, why the Cretan legislator who, according to M. Reinach, gave to this class of primitive coins a name from their form or their device, and not from their weights, did not continue to do so, with the coins which immediately followed in chronological order. It will be seen that all that M. Reinach emphatically refuses to admit at the beginning of his page, he does admit at its close!

Finally, so far as the caldrons are concerned, we have given no attention to the popular names of those pieces. As a matter of fact, different cities having by mutual agreement, or by a law, accepted staters of one or more other cities, subject to the condition that they should be counterstamped, possibly to allow the foreign pieces to be used as currency, as M. Reinach has justly said, possibly to insure their purity, or possibly perhaps to settle a new weight, — those pieces were no longer ordinary staters, but acquired a peculiar character. This variation from ordinary staters, or those not so regulated, would necessarily be recognized, and they would therefore receive a new name. What more natural than that to distinguish them, they should have taken that name from their counterstamp? Had M. Reinach been a Cretan legislator, he would have been obliged to take this very course; if any other had been followed, it would have been impossible to discover the difference between the two classes, all of which which had the same nominal value when issued, but some among them subsequently acquired another, after they had received a counterstamp.

I should add that one of the Cretan didrachms we are discussing has another counterstamp under that of the caldron, still more ancient — that of a bull's head. This same counterstamp is found on many other Cretan didrachms. Consequently, if the latter didrachms took their name from this counterstamp, as we have suggested, those bearing it might be called "oxen." But we have not found that this name was given to such pieces in Crete. We remarked however, in the first of these papers, that during the festivals at Delos, didrachms called "oxen" were used, and we suggested that these pieces may have received that name because of an erroneous interpretation of an ancient proverb.¹ But that does not exclude the possibility that it had ref-

¹ See the *Journal*, XLIII: 36. — Ed.

erence to various foreign didrachms, which, like those of Crete, bore the counterstamp of a bull's head, and that the value of an ox could not have been the same as that of a didrachm. This evidence is, however, sufficient to justify the opinion that a didrachm might have been called "an ox."

Such then are the arguments which have been adduced in opposition to our theory. The reader will judge of their value. Of even less importance are other arguments which have been suggested by some of our critics in the course of this discussion, but which we have thought it needless to consider. Yet we must express our surprise that eminent scholars have been found so forgetful of the good sense which has always characterized the Greek people as to suppose that in the historic period of the Fifth and Fourth centuries B. C., Greeks and Cretans, like the Bahnars, could possibly have used kitchen caldrons for money! We ask ourselves if such a ridiculous money existed in Crete long before Lycurgus, why was it never mentioned by those ancient writers who have left us such frequent allusions to the money of Lycurgus, which was much less remarkable.

BURIED COINS.

IN resodding a section of the historic "Boston Common," the workmen unearthed over seventy-five coins, not to mention various badges and a gold ring. This leads one to a consideration of how coins are preserved, sometimes unconsciously, for future generations. Foreign coin journals give so much space to the discoveries of buried hoards that the numismatic mind has become accustomed to consider hidden treasures as the deliberate act of man, rather than the chance loss of valuables, inadvertently. A large part of the money of ancient days has come down to us through the insecurity of the times, due perhaps to wars, when money was hastily concealed in the ground for safe-keeping, and the owner either failed to claim it, or was unable to find it when the danger had passed. A jar of coins deliberately hidden in time of peace would give its possessor a feeling of security, in the lack of banks and safe-deposit vaults; but the secret, known only to the owner, was often lost with his death. Another conscious deposit of treasure was that of burying valuables with the dead, as evidenced by the exhumations made by Schliemann at Mycenae. Many coins have been lost in all ages by the destruction of cities or buildings, in the sacking of a town by an enemy, by a conflagration or an earthquake. Coins are consequently often found in the excavations of ruined towns by modern explorers. The sea has claimed much treasure, and only the smallest part of this is ever recovered. The super-

stitious rite, so widely prevalent, of putting a coin in the mouth of some departed friend as a sort of viaticum to "the boatman pale" who transported the disembodied spirit over the mysterious river of death, has preserved many valuable relics of ancient days, and the practice of placing current coins in the corner-stones of public buildings, or beneath the mast of a vessel to indicate the date of launching, are well-known examples of conscious or intentional deposits.

Aside from these various modes by which coins have come down to us after a sort of hibernation of longer or shorter periods, through the direct agency of man, there are many pieces which have been preserved by what seems almost the wanton act of a coin itself, leading us to appreciate "the total depravity of inanimate things," as for instance when we see a coin slip from our hands and roll away through a crack in the floor or a board walk, beyond recovery. Many such pieces have come to light when some old house has been demolished, and its hidden crevices laid bare. But to return to Boston Common; the recent excavations furnish an instance of hidden treasure unconsciously deposited by man, for these pieces rolled out one by one from the pocket of some one lying down to rest, and were lost for the time as surely as if they had been purposely buried. The coins found were of various dates, from 1779 to 1897, many of them being the old Cents of our fathers, struck between 1800 and 1852, and quite a number of foreign coins as well, were exhumed.

H. W.

MARIA THERESA THALERS.

THE coins commonly known as Maria Theresa Thalers, which have been struck by Austria for a century and a quarter without change of type, and all having the date of 1780, have occasionally been mentioned in the *Journal*. They form a class by themselves, and seem to have no parallel. They are "commercial money," so-called, not in general use in the Empire, but having a very wide circulation, especially in Eastern Africa. Their weight is a trifle over twenty-eight grains, and their value, if silver were at par, would be almost identical with the United States Dollar. The young collector who finds a coin which by its date appears to have been struck one hundred and twenty years ago, and yet is in fine or perhaps uncirculated condition, might very naturally think he had secured a prize; but how rare these Maria Theresa Thalers actually are is revealed by the report of the Austro-Hungarian Mint, which shows that there were coined in 1904, 449,900 pieces; in 1905, 285,000; in 1906, 924,900; in 1907, 10,399,965, and in 1908, 3,228,100. The number struck in 1909 we have not learned, nor the reason for the surprising demand for them in 1907. They are known abroad as "Levant Thalers," and by a law passed in August, 1892, it was ordained that they should continue to bear, as at first, the portrait of the "Empress of glorious memory," and their original date.

R.

TSI MOH KNIFE COINS.—SMALL SERIES.

THE practice of using in barter any metallic tool or implement of convenient size dates from remote antiquity: it is to this practice that we owe the origin of the representative cast money of China, among which are the Knife Coins. The ring, at the end of the handle, was added later for convenience in carrying. The date of the introduction of the Knife currency is a matter for speculation, since no two opinions, either native or foreign, seem to agree. Some pieces are said to have been issued as early as 1985 B. C.,¹ but we can not be far wrong if we attribute them to the period between the Seventh and Second century before the Christian era, most authorities agreeing that it was at this latter epoch that they became obsolete.

Of all the Knife coins of the ancient cities of the Shangtung peninsula and conterminous regions, those issued for Tsi Moh² afford the most interesting study. It is the only instance where two different sizes of the same shape were made, since both large and small issues appear to have been in circulation until at least as early as 279 B. C.³ The larger sort is comparatively well known, both from books and by specimens found in collections; but, with the probable exception of Lacouperie, no foreign author makes any mention of the smaller series.

Most European writers include in their works only the coins comprised in their own collection or those of which they have seen specimens. The failure to include any of the smaller Tsi Moh Knife coins is not surprising, since these exceedingly rare pieces are seldom found outside the pages of Chinese numismatic books; probably not more than three genuine specimens could be found in collections.

The obverse of the larger sort is taken up by an inscription, composed of six archaic characters, which occupies the entire blade of the knife, as illustrated in Plate 20, Fig. 1. The three symbols in a similar position on the reverse are the same as those found on all large Knife coins of other cities of China. Two of these symbols⁴ remain always the same, while the third alone is changed, which serves to differentiate the various issues. In two cases, the third character represents one of the other marts⁵ with which Tsi Moh was associated.⁶

1 It is claimed that at this period the great Emperor Yü cast metallic money for the relief of the people.

2 An important trading place in the ancient State of Tsi. It was situated near the Lao Shan, on the Northeast of the Gulf of Kiao Tchou, in the Southeast of the Shangtung peninsula.

3 It was in this year that the city was conquered

by the northern State of Ye, during the period of the Civil Wars.

4 "San" (三) three and "erh" (十) ten, *i. e.* "30."

5 Kai Fung (開封) and An Yang (安陽).

6 Monetary unions were not limited to Tsi Moh with Kai Fung and An Yang. Some twenty associated leagues are recognized by Chinese numismatists.

As the large Knife coins of this city are referred to as a means of comparison, it will serve no useful purpose to describe here their many known varieties. The smaller sorts have on the obverse a similar legend, but *abbreviated*, one of the characters⁷ having been omitted, — an instructive circumstance to which I shall allude further on. The omission of this character in the legend of the smaller series, — a most important factor for the elucidation of these coins, — seems to have entirely escaped the notice of Lacouperie.⁸ Since he was more of a Sinologue than a trained Chinese numismatist, this oversight may be easily accounted for. Most probably he never examined a genuine specimen, for the British Museum collection (which formed the basis for this catalogue) so rich in most series of the large Knife coins, has, I believe, no specimen of this issue.

The variants of the obverse of the smaller sorts are unimportant. The curious formation of the second character⁹ is common to all the illustrations of the coins of this series and is found, as well, in all the specimens I have been able to examine. It is to the reverse, therefore, that we must look for the different varieties.

Before proceeding to enumerate the various issues, I would like to draw attention to a distinct and significant departure from all other large Knife coins of this same shape, namely, a single variable character on the reverse in place of the customary three, a peculiarity which, in view of the numerical device of the two omitted symbols (see note 4), I at first thought would give me a positive and conclusive clue in determining its value.

While genuine specimens are exceedingly rare, there is on the other hand, hardly a native treatise on Chinese numismatics, with any pretension to completeness, which does not illustrate several varieties. None venture, however, to give any information concerning them, and we are left in complete darkness as to their date, value and object.

It is with the hope of throwing some light on this subject thus far so little known, that I have been induced to record the results of my researches. The conclusions reached are by no means decisive, but they may help some future investigator to unravel the obscure origin and purpose of this most interesting series of small Knife coins.

I have been able to distinguish some sixteen distinct varieties, principally chosen from the illustrations found in the most important Chinese and Japanese numismatic works which I have been able to consult, as follows: —










⁷ Tchi (之).

⁸ "Catalogue of Chinese Coins," p. 219, "A currency of the same shape and device, but of smaller

size, was issued.

The obverse is similar to the preceding series. . . . (Tsi Moh Knife coins, large sorts.)

⁹ "Moh" (𠄎).

1		去	Kiu.	To depart.	9	| 一	Yh.	One.
2		𣎵	Tch'eh.	Sprout.	10	𠂇 六	Luh.	Six.
3		工	Kung.	Work.	11	九 九	Kiu.	Nine.
4		氏	She.	Family.	12	𠂇 八	Pah.	Eight.
5		𠂇	Hwa.	Exchange.	13	𠂇 七	Ts'ih.	Seven.
6		上	Shang.	High.	14	十 十	Shih.	Ten.
7		𠂇	do.	do.	15	大 大	Ta.	Great.
8		日	Jih.	Sun.	16		(Swastika).	

[These variable characters on the reverse probably form a serial symbol or number for each issue; in some cases, however, the characters may be the distinctive marks of the persons issuing them.]

Of the above, thirteen are mentioned by Lacouperie, Nos. 11, 15 and 16 being new additions evidently unknown to him.¹⁰

The compiler of the "Catalogue of Chinese Coins" appears to have had access only to the national collection at the British Museum, and as that collection is far from complete, and even falls short of being representative in its full sense, the work results in a painstaking compilation and erudite translation of the numerous native treatises consulted by him. Under these circumstances, it is not to be expected that the list should be as complete as would have been the case had he come in contact with advanced collectors of Chinese coins, who would, undoubtedly, have placed at his disposal their store of numismatic knowledge, specimens and library. As it is, the list has remained until now the most extensive ever presented by any numismatic author, Chinese writers not excepted.

I am at variance with the interpretation given by Lacouperie to No. 13 in my list.¹¹ He would no doubt have arrived at the same conclusion, had he been aware of the existence of No. 11.

There is also a variety mentioned in a well known but rare Chinese work,¹² represented with innumerable scallop or half-moon marks covering the entire surface of the reverse. As these marks may have been added afterwards, I have preferred not to include it among the original issues. I

¹⁰ I give as references the following Chinese works: 金石索 mentions Nos. 11 and 15, while 泉布統譜 makes mention of No. 16, in my list.

¹¹ Lacouperie translates this as "Nine," a conclusion quite indefensible from a palaeographic standpoint.

¹² The Chin Shih So (金石索), published in 1822.



Fig. 3.
Reverse, Small Knife Coin.

節
Tsi

墨
Moh

卩
Yh

之
Tchi

去
Kiu

化
Hwa

i. e. Cur-
rency of
Tsi Moh
City.

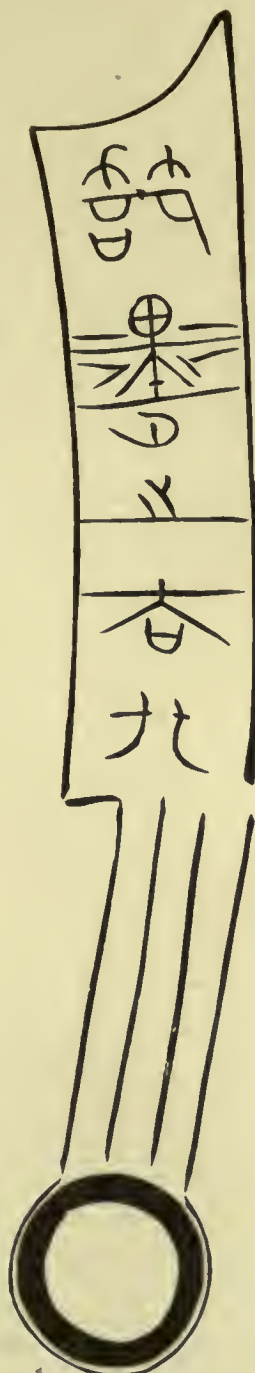


Fig. 1.
Obverse, Large Knife Coin.

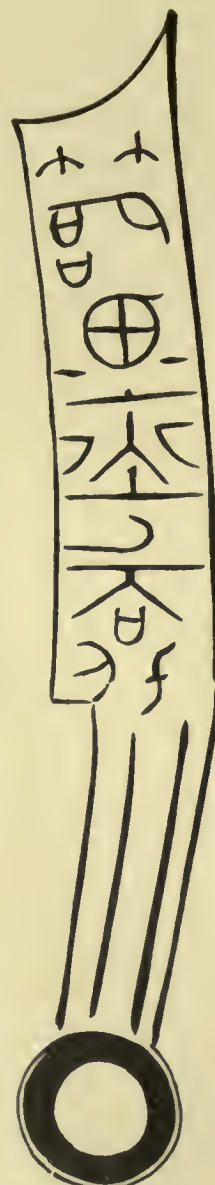


Fig. 2.
Obverse, Small Knife Coin.

TSI MOH KNIFE COINS.

would like to add to the above list a rare and unpublished variety from my own collection, which has served for the illustrations of Figs. 2 and 3.¹³

But if native numismatic works are almost profuse in picturing specimens, we can learn nothing more from them than what can be gathered from the illustrations: it remains for us to study the coins themselves, and see what information can be derived from the examination of actual examples. Compared with the larger Knife coins of this same city, the smaller sorts (Plate 20, Figs. 2 and 3) differ in the following particulars:—

- (a) The size is smaller and consequently the weight is less.
- (b) The inscription on the obverse is reduced from six to five characters.
- (c) There is only a single variable symbol on the reverse, instead of the customary three.

We must not forget that the metal and shape, in both cases, are the same, while the workmanship is certainly inferior in the smaller issues.

The most striking differences would be in the size and weight, but they are at the same time the most difficult to account for. The reduced inscription on the obverse can be satisfactorily explained, while the single and variable symbol on the reverse, unaccompanied as it is by any numerical characters, must assuredly have some significance, which is not apparent at first sight. After giving my careful attention to the above points, I am tempted to propose for consideration the following theories, either of which might be possible, and, if satisfactorily established, would account for the issue of this series of smaller Knife coins.

I. Was it an issue intended for use as a lower denomination, and if so, in what proportion to the larger coins?

II. Was it an issue previous, contemporary or later than the larger coin, but of the same value?

III. Was it a contemporaneous counterfeit issue of the larger coin?

I. The diminution in size and weight¹⁴ are strong factors in support of the first theory. The omission of the two numerical characters on the reverse, hardly due to mere caprice, also inclines me to this solution, but we must look for further evidence, to determine its value.

After considering the value of "30" attributed to the larger coins, as indicated by the two numerals on the reverse (see note 4), the first thought was that the smaller pieces represented one-third of the larger ones with a corresponding value of "10." But I judge that in that event the symbol for

¹³ The symbol on the reverse is probably "Hwa" (化) Exchange, similar, but differently written from that of No. 5 in my list.

¹⁴ The larger Knife coins of Tsi Moh have an average length of 18 centimetres. The specimen in my

collection of the smaller issue measures but 15½ centimetres, and weighs 42 grammes, while the larger Knife coins of this series have an average weight of 54 grammes.

this numeral would be inscribed on the reverse, in the same manner as on the larger coins. I do not consider that any abbreviation is possible here, a point which will be fully discussed further on. Furthermore, the weight would then be about one-third of that of the heavier coin, but this proportion, at least in the case of the specimen in my own collection, is by no means established.¹⁵ Were I acquainted with the weights of the other known specimens of this small issue, more conclusive evidence might be available, but for the present, I am unfortunately limited to the single example described. We cannot rely on this alone, especially when corrosion plays such an important part as it does on ancient Chinese coins.

II. The reducing of the legends on some of the other Knife coins of China¹⁶ was resorted to only in subsequent issues of the same coin. The extended explanatory inscription on the original issue was of no further use when once the "currency" purpose of the coin was established, and these inscriptions were consequently condensed, usually by omitting one character. As the character omitted (see note 7) in the inscription of the smaller series of Tsi Moh Knife coins is the same as in the cases cited above, I have concluded that this smaller series was issued subsequently to the larger coins, which, judging by the extended explanatory legend, was undoubtedly the original or first issue.

The argument above cannot be fully relied on to explain the reduced inscription on the reverse, for the following reasons:— The character omitted in the inscription of the obverse becomes superfluous when once the currency system is established, but that indicating the value is an imperative necessity to show its worth. That the latter character was so regarded is evident from the fact that the value inscription on the reverse of the other Knife coins of this same shape, is in no case abbreviated.

The practice of decreasing the weight and size of a coin in subsequent issues¹⁷ was mainly resorted to when coinage became an official prerogative¹⁸ and need not be considered here, being of no special importance in this discussion.

III. The inferior workmanship and rude formation of the characters composing the inscriptions on the smaller Knife coins we are studying are perhaps the only indications which tend to show that these pieces may have been contemporaneous counterfeits of the larger coins. But if they were intended to be passed as originals, they would have been more faithful replicas. The value inscription on the reverse, in particular, would not have been en-

¹⁵ The proportion in this case is approximately three to four, or three-fourths of the heavier coin.

¹⁶ The T'si Tchi Kui Hwa (齊之去化) inscription on the large Knife coins of T'si, were later reduced to T'si Tchi Hwa ("Currency of T'si").

¹⁷ This is also noticeable, to a very great extent, in the Japanese early copper coins.

¹⁸ In the year 135 B. C., free coinage was forbidden and demonetized in ancient China.

tirely omitted in the counterfeit coin ; while the diminution in size and shortness of weight would at once have aroused suspicion. As all the other contemporaneous Knife coins current about this period maintained, with a certain amount of fidelity, the same size, if not the same weight, a coin of such reduced dimensions would have immediately attracted attention.

By the above process of elimination I have come to the conclusion that the smaller Knife coins issued for Tsi Moh city, form a distinct and separate issue from the larger, although both have a similar shape : that the issue was of a later period, and, possibly, of a different value, but, in the absence of more information, both historical and numismatical, I am unable to advance any further.

Yokohama, August, 1910.

H. A. RAMSDEN.

THE INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATIC CONGRESS.

THE International Congress on Numismatics and Contemporaneous Medallistic Art, which has been anticipated with such a lively and wide-spread interest by the lovers of the science wherever dispersed, assembled at Brussels in the last week in June, in the Palais des Académies, where three large halls were placed at its disposal. The sessions were opened on the 26th of June and closed on the 29th, and whether in the large number of delegates from various countries who were in attendance, the learning and scholarship of the eminent numismatists who took part in the proceedings, or the interest and importance of the numerous papers submitted for discussion, this Congress was far in advance of those which have preceded it.

The first of these International assemblies was held at Brussels in 1891, at the call of the Royal Numismatic Society of Belgium ; the second at Paris, nine years later, on the invitation of the Numismatic Society of France, and this, the third, at Brussels, met under the auspices of the Belgian Society.¹ More than five hundred numismatists, including various Museums, Libraries and official commissions, indicated their approval of the proposed Congress. Of these, as might be supposed, the largest number (168) responses came from Belgium ; France sent 55, Italy 39, Holland 35, Hungary 31, Germany 28, Switzerland 26, Austria 22, the United States 20, England 14, while Japan, Turkey, Greece, Sweden, Portugal, Spain, and other countries, twenty-five in all, expressed their sympathy with the plan, showing the cosmopolitan character of the Congress. About two hundred were present at the sessions. The interest of the Royal Government was shown by the participation of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and by the graceful address of Baron Descamps,

¹ The *Société Hollandaise-Belge des Amis de la Médaille d'Art* joined in the invitation to the Congress, and cordially coöperated with the Royal Numismatic Society both in the preliminary arrangements and throughout the week.

Minister of Science and Arts, who was temporary Chairman at the opening, and was assisted by M. Beco, Governor of Brabant.

The Congress was organized by the election of M. Ernest Babelon, of the Institute of France, Professor in the College of France and Director of the Cabinet of Medals at Paris, as President, with M. Ch. Buls, long the President of the *Société Hollandaise-Belge des Amis de la Médaille d'Art*, as his Assistant, and ten Vice-Presidents, among whom Mr. Archer M. Huntington, President of The American Numismatic Society was one. Messrs. Em. de Breyne and Victor Tourneur were appointed Secretaries, and M. A. Michaux Treasurer. The Congress was divided into sections, one of Numismatics, of which Dr. Haeberlin of Germany, Dr. Kubitschek of Austria, Lord Grantley of England, and M. J. Adrien Blanchet of France, were Honorary Presidents, and the other, a Medallic section, of which Professor R. Bosselt of Germany, Mr. Victor D. Brenner of New York, M. Tasset of France, and M. E. Lindberg of Sweden, were the Honorary Presidents. On assuming the chair M. Babelon made an admirable address in which he traced the important place which Belgium has taken in numismatic history, especially referring to the labors of Goltzius, whose first books on the science were published at Bruges in 1557, and at Antwerp in 1562, and to the splendid work of the Royal Society of the kingdom, which has sustained for nearly seventy years without interruption, its *Revue de Numismatique*. His speech was frequently interrupted by the applause of his hearers.

After a banquet at the Taverne Royale, the Congress proceeded to the exhibition of the Belgian Mint at the Exposition Universelle. Their visit had hardly been completed when the disastrous fire in another part of the grounds broke out. In the evening there was a brilliant reception given to the delegates in the famous Town Hall, where they were welcomed by the Burgo-master of the city, M. Max, and other officials.

Monday, June 27, consideration of the papers presented to the Congress began. In anticipation of the discussions, arrangements had been made to inform the delegates, in advance of the meeting, of the subjects to be considered. Four pamphlets, containing in all 540 pages, had been printed and sent to those who it was hoped might be present, so that full information was at hand. It would be impossible in the limited space available, to refer to the essays at any length; it will be sufficient to say that more than fifty papers, from the most eminent numismatists of the day, came before the Congress, nearly all of them in print, as mentioned. M. Babelon had a scholarly essay on an early undescribed stater of Ionia; M. J. de Foville, one on Medallic art in France during the last quarter of a century; Mr. L. Forrer wrote on English modern medals; M. Blanchet on Barbarous coins with the names and

types of the Roman Emperors Tetricus ; M. Latischeff on The medallic art of Russia ; M. DeWitte on Monetary conventions in the ancient Belgian Provinces : from American numismatists there was received an excellent sketch of the progress of the medallic art in the United States, by Victor D. Brenner, and Dr. Storer contributed two papers, one on the Medals of Charlotte Augusta, Princess of Belgium, and another on the Medals of Linnaeus.

Among the recommendations of the Congress were the substitution in French works of the word *droit* for *avers* (obverse) ; to allow greater liberty to the Directors of Museums and national collections in the purchase of coin-finds, and in the disposition of duplicates ; the adoption of a mode of indicating the position of legends on medals, by a system of dividing the circle into quadrants and degrees, etc. ; more attention to the formation of collections of contemporaneous medals in Museums, and the desirability of a display of medals separately from other works of art, in future International Expositions ; advocating the formation of societies of lovers of medallic art, with other resolutions relating to sigillography and a closer relation between numismatic and historical societies. The farewell address was made by M. Buls, in which he congratulated the two Societies who had coöperated in calling the Congress on the success which had attended their efforts, and expressed their pleasure at meeting the delegates and their regret at parting.

One of the most pleasant events which marked the close of the Congress was an offer by some of its members to present the President, M. Babelon, with a medal bearing his portrait, which should be commemorative of the occasion. A generous rivalry between the *Société Hollandaise-Belge des Amis de la Médaille d'Art*, and The American Numismatic Society resulted in a commission given to M. Godefroid Devreese of Belgium, and M. Bosselt of Dusseldorf to prepare the dies for such a medal. M. Devreese is an ardent advocate of engraving medallic dies by the mechanical reduction of the artist's design, while M. Bosselt prefers to have the device engraved by the artist directly upon the steel. The obverse of the proposed medal will be prepared by one of these gentlemen, and the reverse by the other, which will afford an admirable opportunity to compare the two methods. The completion of this medal, the cost of which is to be met by the liberality of Mr. Archer M. Huntington, one of the Governors of The American Numismatic Society, jointly with members of the Holland-Belgian Society of Lovers of the Medallic Art, will be a well-deserved tribute to one of the most distinguished numismatists of our day, and its completion will be awaited with great interest.

The hospitality shown to the visiting delegates, and the efforts made for their entertainment, with visits to the Mint, the Royal Library cabinets of medals, and other places of special interest, left nothing to be desired. M.

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

(Continued from Vol. XLIV, p. 134.)

XII. AUSTRIA (continued). B. 2. Hospitals.

Buda-Pest. Foundling Hospital. 1869.

2653. *Obverse*. Crowned armorial shield. Inscription: AZ EMBERISEC UDVE
LEGYEN VELUNK. Exergue: 1869.

Reverse. (Three rosettes) | CZELJA | ELHAGYATOTT | GYERMEKEK MEG | MENTIESE
ES AZ | ERENY | JAVARA | VALO- | FENNTARTASA | * EMLEK AZ ORSZACOS | LELENCZ
HAZRA *

Brass, tin. 20. 31mm. Edges beaded, rim milled. In the Boston collection.

Do. Military Hospital. 1711-1740.

2654. *Obverse*. Crowned double-headed eagle. Upon breast a heart-shaped
shield, bearing: C(ARL). VI

Reverse. Within crossed laurel branches tied by ribbon: 4 (Kreuzer)

Copper. 17. 26mm. Neumann, Bek. Kupfermünzen, No. 171. In the Gov-
ernment collection.

2655. As preceding, save upon reverse: 2

Copper. 14. 21mm. Edges milled. *Ibid.*, No. 170. In the Government and
Boston collections.

2656. As preceding, save upon reverse: 1

Copper. 12. 18mm. *Ibid.*, No. 169. In the Government and Boston collections.

2657. As preceding, save upon reverse: $\frac{1}{2}$

2658. *Obverse*. As preceding.

Reverse. Within laurel branches: PESTIEN | SIS. | XENODOCHII | MONETA | MILI-
TARIS. Within a scroll: 3

Copper. 14. 21mm. *Ibid.*, No. 172.

2659. *Obverse*. As preceding.

Reverse. Also, save: PESTIEN= | SIS and MILITA | RIS Above, a heart-shaped
shield surmounted by 1 between palm leaves.

Copper. 12. 18mm. *Ibid.*, No. 168. In the Government collection.

2660. *Obverse*. As preceding.

Reverse. PESTIEN | SIS | XEN : MON : MIL : Beneath, between palm leaves, a heart-
shaped shield, upon which: 2 over a theta (probably the sign for two-thirds of a Kreuzer ;
the theta has downward dash at tip.)

Copper. 10. 16mm. *Ibid.*, No. 167. In the Government collection.

Budweis.

2661. *Obverse*. A shield bearing three towers with flags above a wall. Above
and at sides, scrolls. In front, below, an angel, erect, with sword and coat of arms.

Reverse. STADT | BUDWEISER | SPITAL : | PFRINDLER | (rosette)

Brass. 28. 44mm. Edges cabled. Donebauer, p. 462, pl. LXVII, No. 4160 ;
Boehm. Privat-Münzen, p. 779, No. 760.

Eger.

2662. *Obverse*. Within circle, laurel and oak branches, crossed with square, rule,
and compasses. Beneath, in minute letters: ALEX. QVINTUS Inscription: MAURER
(masons) — KRANKEN — UNTERSTUETZUNGS — VEREIN Exergue, between stars: EGER

Reverse. Armorial shield. Beneath: GEGRUENDET DEN 23 MAI 1880

Silver. 22. 35mm. With loop. In the Boston collection.

Feldhof. Insane Hospital (Irrenanstalt).

2663. Unger Cat., Vienna, 26 Apr., 1897, No. 4659.

Kierling. Do. Do.

2664. *Obverse.* Within circle: 10 (Kreuzer) Inscription: N(IEDER) OE(STER-REICH) LANDES — IRRENANSTALT | · KIERLING — GUGGING ·

Reverse. Similar.

Silver. 14. 22mm. In the Boston collection.

2665. As preceding, save: 4

Brass. 13. 20mm. In the Boston collection.

2666. As preceding, save: 1

Brass. 11. 17mm. In the Boston collection.

Klosterneuburg. Do. Do.

2667. *Obverse.* Within beaded circle: 10 Inscription: IRRENANSTALT | * KLOSTERNEUBURG *

Reverse. 10

Brass. 13. 20mm. Edges milled. In the Boston collection.

2668. As preceding, save upon both obverse and reverse: 1

Nickel. 11. 17mm. Edges milled. In the Boston collection.

Meran. See later.

Prague. Institute for the Blind.

2669. *Obverse.* An angel leading with right hand a blind child points with left to an irradiated cloud. Beneath: J. W. F. Inscription: DER HERR BEFEHL DEN ENGEL DICH ZU SCHUETZEN Exergue: INSTITUT ZU PRAG | 1808

Reverse. DER | BLINDEN LICHT: | RELIGION | UND | TUGEND

Silver, bronze. 32. 51mm. Donebauer, No. 4847; Boehm. Privat-Münzen, p. 811, No. 942.

2670. *Obverse.* The chapel of the asylum. Beneath: FUNDAMENTA PONI CURAVIT AUG · CAESAR | ET REX FERDINANDUS V · PER AUG · FRATREM | FRANCIS · CUM CAROL · ARCHID · AUST · 18 SEPT | 1836 · RECEPTACULI AUCTOR FUIT ANNO 1832 | ALOYS KLAR IN UNIV. PRAG · DOCT · & PROF · | CUM UXORE ROSINA SCHOEN | — AEDEM DOMUMQUE ARCHITECTO | W. KULHAUCK EXTRUXIT | J · A · KRANER Legend: SANCTA EST DOMUS TUA DOMINE

Reverse. SUB AUSPICIIS | AUG · AUST · ARCHIDUCIS | STEPHANI VICTORIS | BOHEMIAE PROREGIS | AEDES | S · RAPHAELIS ARCHANGELI | COECORUM ADULTORUM APTIS OPERIS | SUSTENTANDOR · RECEPTACULO ADJUNC | TA SACRIS INAUGURATUR BENEDICEN= | TE WENC · WACLAWICEK S · MET · ECCL · | DEC · INSTITUTI ANTISTITE COLLEGA | DIE IX · OCTOB · MDCCCXLIV · | INSTIT. PROTECTORE CAR · COM · CHOTEK | DOMUM | PULCHRUM PATRIS HAEREDIVM | PAULO ALD · KLAR CURANTE ADLECTIS | PRAETER JAM NOMINATUM CURAE | SOCIIS MATRE ROSINA, UXORE CAR · | E COM · WRATISLAW DE MISTROW · | CAR · COM · CHOTEK DE ELTZ. | FEL · SHERL ·

Silver, bronze. 22. 35mm. Upon the construction of St. Raphael's Chapel at the Blind Institute. Donebauer, p. 568, No. 4868. In the Boston collection.

See also Klar, No. 2590, under Personals.

Newport, R. I.

HORATIO R. STORER.

[To be continued.]

THREE JAPANESE MEDALS.

OUR readers are familiar enough with the style and treatment of medals made in this country and in Europe, and have become accustomed to certain methods and canons regarding their design and execution. The majority of medals bear either a portrait, a pictorial scheme, a design more or less appropriate to the subject, such as heraldic arms, an animal, a building, a ship, or some other typical device; or an inscription. In other words there are certain fixed precedents that are followed in the production of a medal, determined by the artistic standpoint of the designer. We all realize that there are restrictions as to what may be placed upon a medal, and that the whole range of the metal workers' art cannot be included. The designs employed by a silversmith, or a metal-chaser are not necessarily appropriate for a medallic die-cutter or designer.

We are familiar also with the art which the Chinese and Japanese employ in their metal work, and the type of their many-centuries-old coinage with its unvarying insistence of outer and inner rims and four ideographic characters, as well as with their more modern coinage based upon Occidental ideas, but nevertheless employing their own peculiar conceptions and artistic symbolisms. Their medals of former days show the same tendencies as their coins; in fact, we of the West often find it hard to differentiate one from the other. Of their more recent medals we know but little, possibly because of lack of exploitation and the comparatively small number produced. To Japan alone we must look for any evidence of the modern form of struck medallions as distinguished from the older method of casting.

The three medals here described and illustrated (Plate 21) from specimens recently acquired by The American Numismatic Society, are good examples of the movement of modern Japanese art. While possibly strange and unconventional, in our conception of standards, they nevertheless carry out the true idea of the medallion. All three are official medals, struck at the Government mint at Osaka, having the uniform diameter of 55 millimetres, and are of bronze, finished with a soft, glossy surface of a rich, warm, brown color similar to many of those struck in Germany before the adoption of the dull finish and the use of the reducing machine.

I. THE EMPEROR'S SILVER-WEDDING MEDAL.

Obverse, Two phenixes, or *Howo* birds, facing, holding in their bills chrysanthemums and wistaria, — the former being the flower of the family of the Emperor, and the latter that of the Empress. The tails of the two birds are peculiar, being made in the form known as the tendril design, probably derived from the fresh new shoots of the fern, and most likely intended to



I. SILVER WEDDING MEDAL OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS.



II. WEDDING MEDAL OF THE CROWN PRINCE.



III. WAR MEDAL.

RECENT JAPANESE MEDALS.

signify Modesty and Tenderness. Above the two birds is the Governmental crest, the three and five *kiri* flower and leaf. Around the edge, repeated seventeen times, is a conventional design composed of the plum flower (six pellets), the bamboo (three leaves), and the pine (six needles). The plum signifies the strength of Japan, for in that country it is a hardy flower, blooming while the snow is yet on the ground; the bamboo represents the pliability of the Japanese character, and the pine typifies the endurance of that people.

Reverse, On a plain field is an inscription in nine perpendicular lines, written in seal characters in the Chinese style of composition. As Japanese grammatical construction is so entirely different from our own, it will be of interest to give first a verbatim translation in connection with the characters, which have been rewritten in the modern Japanese style, together with their pronunciation, and then its meaning as we would express it in our own language: —

明治	Mei ji	Meiji	於	Ni	with
二十七年	Ni ju hichi nen	27th year	群臣	Gunshin	his officials
三月	San gwatzu	3d month	等	Ra	[and] subjects
九日	Kakonaka	9th day.	感恩	Kanon	give thanks
天皇	Tenno	Emperor	不能措	Okuatawazu	extraordinary;
皇后	Kogo	Empress	同志	Do shi	congenial party
西陛下	Ryohei ka	Both of Their Majesties'	相謀	Aihakari	to devise a plan
大婚	Tai kon	} 25th anniversary of wedding	製	Sei	made
貳十五年	Nijugonen		此	Kono	this
之	No	of;	牌	Hi	medal,
祝典	Shukuten	Congratulations	以	Motte	brings
賜	Tamo	presenting,	行留	Todomu	will be certified
御宴	Gyoen	entertainment	欽賀	Kin ga	a great pleasure
芳醴	Hokan	collation	之	No	of
貳	Jisu	accompanied	惠	Makoto	thankful hearts.

The twenty-seventh year of Meiji' (1894), March ninth. Issued in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the wedding of their Majesties, the Emperor and Empress, who were the recipients of many congratulations from their officials and subjects at a brilliant reception held on that occasion. All were impressed by the great kindness of the Emperor, and to commemorate this happy event it was decided to strike this medal as a token of their great devotion.

1 The present imperial period.

The Emperor Mutsuhito married in 1869 the Princess Haruko, the third daughter of Prince Ichijo.

II. THE CROWN PRINCE'S WEDDING MEDAL.

Obverse, In the centre are two fans, partly overlapping, the front one plain, and that in the rear decorated with the plum flower design and clouds; behind and partly over-hanging the fans are the family flowers of the imperial pair — the chrysanthemum and the wistaria, and behind the whole are two swirls of five and six cords. The foremost and smaller fan is that of the Princess, on the stick of which is the princely crest, the sixteen-petaled chrysanthemum, from which is suspended a spray of her wistaria. The other and larger fan is the Crown Prince's. Around the edge of the medal is a conventional design representing eight clouds. As the Japanese are superstitious regarding numbers, considering even numbers to be unlucky, I am at a loss to explain the even number of these clouds unless we consider them as being divided into two groups of three and five, the first three typifying the *sansai* (heaven, earth and man), and the five, *go-un*, or clouds of good augury.

Reverse, In a panel or *kakemono* form, an inscription on [golden] clouds written in five columns in the poetical running-hand, in the *Yamato wa-sun* style of composition. The inscription has been rewritten into the more common characters, with their pronunciation, etc., as the preceding; we give a verbatim translation, together with its English equivalent.

明治	Mei ji	Meiji	今日の	Kyo no	to-day
三十三年	San ju san nen	33d year	大御祝賀	Omi yuwai o	greatest con- gratulations
五月	Go gwatsu	5th month	後の	Nochi no	to our future [Ruler]:
十日	Ju nichi	10th day	志留石に於て	Shirushinimoto	as a memorial
東宮殿下	Togu den ka	Crown Prince	かゝりこめて	Kashikomite	with courtesy
代	No	to	お前の	Koreno	this
皇妃	Ko hi	Crown Princess	牌をつくかにふ	Hi o tsu kuru ni nan.	medal is [struck] in honor of our Prince and Princess.
立侍	Tatasase tamō	taking the high- est position as his wife			

The tenth of May of the thirty-third year of Meiji. This medal was struck as a memorial and token of congratulation to the Crown Prince and Crown Princess, who were this day married.

Prince Yoshihito, the eldest son of the Emperor, was born in 1879, and proclaimed Crown Prince in 1889; he married the Princess Sadako, fourth daughter of Prince Kujo.

III. THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR MEDAL.

Obverse, A modern projectile for a large gun, behind which are draped two Japanese flags bearing the national device, a radiant sun: the fringed flag on the observer's right is that of the army, and the one on the left for the navy. In front and in the centre a wreath of laurel of purely Occidental character and conception, but tied with a bow of ribbon in Japanese style with long ends and angular turns. Around the edge is a border of conventional cherry blossoms, of which seven show at the top and five at the bottom; five others on each side are partially concealed by the flags. It may seem strange that cherry blossoms are employed on a war medal, but when one considers the significance of these flowers to the Japanese, it will be seen how appropriate is the device, for there the cherry bloom lasts but a day, and is then blown away by the winds. What symbol can better illustrate the fortunes of a soldier of the Crown—here to-day, gone to-morrow! No wonder these beautiful little blossoms have been called "The spirit of Japan."

Reverse, In the centre, enclosed in a circle of Chinese or Greek fret design, is an inscription in seal characters in five lines, as follows:—

明治	Mei ji	Meiji	凱旋	gwai sen	rejoicing, triumph
三十七八年	San ju hichi hachi nen	37-8 year	記念	Ki nen	memorial.
出征	Shutsu eki	mobilization, army			

Issued in commemoration of the triumph of the armies, Meiji 37-38 (1904-5).

Outside of this circle are five seal characters, thus:—

皇	Ko	Emperor	振	Furun	over others
威	Yi	influence	八域	Hachi iki	all over the world.

The power of the Emperor is universal.

Around the edge is a border of five-pointed stars for the army and anchors for the navy, each repeated forty-eight times.

It is interesting to note that these three medals, issued not over a dozen years apart, show three decidedly different phases of Japanese art. The Silver Wedding medal has many qualities of the best classical period, but from a purely artistic standpoint is marred by the addition of the flowers in the bills of the *Howo* birds. The Crown Prince's medal can be compared with our rococo style, while the War medal is certainly far from artistic from a Japanese view-point, introducing as it does, in a manner which one cannot but regard as incongruous, an Occidental alloy in what is otherwise a beautiful Oriental conception.

HOWLAND WOOD.

THE STATUS OF PATTERN PIECES.

THE seizure of a number of Pattern Pieces by officers of the United States in March last, has caused considerable anxiety among the collectors of these interesting pieces. Inasmuch as the latest date on the patterns which the authorities claim were the property of the Government was 1883, while the earliest law forbidding the sale of these experimental issues was not enacted until 1887, the *Journal* has made no reference to the matter, believing that the officials of the Treasury Department, after an examination, would find that their action had been taken without a full knowledge of the case, and would order them to be returned. Up to the present time, so far as we are informed, this has not been done, and an action against Mr. J. W. Haseltine, who sold the patterns, is we believe still pending.

The history of the case, according to current reports, is briefly this:—In February, 1910, a parcel of Pattern pieces was sent by Mr. Haseltine, of Philadelphia, to Mr. James H. Manning, of Albany, N. Y., on approval. Before buying, he inquired of the Director of the Mint whether these were private property, and could be lawfully purchased. Mr. Haseltine is said to have a letter from the Director written in reply to Mr. Manning, in which it is claimed that these Patterns were still the property of the Government; whereupon Mr. Manning returned the pieces to Mr. Haseltine, and on March 24, the day they were delivered, they were seized by the Federal detectives. This is substantially the account of the affair as given in the "*Public Ledger*" of Philadelphia.

At the recent annual convention of the American Numismatic Association, a Resolution was offered and passed, expressing the hope that the Government, on a reconsideration of the case, would order their return. This Resolution is printed on another page of the *Journal*. In support of this Resolution, Mr. Adams addressed the Association, and his remarks are given below. The questions at issue are of more than ordinary importance to collectors, for it is well known that these experimental pieces are among the most eagerly sought of all the issues of the Mint. When we remember that their sale was permitted previously to the law of 1887 without objection or interference on the part of the Government, it is difficult to see on what grounds the authorities can base a claim to ownership of pieces struck twenty-seven years ago; it is also a well known fact that Pattern pieces have repeatedly been publicly sold in auctions of coins for many years, since the enactment of the statute cited, also without objection. It is evident that the sale was an established business, conducted under the auspices of the Mint, with prices fixed by its authorities. But not all the Patterns came directly from the Mint. The late Dr. Woodward, who frequently offered them in his sales, used to say that the Congressional Committees on Coinage were responsible for the appearance of quite a number of such pieces in the auction room or in the hands of collectors, and Mr. Adams confirms this. However this may be, the grounds on which the Government will attempt to defend its recent action, and the result, will be looked for by collectors of the Mint series with more than usual interest.

The case of Mr. Haseltine is the case of all numismatists, for this action by the Government authorities places in jeopardy their title to the possession of Pattern pieces representing a purchasing price of many thousand dollars, not to speak of the time and care taken in bringing them together. Even the title to the Pattern pieces now in the cabinets of this, our oldest and greatest society, is questioned by this action.

It is felt by those who have made a study of the Pattern series of the United States that if the Government authorities had been fully aware of the nature of these pieces, the manner of their issue, and the fact that some of them had been sold at the Mint

itself directly to collectors, their seizure would never have been made. For many years certain collectors have paid especial attention to the gathering of pattern and experimental pieces, and have bought them at open sales, which have been widely advertised and conducted in such a way that no one could possibly conceive that there was anything illegal in the buying or keeping of such pieces.

Pattern pieces embrace the most interesting of all the United States Mint issues, for they show not only the numerous adopted forms of the United States coinage, but also the many projected coinages, which for one reason or another were not adopted. These pieces range from the first patterns considered by the United States—the curious Mark, Quint, and Cent of Robert Morris, the financier of the American Revolution, dated 1783, and representing peculiar values, to the first of the half-dimes, dated 1792, or “disme,” as it is called, bearing on one side a portrait said to have been modeled after Martha Washington, and made from the private plate of George Washington, and distributed by the Father of His Country to his friends and colleagues, thus being the first United States official to give Pattern pieces a standing; and on to the curious cents of 1792, of various designs, submitted to those who had under consideration the first cent to be struck at the newly opened Mint at Philadelphia, when the coinage of the first minor coins was contemplated by our forefathers. All of these coins, strictly of the Pattern variety, are now held in high esteem by our collectors, through whose devotion to the series these curious examples have been preserved to us; then also the copper trial pieces of the first United States dollars of 1794, one showing the portrait of “Liberty” surrounded by thirteen stars, the other design omitting them. And then from that period down through all the years to the time when in 1887 or 1888 a law was passed which made it a misdemeanor to possess a Pattern piece of this country bearing a date subsequent to that year.

Collectors in their desire to own certain rare Pattern pieces have competed for them at the various sales until their enormous fictitious value has become widely known and has attracted much attention, and induced much adverse criticism by those who have not been acquainted with the facts concerning their production—who ask why it is that such extremely valuable coins have been permitted to escape from the Mint, without benefit to the Government. We will take the most recent of these instances as an example—the 1884 Trade dollar.

A year or so ago a number of 1884 Trade dollars were offered at private sale by a collector and brought very large premiums. The existence of the 1884 Trade dollar had been suspected by numismatists; but few, if any, collectors had actually seen a specimen up to last year. When the fact was clearly established that such coins did exist, and that they were in the possession of collectors, a good deal of criticism was engendered, and even the Mint came in for adverse comment regarding its so-called mismanagement.

Now all this criticism was based on ignorance of the facts, and if the persons who were responsible for it had referred to the report of the Director of the Mint for 1886 they would have found that the official report, printed and published for the use of anyone who desired a copy, showed that exactly 264 Trade dollars were struck in the year 1884. The sale of pieces not only was not prohibited by the Superintendents and

Directors of the Mint, but was actually encouraged. Correspondence can be shown between the Mint authorities and The American Numismatic Society in regard to devising the most advantageous plan for the disposal of Pattern pieces to individuals and societies, the result of which was that the Mint, under Dr. Linderman, sold such pieces to anyone who applied for them at a minimum price of \$3, even for those struck in base metals.

We will take the goloid metric patterns, dated 1879 and 1880. These pieces were ordered to be struck by the Congressional Coinage Committee, and any Congressman was entitled to a set at the cost price at the Mint, approximately \$6.50. To-day a proof 1879 gold stella alone commands a premium of \$100, and some of the rarer varieties are worth — to the collector — from \$500 up. It is the collector's desire to own these pieces that gives them value, and nothing else. The pieces are strictly experimental, made at the Mint to exploit a patented composition of gold, silver and copper, with weights and measurements based on the metric system, and issued under incontestable authority.

The Mint authorities were concerned only with the bullion value of these pieces, the bullion account being of vital importance, and even the Director of the Mint was compelled to pay the most trivial sum for Pattern pieces to be used for Governmental purposes, and this can be substantiated by a recorded charge of 70 cents against a Director of the Mint by the Coiner for the bullion value of a goloid dollar furnished by the Coiner to be used by the Director to show the Congressional Coinage Committee the style of the proposed coinage.

The Secretary of the United States Treasury at times has ordered sets of trial and experimental pieces to be used for various purposes. On October 22, 1863, a set of experimental pieces dated 1862 and 1863 was ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury to be given to Hon. George Opdyke, then Mayor of New York, which embraced half and quarter dollars in silver, and the series of gold coins struck in copper, all bearing the legend "In God We Trust," which was not adopted on the gold coins until 1866.

On December 28, 1877, the Acting Secretary of the Treasury authorized the production of the goloid series of pieces for the Congressional Coinage Committee, the value of the pieces to be reimbursed to the Mint.

On May 13, 1868, the Secretary of the Treasury authorized the striking at the Mint of four sets of the coinage of the United States, embracing all denominations from one cent to \$20, in aluminum, the Secretary bearing only the expense of the material.

It will thus be seen that there is no lack of instances to show that the making and issue from the Mint of Pattern and experimental and trial pieces in the regular and other metals was not an unusual thing, and was openly countenanced by the highest officials in the Treasury Department.

The question of the right of collectors to hold Pattern coins was raised at the sale of Dr. Linderman's collection in 1887, and the disposal of these pieces was temporarily stopped by the Government authorities. In 1888 the sale was permitted to proceed, with the omission of several unimportant lots. The fact that the matter of Pattern pieces had come to the attention of the Government, and had been passed upon, was regarded by collectors as giving proper title to the possession of all such pieces as were disposed of at that time, and this encouraged collectors to renew their interest in

the series, which has met no opposition from the Government from that day to this, although scores of sales have been held and Pattern pieces have been exploited and illustrated in the most striking manner.

If it were not for the interest taken by the collectors in the series there would not be preserved to-day a complete record of all the projected coinages of this country, which are not only interesting from historical association, but are extremely valuable for reference as a metallic record of the coin issues of the United States.

It is to be hoped that the Government authorities will not only recognize the right of collectors to possess Pattern pieces of all dates subsequent to 1908, but that it will take steps to secure them in possession of the pieces which they have bought in good faith and with entire innocence of any intention to possess property illegally, but actuated solely by a desire to own a metallic record of the National Coinage, and that it will also provide means by which collectors may in the future acquire at reasonable expense further additions to their pattern series, and that specimens of all future Patterns will be placed on sale at the Mint together with the proof sets, and to be governed by similar regulations.

CENTENNIAL MEDAL OF THE SOCIETA DI MINERVA OF TRIESTE.

By the thoughtful courtesy of Conte Francesco Sordina, of Trieste, Austria, The American Numismatic Society's cabinet has received the gift of a proof impression in bronze of the Centennial Medal of the Societa di Minerva of that city, an engraving of which appears in this issue of the *Journal*. (Plate 21.) In the words of the donor, this medal is "a token of the sympathy which exists between Italy and the Great Republic." The Minerva Society was founded on New-Year's Day, 1810, by the eminent scholar and historian Domenico Rossetti, and its aim has been to unite the learned societies of Trieste in an endeavor to maintain and uphold the best traditions of the literary and scientific culture of the Italian people. The dies of this fine medal were engraved by Stefano Johnson, of Milan, after designs by Cavaliere Giovanni Marin, of Trieste, a well-known sculptor of that city.

The obverse has a draped figure of Minerva seated at the left and holding a sprig of olive in her right hand; on a panel of her sedilla is a group of artisans at work, partly concealed by a palm-branch; advancing from the right is the Emperor Napoleon, in uniform, who offers her a scroll inscribed STATUTO | DELIA | SOCIETA | DI | MINERVA | TRIESTE. Behind him, at the right, is a group of three of his Generals, Murat, Bessieres, Duke of Istria, and Duroc, Duke of Friuli, typifying Provinces endeared to the citizens of Trieste by many ties of kinship and language. In the background, between the figures and the goddess, rises the famous Villa Murat, where the widow of the King of Naples resided until 1827, and where her sister Eliza Bacciochi died in 1820. In the exergue is the date * MDCCCX * with the name of the engraver near the edge on the left and that of the designer at the right, in very small letters.

Reverse, Within a close wreath of laurel is the inscription in ten lines: ALIA | SOCIETA DI MINERVA | NATA REGNANTE NAPOLEONE | DA UN SECOLO | BENEMERITA | DELLE SCIENZE E DELLE LETTERE | ITALIANE | OFFRONO I CITTADINI | TRIESTE | —

M C M X. [To the Minerva Society, founded in the reign of Napoleon, from the citizens of Trieste, after a century of successful service to science and letters, 1910.] The space outside the wreath is divided into four parts by eagles with expanded wings. In that on the right above, UNIVERSITA DI ZARA | SCUOLA D'ARTI E MESTIERI; in the next, FORMAZIONE DEL CATASTO | DISTRUZIONE DEL BRIGANTAGGIO. In the third, SCUOLA ITALIANE | CODICE NAPOLEONE, and in the fourth, EDILITA ROMANA | AMMINISTRAZIONE ROMANA.

These names of colleges, societies, — the University of Zara, the School of Arts and Trades, etc., — recall some of the chief benefits conferred on the Provinces by the brief but liberal reign of the French Government in Italy, especially in the formation of many Italian schools. Impressions in silver have been presented to the Princes of the houses of Bonaparte and Murat, to the Museum of Paris, to the Hotel des Invalides, and the museums of Ajaccio, Rome, Milan, Zara and Trieste. M.

The size of the medal is 44 American scale.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

THE Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association met in New York, September 5-10, last. The sessions on Tuesday and Wednesday were held in the building of The American Numismatic Society, and those of the following days at the Park Avenue Hotel. At the opening session, Mr. Bauman L. Belden, in an eloquent address, welcomed the delegates in behalf of the Society, calling special attention to the great progress of numismatic science in America, during the last few years, and a suitable response was made by Mr. D. Macon Webster, in behalf of the Association, after which Mr. Frank C. Higgins, President of the New York Numismatic Club, extended cordial greetings in their name. Dr. J. F. Henderson in his opening address reviewed the work of the Association for the year then closing, and outlined its future plans.

During the various sessions papers were read by Mr. J. de Lagerberg, on "Coins and Medals;" by Mr. Lyman H. Low, on "Numismatic Research;" by Mr. R. W. McLachlan, on "The First Paper Money," in which he quoted from the French Archives of Sept. 24, 1685, to show the precedence of Canada in such an issue in America; one read by Mr. Howland Wood, at a former Convention, on "A Scheme for a Uniform Standard of Classifying the Condition of Coins," together with all those named, is given in full in an attractive "Year Book," issued since the adjournment of the Convention. The Year Book also contains a descriptive list of the coins and medals brought for exhibition, together with the proceedings at the daily sessions and the several reports of the officers, showing that the affairs of the Association are in a flourishing condition. This is prefaced by a valuable history of the Association.

One of the most important actions of the Association was the adoption of the following Resolution concerning restrikes, which was advocated by Mr. Edgar H. Adams in a forcible address, which is given on another page:—



CENTENNIAL MEDAL
SOCIETA DI MINERVA OF TRIESTE, 1910.

Resolved, That the American Numismatic Association, assembled in convention, September 5-10, 1910, deploras the recent action of the United States authorities in seizing and holding a number of pattern and experimental pieces belonging to Mr. J. W. Haseltine, of Philadelphia, and that the Association respectfully request the Government authorities to return the seized coins to their owner and establish title to all such similar coins, dated before 1908, now held in the possession of numismatists in all parts of the United States.

An interesting feature of the Convention was the presentation of a portrait of the late Dr. George F. Heath, the founder of the Association, on which occasion eulogistic tributes to his memory were given, and a Poem by Mr. A. G. Heaton, a former President, was read. The social side of the gathering was by no means neglected, and the hospitality of the New York Numismatic Club was everywhere evident. A "French Dinner" was held on Monday evening at the Cafe Martin; a "German Lunch" at the Kaiserhof Rathskeller on Tuesday, and a "Roman Dinner" at Colaizzi's Italian Restaurant in the evening of the same day; on Wednesday evening, a "Colonial Dinner" at Troeger's Hotel, with an illustrated lecture on "The Coin Cities of Sicily" by Mr. S. H. Chapman; on Thursday, the members enjoyed a "Spanish Lunch" at Varreno and Laidal's, and in the evening a "Chinese Dinner" at the Chinese Tuxedo tested the capacities of those who participated, while Mr. Frank C. Higgins gave an interesting address on Chinese numismatics. On Friday they sat down to an "Old English Dinner" after a visit to Whitehead and Hoag's establishment in Newark, where souvenir medals were struck and given to those present.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are Dr. J. M. Henderson, *President*; B. H. Saxton of Davenport, Iowa, *First*, and R. W. McLachlan of Montreal, *Second Vice-President*; George L. Tilden of Worcester, Mass., *General Secretary*; N. E. Converse of Worcester, Mass., *Treasurer*, and Ludger Gravel of Montreal, *Librarian*. The Board of Governors chosen included Messrs. H. O. Granberg, W. A. Ashbrook, J. de Lagerberg, Howland Wood and D. A. Williams.

A MARRIAGE MEDAL OF CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA.

IN his paper on the Medals of the Princess Charlotte Augusta, daughter of George IV of England, and wife of Leopold I, of Belgium, which was presented at the International Numismatic Congress in June last by Dr. Storer, he mentioned one of her Marriage Medals of which he had been unable to obtain a description (No. 5 in his list). Perhaps the following, which is No. 1436 in Leo Hamburger's Sale, to be held on the coming November 21 at Frankfort-on-the-Main, may be the missing piece, although Hamburger does not mention the name of the engraver, given by Dr. Storer on his undescribed example as Kempson of London.

Obverse, Bust of the Princess to right. No legend mentioned. Reverse, An inscription in seven lines: MARRIED | TO | H · S · H · PRINCE | LEOPOLD | OF | SAXE COBOURG | MAY 2 · 1816 Beneath are lilies and a sprig of roses. Silver. Size 22mm.

VARIA.

THE LEPERS' "MARKS."

SOME discussion having arisen at one of the meetings of the Royal Numismatic Society of Belgium, as to what were "The Leper's *Marks*," which are frequently mentioned in medieval times, M. Adrien-Blanchet has written to the *Revue Belge*, saying that "The question concerning the lepers' marks is not a numismatic one, but one of costume. We know, for example, by the *Costume de Hainant*, that the lepers wore a special hat. At Mezières this hat was made of a gray cloth. At Castres, in 1355, lepers were obliged to wear a white cloth about their necks. On the subject see Ulysses Robert, in *Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de France*, XLIV (1888): pp. 146-153." This effectually disposes of the theory that the *marks* were coins or medallic badges of that time.

A CURIOUS FIND IN WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.

THE newspaper reporters have given us the following interesting item, under date of October 24, instant:—

COIN MADE IN 1652 IS FOUND IN FIELD.

Cassius D. Phelps, a South Williamstown merchant, while plowing a field, found one of the rarest of American coins, a Massachusetts Pine Tree Shilling, for which he has refused \$300. It is one of the first coins which was minted in the Massachusetts Bay Colony and is dated 1652, thirty-two years after the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth. There are only two others like it in existence, and neither is as good a specimen as this one. One is owned by a Boston collector and cost him \$212, and the other is owned in Albany, and no price will be placed upon it.

Before accepting the reporter's estimate of its value and rarity it will be best to wait for a further description of the piece. From the price named, it has been suggested by a correspondent, that it is perhaps an impression of the so-called "Good Samaritan" piece, one of which, in the Parmalee collection, was sold in June, 1890, for \$210. As no "Pine-tree Shilling," so-called, has ever brought so high a price, the suggestion seems probable.

In this connection we may note that there is a good deal of uncertainty about the history of the "Good Samaritan shilling." Dr. Green, in the *Journal*—then one of its editors—VII (1870): p. 40, said that the original was "undoubtedly the work of some English apothecary, who without any special object in view, stamped the piece with his trade-mark. It is figured in Felt's Account of 'Massachusetts Currency,' (plate, p. 38)." The "Good Samaritan Shilling" attracted attention as early as 1767, when Thomas Hollis wrote about it to the Rev. Andrew Eliot, D. D., of Boston, and in his letter said: "Shilling, No. 10, MASATHVSETS in Pourtraiture of the good Samaritan. Over it FAC SIMILE No Reverse If the shilling, No. 10 can be procured for T. H. in fair, unrubbed, uncleaned condition, he will be glad of them at any price." To this Dr. Eliot replied: "The portraiture of the good Samaritan no one among us ever

heard of. I am persuaded that it was not a current coin; but a medal struck on some particular occasion." It will be noted that the piece Hollis asked for, nearly a century before Wyatt, had "no reverse," and was a *fac simile* copy of an earlier issue.

In 1856 counterfeits of the piece appeared, and in a sale by Bangs, Merwin & Co., Sept. 24, 1874, a "Samaritan shilling" was offered with a Pine tree reverse. This example was struck in *gold*, and was at once recognized as a fraud. The editor of the *Journal* (then Mr. W. S. Appleton) said at that time, "We have no doubt this is one of Wyatt's fabrications. It is well known that the Good Samaritan piece was not a *coin*, and all which were ever struck in gold (and no one knows how many beside) came from the same unscrupulous hand." For a further account of the piece see "Crosby's Early Coins." Mr. Appleton, in commenting on the piece in the Parmelee collection said he had not changed his opinion frankly expressed some years ago, "as to its genuine character," and still thought it sold "for a great many times its value."

If however the Williamstown specimen should chance to be a genuine "Pine Tree Shilling," and not one of Wyatt's counterfeits, a detailed description of the particular variety, of which we are told there are only two others like it in existence, etc. — one valued at \$212, or more, and the other at — nobody knows what (?) — would be interesting to many collectors. We are tempted to inquire on what authority the reporter says that only two others like it are in existence (?), neither as good as this! M.

BOOK NOTICES.

EUGENE G. COURTEAU, M. D. — THE COINS AND TOKENS OF NOVA SCOTIA, (37 pp. and 7 full pls., St. Jacques, Quebec Province.)

Although in recent years Canadian coins have been given a large share of publicity, the field has by no means been over-worked. Many types and varieties have yet to be published; often new discoveries, but more frequently still, varieties known only to a few have yet to be chronicled.

The latest addition to Canadian numismatic lore is this monograph by Dr. Courteau, who is one of the keenest collectors of Canadian varieties, and, with his own cabinet to draw on, and his access to other collections, is competent to deal with the subject authoritatively. This monograph is a catalogue of Nova Scotian pieces, rather than an historical or critical treatise, entering as it does into minute descriptions of all the different varieties of the series. The book is rendered the more valuable by the seven pages of photographic plates, showing one hundred and thirty-four obverses and reverses.

The attention given to varieties can be judged by the fact that twenty-nine half pennies and thirteen pennies of the Token with the head of George IV on the obverse and the thistle reverse are described. Besides these and similar tokens with the head of Victoria, the semi-official issues, the Broke' tokens, and the merchants' cards are taken up. In all, one hundred and eighteen pieces are catalogued, and the degree of rarity of each is given. The attractive manner in which the book is gotten up, and the many excellent illustrations cannot but make this a welcome and valuable addition to the numismatic bookshelf.

H. W.

RÉPERTOIRE D'ART ET D'ARCHÉOLOGIE. — Dépouillement des Périodique Français et Étrangers, avec la collaboration de Mm. Marcel Aubert, Amédée Boinet, Pierre Colmant, Emile Dacier, J. M. Faddegon, André Girodie, Fernand Mazerolle, O. Tafrali. Première Année, 1910, Premier Trimestre. Bibliothèque d'Art et d'Archéologie, 19 rue Spontini, Paris.

Under this title appears a new review supported by the Bibliothèque d'Art et d'Archéologie of Paris, a review not dependent upon gaining subscribers, and having as its sole object to facilitate the researches and studies of scholars and art-lovers. The many and varied publications on art and archaeology in France and abroad, with the exception of those devoted to classical antiquity which are reviewed in the *Revue des Revues*, will be briefly analysed in this *Répertoire*. The first number shows an arrangement by countries and on the inside covers a summary and a list of periodicals reviewed. Beginning with the third number, M. Fernand Mazerolle will review the numismatic periodicals. It will appear three times a year, and will be sent to the principal libraries in France and abroad, and also to those individuals who express a desire to receive it. We congratulate the editors on its inception, and wish it a long life.

A. B.

H. A. RAMSDEN. — COREAN COIN CHARMS AND AMULETS. (44 pp., 3 pls. and 142 text illustrations, Yokohama, Japan, Jun Kobayagawa Co.)

The attractiveness of any given series of coins is enhanced by published data, especially if the different pieces are illustrated. The majority of collectors are prone to interest themselves largely in those coins that are more or less known, and in which the stumbling blocks in the way of an easy comprehension have been removed by general publicity. Many collectors have concerned themselves in the more untrodden field of numismatic lore, but the larger credit belongs to him, who having acquired the knowledge, forthwith imparts it to others.

Mr. Ramsden is indeed fortunate in opening the way into an entirely new field, for, as stated in the preface of his book—of the 207 specimens discussed, some two hundred are now for the first time published. For the most part, of the pieces which have been previously described, no mention has been made of their place of origin, but all have been placed under the general head of China.

These charms and amulets form an attractive series, not only on account of their designs, but also because of their shapes, which often take the form of fans, fish, weights, stars and geometrical patterns, besides being frequently pierced or having openwork in their fields. To make the work comprehensible to the average collector, wood-cuts of every type are given, as well as translations of all of the inscriptions. We regret that Mr. Ramsden has not gone a step farther and given us more information on the mythology and symbolism depicted on these pieces. We trust that now that he has aroused our interest he will later unfold for our benefit the intricacies of Far Eastern folklore, which has such an important bearing in elucidating the symbolic designs on these pieces.

H. W.

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EDITOR

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, HOWLAND WOOD, T. L. COMPARETTE
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At mihi plavdo
Ipse domi, simul ac nummos contemplor in arca.
—Horatii, Sat. I, i. 66.

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JANUARY, 1911.

REATTRIBUTION OF CERTAIN TETRADRACHMS OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

THE time has come when all interested in Greek numismatics are feeling the need of a thorough rearrangement of the coins which bear the name and types of Alexander the Great. That Müller's work,¹ however painstaking, is quite out of date and (to say the least) misleading in the majority of its attributions, has long been recognized. Recently, a number of able numismatists have more or less finally worked out and arranged the "Alexanders" struck in Phœnician mints, — a comparatively small fraction of the immense field before us. For the present, this undoubtedly seems the best way of approaching our subject: — that is, to take Alexander's coins group by group, working out each group as carefully and accurately as possible, and some day, these separate fragments, like the parts of a picture puzzle, will no doubt fit together in an intelligible whole.

Of the Alexander coins, a certain Macedonian group, dating from the very beginning of Alexander's reign to the death of Alexander IV, Roxana's son, has of late particularly interested me. That the coins of this group belong together Müller himself recognized, though only in a general way. He collected these coins under the vague title of Class I, but scattered them again throughout the many mints of Thrace, Macedon, and Northern Greece, according as their mint-marks seemed, to him, to resemble the particular types (coats-of-arms as it were) of the several cities. That they really all belong together, being struck in one and the same mint, I hope to prove.

It was the great find of about 20,000 Alexander tetradrachms made at Demanhur,² Egypt, some three years ago, that first interested me in their study. As I have said above, one group in particular drew my attention and

¹ L. Müller, *Numismatique d'Alexandre le Grand*, Copenhagen (1855).

² It is very difficult to ascertain from the natives the exact *provenance* of the find. Demanhur is the locality generally given, but Memphis, with its environs, would seem to be a much more likely place.

interest,—that under the heading Class I, in Müller's work. Of these I have secured some four hundred specimens, and have filled out my collection with casts of similar coins in the cabinets of the British Museum, Bibliothèque Nationale, and Munich collections, as well as from the stocks of various continental dealers.

It is not only the proofs deduced from the similarity and continuity of the style exhibited by these coins that would lead us to attribute them all without hesitation to the same mint, but it is the absolute proof of identical dies which must bring us to this conclusion. For when the above coins are arranged according to the style and workmanship of their dies, we find one group of four, nine groups of three, and at least thirty-eight groups of two coins, whose reverses present varying mint symbols, but whose obverses, within each group, are from *identical dies*. Evidently this must completely upset Müller's attributions to various mints scattered throughout Northern Greece. For in ancient times, as we all know, dies were cut by hand, without the mechanical contrivances we now have for securing identical copies of the original or model die. Therefore, if two coins, with varying symbols on their reverses, have their obverses from the *same* die, they must necessarily be from the same mint; and not as Müller would have it, the one struck perhaps in Pella of Macedonia, and the other in Magnesia of Thessaly. That these separate groups belong together, the following catalogue can best show.

TETRADRACHMS.

Series A, 336–318 B. C.

Obverse, Head of youthful Herakles π . in lion's skin.

Reverse, Zeus seated to left on throne without back. Head sometimes laureated, right arm outstretched, eagle perched on open hand. The left arm rests on sceptre. Inscription: ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ.

Type No.	Magistrate's Symbol.	Müller's No.	Plate.
I	PROW	503 } Obverses	I { 1
II	FULMEN	3 } identical	
I	PROW	503 } Obverses	I { 3
III	DOUBLE HEAD	853 } identical	
II	FULMEN	3	I 5
IV	RUDDER	—	I 6
V	STERN	758	I 7
III	DOUBLE HEAD	853 } Obverses	I { 8
VI	AMPHORA	527 } identical	

Type No.	Magistrate's Symbol.	Müller's No.	Plate.
VI	AMPHORA	527	I { 10 11
VII	KANTHAROS	194	
VI	AMPHORA	527	II { 1 2 3
VIII	WREATH	548	
IX	HELMET	191	
IX	HELMET	191	II { 4 5
X	IVY LEAF	244	
X	IVY LEAF	244	II { 6 7
XI	BUNCH OF GRAPES	306	
X	IVY LEAF	244	II { 8 9 10
XI	BUNCH OF GRAPES	306	
XII	KERYKEION	207	
XIIa	KERYKEION (filleted)	<i>var.</i> 207	III { 1 2 3 4
XIII	QUIVER	<i>var.</i> 591	
XIV	TRIDENT	<i>var.</i> 107	
XV	FORE-PART OF PEGASUS	602	
XIII	QUIVER	<i>var.</i> 591	III { 5 6
XVI	EAR OF WHEAT	—	
XV	FORE-PART OF PEGASUS	602	III { 7 8
XVII	BOW	—	
XIII	QUIVER	<i>var.</i> 591	III { 9 10
XVIII	EAGLE'S HEAD	—	
XVIII	EAGLE'S HEAD	—	IV { 1 2
XIX	CLUB AND MONOGRAM	138	
XIX	CLUB AND MONOGRAM	138	IV { 3 4
XX	KERYKEION AND MONOGRAM	—	
XIX	CLUB AND MONOGRAM	138	IV { 5 6 7
XXI	MACEDONIAN SHIELD	<i>var.</i> 223	
XXII	CLUB, UPRIGHT	<i>var.</i> 135	
XX	KERYKEION AND MONOGRAM	—	IV { 8 9 10
XXI	MACEDONIAN SHIELD	<i>var.</i> 223	
XXIII	STAR	—	
XIX	CLUB AND MONOGRAM	138	V { 1 2 3
XXI	MACEDONIAN SHIELD	<i>var.</i> 223	
XXIV	HORSE'S HEAD	528	
XIX	CLUB AND MONOGRAM	138	V 4
XXV	DOLPHIN	<i>var.</i> 539	V 5
XXVI	ACROSTOLION	281	V 6
XXVII	ROSE	116	V 7

Type No.	Magistrate's Symbol.	Müller's No.	Plate.
XXVIII	COCK	392	V { 8 9 10
XXIX	CRESCENT	259	
XXX	HERM	366	
XXVIII	COCK	392	VI { 1 2 3
XXX	HERM	366	
XXXI	MONOGRAM	181	
XXVIII	COCK	392	VI 4
XXXII	KERYKEION	<i>var.</i> 207	VI 5
XXXII	KERYKEION	<i>var.</i> 207	VI 6
XXXIII	BUCRANIUM	97	VI 7
XXXIII	BUCRANIUM	97	VI { 8 9
XXXIV	PENTALPHA	378	
XXXIII	BUCRANIUM	—	VI 10
XXXV	COCKLE-SHELL	385	VI 11
<hr/>			
I	PROW	503	VII { 9 10
V	STERN	758	
V	STERN	758	VII { 11 12
XI	BUNCH OF GRAPES	306	
VI	AMPHORA	527	VII { 13 14 15
VIII	WREATH	548	
VI-A	STYLIS	—	

(I *Prow*, II *Fulmen*.) These two coins I have placed at the head of the catalogue, as they seem to be among the first issued under the new reign. The style is better and the execution more careful than that of any of the following and this is especially noticeable in the figure of Zeus on the reverse of I. On the coins bearing a *prow*, as magistrate's symbol, the *prow* is found facing both to right and left; the latter position is much the more frequent. The obverses of these two coins are from the same die. Plate I: figs. 1 and 2.³

(I *Prow*, III *Double head*.) Here we see the commoner variety with the *prow* facing to the left. The style is quite different from fig. 1, and more in keeping with what follows on the issues of this mint. Obverses identical. Pl. I: 3 and 4.

(II *Fulmen*, IV *Rudder*, V *Stern*.) Though the obverses of these three coins are not from the same die, still, on comparing them closely with each other they prove so similar, that one is inclined to believe the dies to have

³ Owing to possible difficulty in recognizing from the Plates the exact identity between dies, the writer, in case of any serious doubt, will gladly undertake to

make casts from the actual coins in his own collection, and send them, in order to establish his point.

been cut by the same hand. This places types IV *Rudder*, and V *Stern* with types I *Prow*, II *Fulmen*, and III *Double head*, which are linked together by identical dies. I have had at my disposal too few die varieties of types IV and V (in comparison with what must have been coined), to find exact matches with the coins of types I, II, and III. The similarity between the coins however is too striking for us not to place IV and V here tentatively. I do not doubt that some day identical dies will turn up to prove this. Pl. I: 5, 6, and 7.

(III *Double head*, VI *Amphora*.) Here we have type III *Double head* agreeing with a new die bearing as symbol an amphora. Obverses identical. Pl. I: 8 and 9.

(VI *Amphora*, VII *Kantharos*.) Obverses identical. Pl. I: 10 and 11.

(VI *Amphora*, VIII *Wreath*, IX *Helmet*.) This is a series of three coins, all having their obverses from the same die. As type VI *Amphora* is one of these, it connects types VIII *Wreath* and IX *Helmet* with the foregoing. The helmet is found turned both right and left. Plate II: 1, 2, and 3.

(IX *Helmet*, X *Ivy leaf*.) Obverses identical. These two coins form the bridge with the following large series. Pl. II: 4 and 5.

(X *Ivy leaf*, XI *Bunch of grapes*.) Obverses identical. This and the following form one large series. Pl. II: 6 and 7.

(X *Ivy leaf*, XI *Bunch of grapes*, XII *Kerykeion*.) This is another series of three symbols with identical obverses. Pl. II: 8, 9, and 10.

(XIIa *Kerykeion*, XIII *Quiver*, XIV *Trident*, XV *Fore-part of Pegasus*.) A series of four coins with different symbols, but with their obverses struck from the same die. Type XIIa forms the connecting link with the previous series. Though the symbol of the kerykeion varies slightly from that above (being filleted), the styles are too similar for us not to consider them as one and the same symbol. Plate III: 1, 2, 3, and 4.

(XIII *Quiver*, XVI *Ear of wheat*.) Obverses identical even to minute flaws in the die. Evidently a new artist in the mint cut this die, as it varies so considerably in style from any of the preceding. The symbol of the quiver, however, is exactly like that on Plate III: 2. Pl. III: 5 and 6.

(XIV *Fore-part of Pegasus*, XVII *Bow*.) Obverses identical. The Pegasus symbol connects the bow symbol with the above types. Pl. III: 7 and 8.

(XIII *Quiver*, XVIII *Eagle's head*.) Obverses identical. This again makes the bridge with the following series. Pl. III: 9 and 10.

(XVIII *Eagle's head*, XIX *Club and monogram*.) Obverses identical. The club and monogram, so common in the following series, is here seen in combination with the eagle's head symbol. Plate IV: 1 and 2.

(XIX *Club and monogram*, XX *Kerykeion and monogram*.) Obverses identical. Pl. IV: 3 and 4.

(XIX *Club and monogram*, XXI *Macedonian shield*, XXII *Club, upright*.) A series of three with identical obverses. Pl. IV: 5, 6, and 7.

(XX *Kerykeion and monogram*, XXI *Macedonian shield*, XXIII *Star*.) Another series of three with identical obverses. Notice how the same die flaw (on the neck beneath the locks of the lion's skin) is to be seen on all three obverses. Pl. IV: 8, 9, and 10.

(XIX *Club and monogram*, XXI *Macedonian shield*, XXIV *Horse's head*.) Still another series with three identical obverses. Here, too, a flaw in the die is plainly visible on the obverses of all three. Plate V: 1, 2, and 3.

(XIX *Club and monogram*, XXV *Dolphin*, XXVI *Acrostolion*.) Coins with the last two symbols have not yet been found to match with previous pieces. However, XXV *Dolphin*, and XXVI *Acrostolion* must have been struck about the same time as, for instance, XIX *Club and monogram*. On Plate V, Nos. 4, 5, and 6, compare the similarity of features, the three rows of lion locks, the arrangement of human locks on the forehead of Herakles, the arrangement of folds in the lion's skin about the neck. The similarity between the three is very striking. Also the figure of Zeus on the three reverses *might* have been cut by the same artist. Pl. V: 4, 5, and 6.

(XXVII *Rose*.) This probably belongs about here in the series, as the obverse resembles the obverses of previous coins, while the reverse is almost identical in style and workmanship with the following. Pl. V: 7.

(XXVIII *Cock*, XXIX *Crescent*, XXX *Herm*.) A series of three coins with identical obverses. The Herakles head is strikingly similar to Plate V: 4,—the same arrangement of the human locks, the lion locks and the folds of the skin, and also the same facial expression. Pl. V: 8, 9, and 10.

(XXVIII *Cock*, XXX *Herm*, XXXI *Monogram*.) Another series of three identical obverses, with one new symbol. Plate VI: 1, 2, and 3.

(XXVIII *Cock*, XXXII *Kerykeion*.) Shows that the coins bearing the kerykeion as a symbol were struck contemporaneously with the cock coins. We must not confound this kerykeion symbol with that found on type XII. The magistrate may of course be the same, but the date is much later, as the flatter and poorer style of these coins shows; they agree in every detail with types XXVIII to XXXV, and not at all with the earlier pieces. The kerykeion too is considerably changed in appearance, the crescent top being much heavier and flatter than before. Pl. VI: 4 and 5.

(XXXII *Kerykeion*, XXXIII *Bucranium*.) Obverses and reverses very similar in style and appearance; in other words types XXVIII, XXXII, and XXXIII belong to the same time and mint. Pl. VI: 6 and 7.

(XXXIII *Bucranium*, XXXIV *Pentalpha*.) Obverses identical. Pl. VI: 8 and 9.

(XXXIII *Bucranium*, XXXV *Cockle-shell*.) The obverse of XXXV *Cockle-shell* is strikingly similar to coins of the types immediately preceding (as shown by a specimen of type XXXIII, Pl. IV: 10) — while the reverse is evidently cut by the same hand that made the corresponding die of a coin of type XXXVI, *Star in circle*, an illustration of which will be given with the continuation of this article in the next issue of the *Journal*.

Unfortunately, owing to lack of space, it is impossible here to represent all the obverse and reverse dies of types XXVIII to XXXV, and thus show how they constitute a series, in themselves closely bound together by the similarities of their styles, but at the same time forming a bridge between types I to XXVII, and types XXXVI and following. Though their style and workmanship is very distinctive, still, among them are many single pieces that closely resemble both the previous, and the succeeding issues. The output of the mint at this time must have been enormous, as the specimens that have come down to us of types XXVIII to XXXV outnumber nearly two to one those of any previous types. Of the cock variety, for instance, I have counted over thirty different dies for the obverse alone, and judging from experience I am sure there must be many more I have not seen.

The catalogue and description of types XXXVI and following, constituting Series B, *circa* 318–311 B. C., together with a discussion of dates, mint, and other points, I hope to continue in the next article.

I should like to take the opportunity here of expressing my thanks to the authorities of the British Museum, the Bibliothèque Nationale, and the Coin Cabinet at Munich, for their kindness in allowing me carefully to inspect the Alexander coins under their care, and in generously sending me excellent casts of certain coins needed for my work.

SOME ADDITIONAL TETRADRACHMS.

Since the first portion of this article was prepared there have been brought to my notice several Alexander tetradrachms of considerable importance to our study of types I to XXXV.

No. 9, Plate VII, is from a cast, kindly sent me by Mr. J. Schulman, of an Alexander tetradrachm in his sale of December last. The reverse has, as a symbol, the *Prow* (type I); while the obverse is from the same die as No. 10, Plate VII, — a coin of type V (*Stern*) — thus proving my former surmise to be correct that these two types were probably contemporary.

In the coins Nos. 11 and 12, Plate VII, we have the types V *Stern*, and XI *Bunch of grapes*, connected by identical obverse dies.

The most interesting coin is No. 15, Plate VII, with the *Stylis* as symbol in the field. Not only is it important and interesting because, so far as I know it is unpublished, but also because it adds one more to the many symbols referring directly to the sea, which occur so often on the coins of this series. As the coin itself has its obverse from the same die as two other coins (Plate VII, 13 and 14) of types VI *Amphora*, and VIII *Wreath*, it might conveniently be numbered type VI-A, and so belongs toward the commencement of our series. The symbol forcibly reminds us of M. Babelon's interesting article on the *stylis* as found on the distaters and staters of Alexander the Great,⁴ in which M. Babelon treats of the nature and significance of the *stylis* which Nike bears in her left hand, and gives strong reasons, backed by archaeological evidence and historical facts, why these staters were probably first struck as early as the years 335 and 334 B. C. Does the *stylis* symbol on our coin refer to the same events? This seems to me quite possible as, for other reasons, I had already been inclined to attribute the coins of types VI, VII and VIII to about the years 334 and 333 B. C.

FRACTIONS OF THE TETRADRACHMS.

Along with the tetradrachms of series A, there runs a corresponding series of smaller denominations in silver and in bronze. Their types are as follows:—

DIDRACHM :	Same types as on the tetradrachms.
DRACHM :	Head of young Herakles in lion's-skin headdress. R Eagle on fulmen, his head turned back. (Head, <i>Hist. Num.</i> , p. 198.)
HEMIDRACHM } (TRIOBOL) }	Head of young Herakles in lion's-skin headdress. R Eagle on fulmen. (<i>Ibid.</i> , p. 198.)
DIOBOL :	Head of young Herakles in lion's-skin headdress. R Two eagles face to face on fulmen. (<i>Ibid.</i> , p. 169.)
OBOL :	Head of young Herakles in lion's-skin headdress. R Fulmen. (<i>Ibid.</i> , p. 198.)
BRONZE I :	Head of young Herakles in lion's-skin headdress. R Eagle on fulmen, head turned back. (<i>Ibid.</i> , p. 198.)
BRONZE II :	Head of Apollo, hair long. R Fulmen. (<i>Ibid.</i> , p. 198.)

The inscription on these coins is always: ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ

Until now, all these coins except the didrachm have been considered as the first issue of Alexander's reign, and as belonging to that well known tetradrachm, of *Phœnician* weight, having a head of Zeus on the obverse, and an eagle like the above on the reverse.⁵ But these fractions we must now

⁴ *Revue Numismatique*, 4th Series, XI: 1-39. Paris, (1907.)

⁵ Imhoof-Blumer, *Monnaies Grecques* (1883), pp. 118 ff., Nos. 19-46. Head, *Historia Numorum*, 1887, p. 198.

place with the regular series of Alexander tetradrachms (those of type I to XXXV as catalogued and described above). For, to begin with, these small coins have symbols identical with those found on the larger denomination; their style also agrees in every particular with, and follows the changes of, the styles of this particular series of tetradrachms. Their weight, too, is *Attic*, the same as the regular tetradrachms, while that of the coin with which they have usually been associated is *Phœnician*.⁶ Though as yet the small denominations, being quite rare, have furnished only thirteen out of the thirty-five symbols found on the tetradrachms type I to XXXV, still there is not a symbol that does not occur on the larger coins, and beyond a doubt there are coins as yet unpublished, to fill the gaps. Thus we have exact similarity in style, in symbols, and in standard; what more is needed to prove their connection with the tetradrachms, and that, together with these, they were all issued from one and the same mint? There are also a few of these small denominations with the same types but without any symbol. These, I think, we may reasonably attribute to the opening years of our tetradrachm series — or, in other words, to parallel types I to VI, whose magistrates' symbols, so far as I can discover, do not occur on any of the small coins.

Type No. (tetdr.)	Denomination.	Reverse type.	Symbol.	Location.
I to VI	DRACHM	EAGLE.	NONE.	
I to VI	HEMIDRACHM	EAGLE.	NONE.	
I to VI	DIOBOL	TWO EAGLES.	NONE.	
I to VI	OBOL	FULMEN.	NONE.	
VIII	OBOL	FULMEN.	WREATH.	Paris.
VIII	BRONZE I	EAGLE.	WREATH.	E. T. N.
VIII	BRONZE II	FULMEN.	WREATH.	Imh.-Bl., E. T. N.
X	DIOBOL	TWO EAGLES.	IVY LEAF.	B. M., Paris, Plate VII, 8.
X	OBOL	FULMEN.	IVY LEAF.	B. M.
X	BRONZE I	EAGLE.	IVY LEAF.	B. M., Paris, E. T. N.
XI	OBOL	FULMEN.	BUNCH OF GRAPES.	Imh.-Bl.
XII	DRACHM	EAGLE.	KERYKEION.	B. M.
XII	HEMIDRACHM	EAGLE.	KERYKEION.	B. M., Paris, Plate VII, 6.
XV	DIDRACHM	ZEUS SEATED. {	FOREPART OF PEGASUS.	} Plate VII, 1.
XV	OBOL	FULMEN. {	FOREPART OF PEGASUS.	} Imh.-Bl.
XVI	DIDRACHM	ZEUS SEATED.	EAR OF WHEAT.	Warren Coll.
XVI	HEMIDRACHM	EAGLE.	EAR OF WHEAT.	B. M., Plate VII, 7.
XVIII	DRACHM	EAGLE.	EAGLE'S HEAD.	Imh.-Bl.

⁶ This coin has recently been attributed by Sir B. V. Head, with great probability, to some Eastern mint, possibly in India. *Num. Chron.* (1906), 4th Ser., Vol. VI. Therefore the small coins have nothing to do with this.

Type No. (tetdr.)	Denomination.	Reverse type.	Symbol.	Location.
XX	HEMIDRACHM	EAGLE.	{ KERYKEION AND MONOGRAM. }	E. T. N., Plate VII, 3.
XXIV	DRACHM	EAGLE.	HORSE'S HEAD.	Plate VII, 2.
XXVIII	DIDRACHM	ZEUS SEATED.	COCK.	Weber Sale 1908.
XXIX	HEMIDRACHM	EAGLE.	CRESCENT.	Imh.-Bl.
XXIX	BRONZE 1	EAGLE.	CRESCENT.	Ihm.-Bl., E. T. N.
XXXI	DRACHM	EAGLE.	MONOGRAM.	Paris, Plate VII, 4.
XXXIII	DRACHM	EAGLE.	BUCRANIUM.	{ Rhousopoulos Sale 1905, Plate VII, 5.
XXXIII	DIOBOL	TWO EAGLES.	BUCRANIUM.	B. M.
XXXIV	HEMIDRACHM	EAGLE.	PENTALPHA.	Imh.-Bl.

EDWARD T. NEWELL.

[To be continued.]

PATTERN QUESTION SETTLED.

FOR the first time in a number of years the right of collectors to possess United States pattern pieces may be said to be settled for all time, as the United States Government has returned to Mr. J. W. Haseltine of Philadelphia the pattern pieces seized last year, and has also withdrawn its suit against him for illegally possessing the same.

This is a very gratifying settlement of a matter which for a time threatened to disturb the many holders of pattern pieces throughout the country. That the patterns may now be legitimately classified with the regular United States series of coins is beyond question, for the Government authorities, we are assured, have viewed the question from every angle and have thoroughly considered every aspect of the title of such pieces before taking final action and returning the pieces to Mr. Haseltine. From the nature of the patterns in the seized lot, some of which were dated as late as the 'eighties, we are led to believe that the Government admits the right of collectors to possess patterns up to and inclusive of the year 1888.

This point, however, is not entirely clear, and it is to be hoped that the authorities will now issue a ruling specifically defining the exact position of the Government in regard to patterns. Judging by the broad-mindedness and the spirit of fairness and equity that have actuated the high officials who have examined the status of the pattern question, we may all feel sure that no future action will be taken which will in any way disturb collectors, and probably some plan may be devised by which patterns that are hereafter produced may be obtained. Collectors will thus be able to preserve a complete

metallic record of the regular and projected coinage issues of the United States mints.

On behalf of the collectors of this country therefore, the *Journal* desires to express their thanks to the Government authorities for bringing the pattern question to such an eminently satisfactory conclusion. A.

PRIVATE GOLD COINAGE.

I.

THE STATE ASSAY OFFICE OF CALIFORNIA.

As the years gradually force farther into the background the world-famous gold days of '49, the interest of students of American history in that important period of the nineteenth century becomes more pronounced, and every detail of those times when adventurers flocked to the Western El Dorado from all parts of the world, overland and by sea, is now beginning to attract attention.

Conspicuous among the many novel features of California in the pioneer days is the gold currency, of various forms and denominations, made outside of Government authority from the gold taken from the placers of the Sierra Nevada mountains. At the time of the issue of this coinage there were so many happenings of greater importance that but little attention was paid to it except from the standpoint of utility. But now that all the great occurrences of the period of '49 have been noted, discussed, and assimilated, the less important happenings are beginning to rise to the surface, uppermost among which comes the unofficial gold coinage.

So little familiar are we now-a-days with the conditions of the past in respect to private gold coinage that we view with astonishment the fact that such issues were freely made and as freely circulated; and there naturally ensues the desire to know why such coins were made, what were the circumstances that brought them into being, and why the Government took no steps to prevent their manufacture and circulation.

As there were no less than fifteen establishments in California which from time to time made gold coins for circulation from 1849 to 1855, an exhaustive history of the operations of all these establishments represents considerable volume, and yet it is felt that the full details should be given, if the student of numismatics is to be placed in a position to do his own thinking and to draw his own deductions.

It is the intention of the writer to give detailed accounts of each of these private minting establishments, which will embrace all the information he has

been able to gather upon the subject after a search through the principal California libraries. If at times these articles seem to be long drawn out, because of the publication in full of the text of some important document or announcement, the reader of the *Journal of Numismatics* will understand that this is done for the purpose of grouping all the known information, so that a student of both the present and the future may have it at hand in available form; for the complete history of the gold coinage of California must be written later, since there are at present too many gaps to permit the preparation of an adequate work on the subject.

We will first take up the operations of the California State Assay Office, for the reason that, though other institutions preceded it by a few months in the production of a gold currency, yet a State establishment for the manufacture of a gold circulating medium was first mentioned early in 1848, long before the issue of any of the coins by private persons, and it should therefore have precedence over all others.

The State Assay Office of California is interesting to students of the currency of this country for a number of reasons. First, and perhaps most important of all, that establishment was the only one of the kind ever operated in the United States, under the authority of a State. Secondly, its issues were so closely allied to an actual gold coinage that it is an open question if California, through its medium, did not unpremeditatingly violate a clause of the United States Constitution which forbids any State to issue currency. Third, the issues of this Assay Office were the first to gain the title of "slugs," by which designation many subsequent issues of California were known.

The Assay Office was greatly needed on account of the indefinite value of gold-dust, which was the principal circulating medium of California from the time of the discovery of gold at Coloma in January, 1848.

There was no standard value of gold. It varied in value according to conditions. At the mines and even at certain places along the coast, gold was frequently sold at \$6 and \$8 an ounce, although worth on an average around \$18. There were many instances where it was sold for less, especially by the Indians, who are said to have sold gold-dust as low as a dollar an ounce, a silver dollar having a real value in their eyes, while they wondered why the white men so highly regarded gold.

All kinds of weights were used, many of them fraudulent. One style of weighing that found favor at the mines was to use two empty sardine boxes as balances, with a silver dollar as an ounce weight. Of course a dollar was a good deal less than an ounce in weight. And there is even record that gold was bought and sold by the avoirdupois ounce.

The private gold coins made their appearance in 1849. In many instances these private coins soon fell into disrepute as they were worth considerably less than their stamped value, and at one time certain of these pieces were accepted at bullion value only, and were not desirable even then. These coins were accompanied by the general circulation of adulterated gold-dust and bogus nuggets.

A tremendous trade was carried on in different parts of California, and a stable circulating medium of definite value was urgently required, which led again and again to agitation for the establishment of a United States Branch Mint or an Assay Office.

The creation of a State Assay Office had been suggested as early as July 22, 1848, when at a meeting of the citizens of San Francisco a resolution was addressed to the Military Governor, Richard B. Mason, Colonel of United States Dragoons, to appoint one or more assayers to test the quality of the gold taken from the placers of the Sacramento. Also that the Governor appoint a competent person to superintend the conversion of gold into ingots of convenient weights, the same to be stamped with the name of the person furnishing the gold to be cast, the weight, and, if possible, the fineness in reference to standard; the said officer to keep record of all gold cast, the expenses of casting to be defrayed by the person furnishing the raw material. This resolution, for some reason, did not meet with the approval of Governor Mason.

Nothing further was done toward the establishment of a State Assay Office until April, 1850, when a meeting of San Francisco business men was held to take action upon the use of quicksilver gold as a currency. A committee appointed at this meeting reported on April 5 that, owing to the ease with which quicksilver gold could be adulterated, the community ought to refuse to recognize it as a currency: also that the reception of California coin be refused as a currency, owing to its erratic value. It further recommended that a committee be appointed to receive proposals for assaying, and to satisfy themselves as to the skill and integrity of persons intending to become assayers, and to recommend the Legislature to appoint one or more of the applicants to make ingots of the fineness and weight of the United States Mint values, at five per cent. discount from the same, "which will be received by them, and that gold-dust be received in payment in its natural form at \$16 per ounce."

The establishment of the State Assay Office was intended to remedy a number of evils to which the mining community had long been subjected, as the raw gold as taken from the mines had been almost exclusively handled by speculators at \$2 per ounce less than its real value. The gold-dust, which

was current before the operation of the State Assay Office, had an average intrinsic value of \$18 to the ounce, the assays ranging from \$17.90 to \$18.20, although passing current at only \$16 to the ounce. Quicksilver gold, which passed current at only \$14 an ounce, was really worth more than the average gold-dust, and it is said that the dealers who received it at \$14, shipped it to the East and realized a profit of from \$4 to \$5 on each ounce.

On April 6, 1850, the merchants of San Francisco addressed a petition to the California Legislature praying that the office of State Assayer be created, whose duty it should be to smelt and assay gold-dust and issue bullion bearing upon it a State stamp, with the number of carats, weight, and mint value thereof, to be used as a substitute for the present gold currency, and who shall give such bonds and be subject to such penalties as the circumstances of the case might seem to require. This petition was signed by about four hundred of the leading citizens.

On April 12, 1850, a number of prominent citizens of San Francisco addressed a petition to Gov. Peter Burnett, asking that Frederick D. Kohler be appointed as State Assayer. Mr. Kohler, who had been a jeweler in New York city, and also had served as an Alderman of New York, joined the gold rush in 1849, and for several months prior to the establishment of the State Assay Office had conducted a gold assaying establishment in San Francisco in partnership with David C. Broderick, afterward prominent in the political life of California, and later a United States Senator. It is thought that the assaying firm of Broderick & Co., or F. D. Kohler & Co., made the five and ten dollar gold pieces bearing the stamp of the Pacific Company, dated 1849.

The bill creating the office of State Assayer became a law on April 20, 1850. The full text of the law is herewith given :

An Act creating the office of State Assayer, Melter, and Refiner of Gold, and defining his duties.

Section 1. There shall be established in the City of San Francisco a State Office for assaying, melting, and refining gold.

Section 2. The Governor of the State shall appoint two competent persons to take charge and perform the duties of said establishment, one as Director, the other as Assayer, Melter, and Refiner of gold. Before entering upon their duties, each of them shall execute a bond, with two or more good sureties of \$50,000 each, to be approved by the Governor, conditioned for the skillful and faithful performances of all the duties required of them by law, which bonds shall be made payable to the people of the State of California, and deposited with the Secretary of State. They, and all persons in their employ, shall take an oath before some Judge, duly qualified to administer oaths, truthfully and faithfully to perform their trust.

Section 3. They shall be appointed and hold office for one year, and until their successors are appointed and qualified. They shall keep their office open daily (Sundays excepted) from 9 o'clock A. M., until 2 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of business.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of the State Director to procure and safely keep a series of standard weights, to correspond with the Troy weights of the United States Mint, consisting of pound weights and the requisite subdivisions. He shall also receive all gold-dust or bullion, in quantity not less than two ounces, Troy weight, which may be offered him for the purpose of assaying or refining. All such gold-dust or bullion shall be weighed, when practicable, in the presence of the depositor, and the Director shall be responsible on his bond for the safe keeping and delivery of the same; if the dust or bullion is in such a state as to require melting before its value can be ascertained, the weight after melting shall be considered as the weight of dust or bullion so deposited.

Section 5. It shall be the duty of the Director to keep a record of the weight of all dust or bullion received by him, the time of its reception, the name and residence of the person from whom it is received, and the amount received from each person, and the county from which said dust or metal was taken, and upon delivery of it into the hands of the Assayer, shall take a receipt of the same in a book kept for that purpose.

Section 6. The Director shall keep a book of receipts, and a receipt shall be given to each depositor of the weight, and value of the amount deposited; said receipts shall be regularly numbered in the order in which they are given, and the number of the receipt shall be entered upon the margin of the page from which it is taken, with the date when given, the weight and value of the amount, and the name of the person receiving the receipt.

Section 7. It shall be the duty of the State Assayer to carefully refine and assay any and all gold-dust or bullion placed in his hands by the Director for that purpose, and to cause the same to be made into ingots or bars, in the form of an oblong square, and of such weight as shall be desired by the depositor. Provided, that no such ingots or bars shall be made or issued of less weight than two ounces.

Section 8. The State Assayer shall keep books of record, in which shall be recorded the original weight of all dust or bullion placed in his hands by the Director for assaying, melting, or refining, or either, and the date of receiving it. He shall also keep a record of the weight, value, and fineness of the respective deposits of all dust or bullion assayed, refined or melted, and the date when delivered to the Director.

Section 9. The State Assayer shall regularly number and stamp upon the ingots or bars thus made the true value in dollars and cents, and the correct weight and carat fineness thereof, in accordance with the United States Mint standard; also the letters "CAL." the date, and his own initials in plain letters over the words "State Assayer," and upon each end and side of any ingot and bar so issued, some uniform stamp or impression, and shall, as soon as thus prepared, place it in the hands of the Director, taking his receipt in a book kept by the Assayer for that purpose, and the Director shall hand it over to the depositor, if demanded, within four days after the deposit of the dust, unless the time shall be prolonged by the depositor by a written agreement, when the weight given shall be returned to the Director, who shall cancel and keep the same.

Section 10. The State Assayer and Director shall be entitled to charge and collect from each depositor one per cent. each upon the value stamped upon the ingots or bars issued, out of which they shall pay all expenses attending upon their duties as prescribed in this Act. The balance shall be equally divided between them. They shall also in addition collect and retain in their possession three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) of one per cent. upon the total amount assayed and issued by them, which sum so retained they shall at the end and expiration of every sixty days, pay or cause to be paid into the State Treasury for the use of the State.

Section 11. The books and papers of this office shall be examined every three months by the Attorney General of the State, who shall make a report to the Governor of each examination. The Judge of either County Court may institute an examination when requested so to do by any depositor, or the Chamber of Commerce, or Board of Trade of either city in the State; and they shall produce all books, records, and papers when required by any court before whom complaint or suit is brought against them, or either of them, for any violation of this Act.

Section 12. They shall each make a full and correct report under oath to the State Treasurer, every sixty days, in detail of all transactions in his official capacity, as Director or Assayer.

Section 13. All ingots or bars of gold bearing the stamp of State Assayer, as provided by this Act, shall be received in payment of all State and county dues, taxes, and assessments, at the value expressed thereon in dollars and cents, provided, such ingots or bars have not been mutilated nor reduced in size, weight, or value.

Section 14. Neither Assayer nor Director shall loan or use, or cause to be loaned or used, for any purpose whatever, any gold-dust or bullion in their possession for account of depositors, and any use which shall be made of any gold-dust or bullion deposited with them otherwise than for the purpose specified in this Act shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and either of them on conviction thereof before any competent tribunal, shall be punished for each offence by a fine not less than one thousand dollars, and by imprisonment not less than six months.

Section 15. The Governor may, when petitioned so to do, direct the Director and Assayer to establish a branch or branches of their office at Sacramento, and Stockton, or Sonora. They shall cause all business of such branch or branches to be conducted in all respects in accordance with the provisions of this Act, regulating the office at San Francisco. The Director and Assayer shall give an additional bond of \$50,000 for each branch formed under the provisions of this Act, and all ingots or bars made at either branch shall be stamped, marked, and numbered as directed in Section 9, and in addition the words "Sacramento," or "Stockton," or "Sonora."

Section 16. The Director and Assayer shall be responsible on his bond for all the acts of their employes and agents.

Section 17. Any person or persons who shall alter, mutilate, reduce in weight, clip, file, sweat, alloy, or reduce in value in any way any ingots or bars, made under the provisions of this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof before any competent tribunal shall be punished for each offence by fine not less than one thousand dollars, nor more than fifty thousand dollars, and imprisonment not less than six months, nor more than two years.

Section 18. If any person shall make, or cause to be made, forged or counterfeited, or aid or assist in making or circulating any ingots or bars which may be made under the provisions of this Act, he or they shall be considered guilty of counterfeiting, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, and by imprisonment in the State prison for a term not exceeding three years.

Section 19. Whenever any branch Mint of the United States shall be in operation within this State it shall be the duty of the Governor to issue his proclamation stating the fact, and abolishing the office of State Assayer and Director.

Section 20. If there shall be any error, either in the weight, quality, or value of the gold or metal so stamped upon the said ingots or bars issued by the said Assayer and Director, they

shall forfeit the percentage allowed to them, and shall also be liable to the amount of the difference between the stamp upon said ingots or bars and its true value at the United States Mint standard, and shall also pay all damages that may accrue by such error, and may be sued upon their bonds or otherwise for the same in any court of record in the district in which they shall reside.

Section 21. Section 2 of an "Act to prevent coining of money by individuals," passed April 8, 1850, reads as follows: "Any person who shall stamp or impress, or shall cause to be stamped or impressed, upon any piece of gold of less weight than four ounces, Troy weight, whether pure or alloyed, any figures, letters, or marks indicating or purporting to indicate its weight, fineness, or value, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished as prescribed in the preceding section." So much of this section above recited as may conflict or be inconsistent with any of the above provisions of this Act, is hereby repealed.

Upon the passage of the Act creating the State Assay Office, Governor Burnett appointed O. P. Sutton as Director and Frederick D. Kohler as State Assayer. Mr. Kohler at once abandoned his private assaying business in Clay Street, San Francisco, which was sold to Baldwin & Co., and this announcement appeared in "Alta California" on May 24, 1850:

The undersigned have opened an office in the building now occupied by Messrs. Baldwin & Co., south side of Portsmouth Square, and will be prepared to receive gold-dust for smelting and assaying on Monday the 13th, in accordance with the provision of the law passed by the Legislature of the State, April 20, 1850. In making this announcement we beg leave to state that desiring to establish an office at the earliest practicable moment our arrangements are necessarily less complete than they otherwise would have been; nevertheless, we trust that they will be found sufficient to meet the wants of the community.

O. P. DUTTON, *Director*.

F. D. KOHLER, *Assayer*.

About 5,000 ounces of gold were deposited with the State Assayer the first day, larger amounts following. One of the deposits showed an original weight of 689½ dwts., which after smelting weighed 682½ dwts. The fineness of this lot was 20¾ carats, and the value \$570.54. On this bar the gold-dust brokers had marked a value of \$519, and it had been bought by them at \$14 an ounce, which well exemplified the benefit the miners were to derive from the State Assay Office. The State Assayer also discovered many bogus gold nuggets, weighing from a few ounces up to a pound, and in a few days forty such specimens were brought in. So popular did the new establishment become that the amount of dust presented was beyond the capacity of the office, unless it conducted operations day and night.

As the law provided for the establishment of State Assay Offices at several other cities in California, provision was made for a Branch at Sacramento, on account of its nearness to the great gold placers, and this office com-

menced operations about July 1, 1850, judging by an announcement in the "Sacramento Daily Transcript" of June 28, 1850, which read:

STATE ASSAYER'S OFFICE. — The undersigned have opened an office on Third, near the corner of J Street, Sacramento City, and on the 1st of July will be prepared to receive gold-dust for smelting and assaying in accord with the provisions of a law passed by the Legislature of this State, April 20, 1850.

JOHN BIGLER, *Director*.
F. D. KOHLER, *Assayer*.

Sacramento, June 28, 1850.

The ingots issued by the State Assay Office ranged in value from \$36.55 to \$150, and the Mint Assayers at Philadelphia were of the opinion that they had first been cast and then finished with a hammer. This theory is supported by the statement of a pioneer in "Alta California" of Nov. 20, 1868:

Nineteen years . . . ago I gazed into the Assay Office of Fred Kohler, situated on the south side of Clay Street, watching for the first time the process of converting gold-dust into bars, and the chipping of the bars into \$50 ingots. "Slugs" was the name given them. The "bankers," monte, faro, and others, being short of coin, and having plenty of dust, had it converted into slugs of that denomination, which they circulated as freely as any other coin, the stamp of the assayer in all cases being taken as its true value. Wass, Molitor & Co., Moffat & Co., an assayer at San Jose, and others of Mormon vintage, circulated as late as 1852, when they finally disappeared, the octagon slug taking their place. . . . the actual value of Kohler's slugs being \$52 at the Philadelphia Mint.

This latter statement in regard to the value of the ingots issued by Mr. Kohler is substantiated by the Mint Assayers at Philadelphia, who asserted at the time of the issue of the pieces that they found a slight variation in Mr. Kohler's assays, and that on the average his bars were worth at the Mint one per cent. more, perhaps one and a half, than the value stamped upon them.

Nevertheless the State Assay Office ingots were not at all popular in California among certain business men for obvious reasons. The gold-dust dealers were interested in keeping the gold below its real value. They decried the value of the ingots, and refused to receive them at par value. This action led a number of the leading business men of Sacramento to announce that they would receive the State ingots of gold at par, as valued by the State Assayer, and as expressed thereon in dollars and cents. At this time the "Sacramento Daily Transcript" made an interesting editorial reference to the matter, which we think worthy of reproduction. On July 15, 1850, it said:

But the bankers and others in San Francisco interested in keeping gold below its real worth to further their own ends, were not to be so easily checked in their lucrative operation. Previous to the appointment of the Assayer they called a public meeting, formed an association,

and by combined efforts succeeded in defeating the good end which the law aimed to secure. Strange to say, that up to this time the people — merchants, miners, mechanics, and laborers — have permitted this combination to hold the sway, decrying the value of the ingots, *refuse* to receive them at their par value, and thus *prevent* their general circulation and the good results which would necessarily have followed. . . .

First, then, the miner parts with his gold at \$16 the ounce. If he has fifty ounces it nets him in gold coin \$800; but suppose ingots are circulated at their par value, as they should be, the miner then takes his fifty ounces to the Assayer's, where he pays for assaying it, say, \$1 per ounce, and it yields him in ingots, after the expense is paid, say \$1, \$17 per ounce. Fifty ounces at \$17 — \$850 — making a difference of over 6 per cent. in his favor.

But a still greater saving might be effected on quicksilver gold than 6 or even 8 per cent. Quicksilver gold brings only \$14 per ounce. Does the miner and do the people generally know that this gold is worth more intrinsically than any other? If they do not, the Assayer will tell them so. The particles of gold taken up by the quicksilver are doubly refined and pure, and those who ship it to the States make the enormous profit of from \$4 to \$5 on every ounce shipped, all of which comes out of the pocket of the miner and laborer. The question may now be asked, what is the true value of the ingot, and it will probably surprise some of our readers to be informed that these ingots which are refused by this combination are worth more than American gold coin [the private gold coins were always referred to as "California coin" in California, while the regular United States Mint issues were entitled "American coin"] and yet such is the case; every ingot stamped \$37 will realize \$40 in gold coin at the United States Mint. . . . Shall the whole community suffer in order that those who are engaged in this gold shipping business may be aggrandized? We say emphatically No! Let us receive the ingots.

It would seem that the fifty-dollar ingots were made at the Sacramento branch of the State Assay Office as well as at the one located at San Francisco. Almarin B. Paul, one of the California pioneers, stated that the "first fifty-dollar gold piece was made at the State Assay Office in Sacramento City, located on Third Street, near J, and, if my memory is correct, in June or July, 1850. John Bigler, afterward Governor of California, was chief of this office, and Milton S. Latham, afterward a United States Senator, was Bigler's first assistant. Mr. Latham brought over and showed to me a fifty-dollar piece which he said was the first piece made about this time, when I was doing a mercantile business near the office, on J Street."

So far as known, only one ingot that was issued by Kohler at the Sacramento Assay Office now exists. The law specified that such ingots, in addition to the regular inscription to be borne by those issued at the San Francisco office, should bear the name of the city in which the Branch Assay Office was situated. That a good many ingots were issued at Sacramento is learned from a statement in the "Daily Transcript" of August 8, 1850, which showed "that the number of depositors at the Sacramento Assay Office up to that time totaled 161. The value of the gold, at \$16 per ounce, was \$59,028.80; at \$14, \$51,650.84, and the actual value at the United States Mint, \$66,596.84."

Up to a few years ago the only known specimen of the Kohler ingots was one of the denomination of \$40.07. At one time it is said to have been in the coin collection of the Philadelphia Mint. A piece of the denomination of \$50 was discovered in the coin collection of the California Pioneers Society by Farran Zerbe in 1905, when he paid a visit to the San Francisco Mint, where the collection is now on exhibition. In the summer of 1907 collectors were gratified to note still another variety listed in the collection of Bruce Cartwright of Honolulu, which was disposed of in London. The latter piece was of the denomination of \$45.34, and is now owned by Virgil M. Brand of Chicago. In 1908 Mr. Brand came into the possession of still another Kohler ingot, of the denomination of \$36.55, issued at the Sacramento office, which he purchased from a family in whose ownership it had been for many years. This ingot was one of a miscellaneous collection of gold coins that had been saved since the days when the Kohler slugs circulated in California. The design of the ingot issued at the Sacramento office differed from those issued at the San Francisco establishment in that on the edge of the former were the words "STATE ASSAYER" while the reverse bore the inscription "F. D. KOHLER, STATE ASSAYER" in two lines. The shape was also somewhat different from the other issues, as it was square instead of oblong in form.

That still another specimen of the State Assay Office issues may be in existence is indicated by an illustration of a rectangular bar of gold of the value of \$54.09 in "Beyond the Mississippi," written by Albert D. Richardson. The design of this piece agrees perfectly with all the known issues of the San Francisco office, and may yet come to light to interest students of the American private gold series.

The State Assay Office was discontinued when the United States Assay Office began operations at San Francisco, February 1, 1851, the Act creating it having been repealed January 28, 1851.

While the law creating the State Assay Office provided for the careful keeping of books to show the character and extent of the business done, such records cannot now be found. Whether they have been mislaid or lost is not known, but much interesting information in connection with the first and only State Assay Office is unavailable, it is to be hoped only temporarily.

Frederick D. Kohler, as well as his first partner, David C. Broderick, were both prominent New York firemen, and when they reached California at once took an active part in the operations of the San Francisco Fire Department. Mr. Kohler became the first Chief Engineer and Mr. Broderick was the foreman of the Empire Company. It is said that but for the valuable services of these and other experienced firemen, the fires in the early days of San Francisco would have been far more disastrous.

Mr. Kohler conducted a private assay office after the State Assay Office went out of existence, as will appear from the following business card in the "Daily Alta California" of July 28, 1853:

UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE. — Frederick D. Kohler, United States Assayer. Office at Wass, Molitor & Co., Merchant Street, San Francisco.

It is interesting to note that both Mr. Bigler, Director of the Sacramento State Assay Office, and Mr. Latham, his assistant, afterward became Governors of California, and the latter was also a United States Senator.

EDGAR H. ADAMS.

(To be continued.)

A UNIQUE GOLD COIN OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT?

A REMARKABLE story of the discovery of a gold "mohur" of Alexander the Great comes to us by the way of British America, which is of great interest, if it should prove to be well founded. A "clipping" from the Vancouver, B. C., "News-Advertiser" of December 17 last, purporting to have been telegraphed the previous day from London, England, describes a so-called Asiatic gold-piece, with the head of Alexander "wearing an elephant's scalp." We quote:—

The coin just discovered differs from all other known types of the coinage of Alexander. On the obverse it bears the head of Alexander facing the proper left and wearing an elephant's scalp. It is now well known that the wearing of the elephant's scalp instead of the usual helmet or "kausia," indicated either a raid into, or the occupation of, a portion of Ariana or India. Thus we find that Demetrius, the son of the Bactrian King Euthydemus, signalized his conquest of Northern Ariana by issuing silver coins, on which he is figured as wearing the elephant's scalp. The earlier Greek conquerors of India prized the possession of elephants over and above everything. This is shown by the zeal with which Alexander enforced his demands for elephants from the vanquished Indian princes. Antiochus the Third, the Seleukid King of Syria, in his endeavor to reconquer the revolted provinces in Bactria and Ariana, advanced as far as the Kabul valley. Parthia and Bactria headed a successful revolt against Antiochus the Second, the grandson of Seleucus Nikator, the famous general of Alexander the Great, and the grandfather of Antiochus the Third. He advanced as far as Kabul, defeated an Indian prince named Saphagasenus, and was content to retire after levying a tribute consisting of elephants. So also, Seleucus, when he invaded Northern India in 306 B. C., had to retire after taking some elephants from the Emperor Chandra Gupta, the grandfather of Asoka, and ceding in return the whole of Afghanistan and the Western Punjab to the Indian monarch.

Commenting on the coin the dispatch says:—

European and Western Asiatic issues of Alexander in gold are well known, and the majority of museums in the world possess some valuable specimens. Asiatic issues of Alexander are also not unknown to numismatists by this time, and the square type of

bronze Indian coinage was brought prominently to the public notice by Professor Percy Gardner in his British Museum catalogue of Greek or Scythic kings of Bactria and India.

Muller's monogram on the coins of Alexander portray one specimen of the Asiatic issues, but with the legend in Aramaic characters. This is, so far, the only known instance of a coin of Alexander the Great with the legend in an Asiatic language and script.

It is no longer doubted that Alexander established a mint in India during his three years' stay, 330-327 B. C. The square bronze coins are well known, but at the same time they are so very rare that even the Indian Museum does not possess a specimen. These coins are to be found in the cabinets of a few private collectors of Indian coins. The new coin is thus unique, both as to its minting and type. But the next point is of still greater interest, when it is considered that this coin bears the oldest Kharosthi inscription discovered up to date. Luder's decipherment of the Kharosthi manuscripts from Turian and Monsieur Terrian de Lacouperie's discovery of Achaemenian coins with Indian legends prove that the Kharosthi script was used in India as early as the sixth century B. C. This script was the direct development of the ancient Aramaic, and was introduced into India during the Persian domination. Official documents during the Achaemenian occupation of Afghanistan and Northern India were written in this script and continued to be so till the middle of the second century. The earliest known records in this script are the Shahbazgarhi and Mansehra rock-edicts of Asoka excepting, of course, the Achaemenian coins described by Lacouperie.

The form of the characters on the coin in question are slightly archaic, and they differ from the forms employed in the inscriptions of Asoka. On the reverse of the coin we find the figure of winged Victory which is so very common on the gold issues of Alexander and Seleucus Nicator. To the left of this figure are four Kharosthi syllables, a, la, sa, dda. The correct reading of these four syllables led to the final assignment of this coin to the great Macedonian Conqueror. For, otherwise, there is not a single clue which would lead to the identification of the coin. In the ordinary coins of Alexander, the Greek script and language are invariably used. So, the value of the coin rests entirely upon the decipherment of these four syllables. It is discovered from the Pali literature that the Indo-Greek King Menander was born at Alasadda or Alexandria. Alexander the Great founded several cities in India, and named them after himself. Menander must have been born in one of these cities, and the Pali form of the name tallies remarkably well with the legend on this coin. It is to be noted in this connection that the Indian form of the Greek name, Alexander, is to be found in the rock-edicts of Asoka. There it is Ilikasudara, though somewhat different, yet phonetically resembling the form used on this coin.

The above relic has come into the possession of Babu Puro Chand Nahar, a zemindar of Murshidabad, and it has now been sent for examination to Mr. R. D. Banerji, Indian Museum, who declares it to be unique.

It would be interesting to know the authorship of this remarkable tale. The entire story reminds us of the operations of a certain individual who bears the name of Chandur Mal, a coin-dealer, who at one time lived in Northern India, and who has been called one of the cleverest

forgers of gold coins known, Becker not excepted. Some of his conceptions were not less startling than original, both in design, inscriptions, etc. Two of his products may be seen on Plate I of the British Museum's "Catalogue of the Coins of the Greek and Bactrian Kings." These pieces, with many more from the same source, as we are informed, have been declared forgeries.

An Indian gold coin of Alexander the Great, if genuine, would certainly be of great interest, and doubtless command a high price, if its authenticity could be established. But there are various things in the story which seem to throw a doubt on this "discovery." It is just the sort of piece that from previous experience might be expected to emanate from the private mint of Chandur Mal. One is not greatly surprised to read that the letters of the inscription are of unusual form, or as the story tells us, "slightly archaic!" The piece is "owned by a native," and another native says it is unique. But whether any reliance is to be placed on his opinion is, to say the least, conjectural; the closing lines of the story, which tell us the name of the present holder, furnish no information on that point. Meanwhile we must wait for further particulars which will reveal the time and place where it was found, and the authority for the decipherment of the four mystical syllables on which so much depends. We are quite ready however to believe that if the true history of this remarkable piece should be told, it would find a congenial resting-place beside the forgeries which were reported to have come from the territory where this "unique coin" seems to have been discovered. M.

THEFTS OF COINS FROM PUBLIC MUSEUMS.

WITHIN the last six months two public Museums have been entered and robbed of large numbers of valuable coins and precious antiquities. The first robbery took place in Milan, Italy, when the "Milan" Room of the Sforza Palace was visited by burglars on the night of September 6th, and 188 Milanese gold coins taken. Of this rather large number 25 were especially rare. Up to the present time, January 20, the writer has heard nothing of arrests, and of course nothing has been heard of promising clues. One might reasonably fear that the success of the robbery in Milan may have suggested to two young men that by similar means they could profit by raiding the coin and medal room in the Museum at Aachen. At any rate on the night of November 27, 1910, that Museum was also entered by robbers who secured a large number of coins including many of gold and a few pieces of valuable antique gold jewelry. In the latter case the guards on duty at the Museum are able to give the authorities fairly accurate descriptions of two young men who visited the place the day before the robbery, paid particular attention to the coins that later disappeared, and are suspected of having committed the crime.

These thefts concern every collector and especially every Museum the world over, where objects of value are kept on exhibition. No greater misfortune could happen than to have the belief get established among professional

burglars that "The Museum is an easy proposition." The fact is, that the large number of similar thefts of priceless coins in the past seems to indicate that such criminals are pretty apt to escape capture. Escape is of course greatly facilitated by the ease with which the form and appearance of the stolen objects can be changed in the melting pot, the course which is always most feared by all lovers of the antique and historical; for the theft but robs the Museum and the crime is adequately punishable if the thief be caught; but the vandalism that destroys the coin or other antiquities robs the world, and that too sometimes of a unique specimen of historical value, and the plunderer cannot be sufficiently punished by any statute.

To many it will seem very strange that the Sforza Palace and the Aachen Museum were so poorly secured and ill-guarded, if guarded at all, as to be accessible at night by burglars. All the facts, however, are not known to us, so that criticism would be out of place here. The mere report of the burglaries will suffice to put the authorities in charge of cabinets more alertly on their guard. A world-wide watch for the thieves and their plunder may result in discovery of one or the other, and the general effort will do much toward making such robberies hazardous, and that would be most valuable.

The lists of the coins are here given, that American dealers and collectors may be on their guard not only against the purchase of stolen property, but especially to assist if possible in the detection of the criminals and eventual return of the coins and other antiquities to the institutions to which they belong.

COINS STOLEN FROM THE SFORZA PALACE.

Luchino e Giovanni: 1 Florin, Gn. 1 (Gnecchi's Le Monete di Milano). *Galleazzo II Bernabo*: 2 Florins, Gn. 1. *Galeazzo II, Visconti*: 2 Florins, Gn. 1; 2 Florins, Gn. 2. *Bernabo*: 3 Florins, Gn. 1, 2, 3. *Filippo Maria*: 2 Florins, Gn. 1, II. *Republic*: 2 Ambrosini, Gn. 2, 3; $\frac{1}{2}$ Ambrosino, Gn. 4. *Francesco I, Sforza*: 10 Ducats, Gn. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 12; 1 Ducat,* Gn. 13. *Galeazzo Maria*: 1 Double-ducats,* 2 Testoni, Gn. 3; 4 Ducats, Gn. 5, 6, 7, 8. *Bona e Giangaleazzo*: 1 Double-zecchino.* *Giangaleazzo*: 2 Double-testoni, Gn. 1. *Giangaleazzo e Lodovico Maria*: 1 Double-zecchino,* Gn. 1; 1 Zecchino,* Gn. 3. *Lodovico Maria Sforza*: 3 Double-testoni, Gn. 1, 2. *Luigi XII*: 2 Double-ducati,* Gn. 3. *Francesco Sforza*: 1 Six-scudi,* Gn. 2; 2 Double-scudi,* Gn. 3; Scudo d'oro, Gn. 4. *Carlo V*: Double-scudo d'oro, Gn. 1. *Filippo II*: 1 Doppia,* Gn. 1; 2 Doppie,* Gn. 2; 12 Doppie, Gn. 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20; 4 Scudi, Gn. 24, 26, 27; 2 Scudi, Gn. 23. *Filippo III*: 4 Doppie da due, Gn. 2, 4, 5; Doppia, Gn. 10. *Filippo IV*: Pattern in gold of Double-ducats,* Gn. 1; 7 Quadruple-ducati, Gn. 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11; 3 Doppie, Gn. 12, 18. *Carlo II e Anna d' Austria*: Quadrupla, Gn. 1. *Carlo II*: 3 Doppie, Gn. 1, 23. *Carlo III, Re ed Imp.*: 33 Doppie, Gn. 2, 3; Scudo, Gn. 4. *Maria Teresa*: Zecchino, Gn. 41; 3 Doppie da due, Gn. 48, 49; 3 Zecchini, Gn. 53, 54, 55. *Giuseppe II*: 2 Doppie del Giuramento; 2 Zecchini del Giuramento, 3 Doppie, 3 Zecchini, 6 Sovrani, 2 Mezzi-sovrani, 1 Doppio-zecchino, 1786, 1 Quarto di Sovrano, 1786. *Leopold II*: 3 Sovrani, 2 Mezzi-sov-

* Rare.

rani. *Francesco II*: Doppia del Giuramento, Gn. 1; Zecchino, Gn. 2. *Repubblica Italiana*: Doppia,* Gn. 1; 1 Mezza-doppia,* Gn. 2, both of the latter of the first patterns; Doppia,* Gn. 11; Mezza-doppia, Gn. 12, both of these of the second patterns; 20-Lire, Gn. 13. *Napoleone*: 40-Lire,* Gn. 1, and 20-Lire, Gn. 2, both being patterns of 1806; 6 40-Lire pieces, 7 20-Lire pieces. *Francesco I*: 8 Sovrani, 2 Mezzi-sovrani. *Ferdinando I*: 1 Coronation Zecchino, 1 Sovrano, 11 Mezzi-sovrani. *Governo Provvisorio*: 4 40-Lire pieces, 4 20-Lire pieces. *Francesco Giuseppe*: 1 Corona, 3 Sovrani, 1 Mezzo-sovrano. *Vittorio Emanuele*: 4 20-Lire pieces.

GOLD COINS AND GOLD OBJECTS OF ART STOLEN FROM THE MUSEUM AT AACHEN.

Ancient: Twenty-two Roman coins of Gratian, Valentinian, Valens, Arcadius, and Honorius. *Australia*: Sovereign, 1865. *Austria*: Thalers, 1625 and 1861; Guldens, 1842 and 1858; Marriage Gulden of Francis Joseph I and Elizabeth, 1854. *Belgium*: Medal of 1856, pertaining to the jubilee celebrating the 25th year of the reign of Leopold I; 5 Francs of Leopold II, 1868. *Bolivia*: Boliviano, 1872. *Chile*: 10 Pesos, 1807; 2 Pesos, 1858; 1 Peso, 1861; 5 Pesos, 1872. *France*: Louis XIV, Half Crown, 1694, Crown, 1709; Louis XV Quarter Crown, 1720, Crown, 1772; Louis XVIII, Louis d'or, 1817; Republic, 5 Francs, 1873. *Germany (Cities, etc.)*: Friedrich III, Archbishop of Cologne and Count of Saarwerden, 1 and 3 Guldens; Count Werner of Falkenstein, Archbishop of Treves, 2 Guldens; 1 Coblenz Gulden; Johann, Count of Nassau, Archbishop of Mayence (Mentz), 2 Guldens; Johann II Archbishop of Mayence, 1 Gulden; Adolf, Count of Nassau and Archbishop of Mayence, 1 Gulden; Denkmünzen, two of Thaler size, relating to the beginning of the 19th century, one with Apollo in the sun-chariot, the other a front view of new Berlin Museum; another, Two-mark size, in honor of Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm; another of Louis Philippe, dedicated to Alfred of Reumont; another, Thaler size, of Friedrich Wilhelm IV, also dedicated to Alfred of Reumont; another of Napoleon I, with head of Emperor. *Greece*: 5 Drachmai, 1875. *Hungary*: 5 Ducats, 1867; Gulden, 1870. *Italy*: Two 5 Lire of Napoleon I, 1810, one of Milan, the other of Venice; Victor Emanuel, 5 Francs, 1871. *Netherlands*: Albert and Elizabeth of Brabant, Thaler, 1618, with busts and arms; William II, Gulden, 1857; William III, 2½ Gulden, 1874. *Peru*: Sol (Liberty seated), 1875. *Portugal*: 2000 Reis, 1866. *Spain*: Coin of Charles IV, 1798; Amadeo I, 5 Pesetas, 1871. *Switzerland*: 5 Francs, 1851. *The Two Sicilies*: Scudo, 1810; Ferdinand II, 1841. *Tunis*: Five coins. *Turkey*: Three coins, size 22, 18 and 14.5 mm., and several pieces of Thaler size. *United States*: Double-eagle, 1875; Half-eagle, 1861; Dollar (gold, "private issue"), 1833; Half-dollar (gold), 1875. *Westphalia*: Jerome Napoleon, ¾ Thalers, 1811 and 1813.

Gold and cornelian antique necklace. Earring, measuring 0.045 m. long and 0.02 m. broad. Antique gold ring, set with Medusa head, facing, in cameo. Two gold earrings, French sixth century work. Byzantine cameo, with bust of Madonna. w.

RECENT noteworthy additions to the National Collection at the Philadelphia Mint are the following medals:—

Conciliation Internationale, by *Ovide Yencesse*; Emil Gaston Boutay, by *Roty*; Lenbach and Amelie de Radio, by *Kautsch*; President Chalmin and Princess Bibesco, by *Chaplain*; Patria, by *Paul Wissaert*; Conference de la Paix a la Haye, by *Le Roy*; Invention du Dessin and Henri Bayaert, by *Devreese*; Mommsen, by *Kounitzky*; Preis Medaille, by *Heiger*; Anatole France, by *Nocq*. c.

* Rare.

RUDOLPH MARSCHALL.

It is gratifying to be able to present to the readers of the *Journal* a photographic reproduction of a recent medal by Rudolph Marschall, Royal Medallist to the Court of Austria, the artist who designed the medal commemorating the voyages of Sir Francis Drake, issued by The American Numismatic Society, in 1907, and illustrated in Vol. XLII, No. 3, p. 104, of the *Journal*.

The head of the Austrian Emperor (Franz Joseph), on the obverse and shown in profile, as engraved on the accompanying plate, is one of several produced by this eminent medallist, and in some respects is thought to be one of his most successful efforts. The figure of Diana, on the reverse, is full of grace and spirit; the taut string of the bow which she holds in her left hand extended, the position of her right arm, not yet dropped to her side since the arrow sped, and her eager attitude, as she steps forward to observe the effect of its flight, combine most happily to suggest what one might almost call an instantaneous picture of the goddess in her favorite sport.

Rudolph Ferdinand Marschall was born in Vienna in 1873. He studied at the School of Engraving under masters like Schwartz, Schulmeister and Zapf, and when only eighteen years of age received the first prize, a silver medal, from the Commercial and Industrial Institute of Lower Austria. He then spent several years in the leading centres of European art, before finally settling in his native city, where for three years he was a student in the Academy of Decorative Arts, giving special attention to medallic work under the direction of Prof. Tautenhayn. He left the Academy in 1898, and since then has produced numerous admirable works, in statuary and sculpture as well as in medals, which have placed him among the leading medallists of the time. While studying under Tautenhayn he was awarded a number of prizes, among which was the gold "Füger Medal," and in 1900 he received the bronze medal of the Paris Exposition.

In the International Medallic Exhibition of The American Numismatic Society, held in the Society's buildings in March last, forty-five of his works were shown, notable among which was the portrait plaque in profile of the actor Josef Lewinsky, the obverse of which was illustrated in the Catalogue of the works of Contemporary Medallists then on exhibition, in which a list of Marschall's on exhibition will be found.

It has been well said that "his style is noted for its breadth and strength of execution, often in striking contrast with the blurred and indistinct renderings of other schools." He is especially strong in portraiture, and many of his works are portrait plaques of large size, from 150 to 500 mm., quite a

number of which have been cast in the size of the original models, as well as reproduced and struck from smaller dies. Among his portraits of eminent personages, are several of the Austrian Emperor, Franz Joseph, as already mentioned, and notable among these is the Jubilee Medal of 1898; beside these we may recall his medal of Pope Leo XIII, in commemoration of the "Holy Year" 1900, and that of Pius X; for both of these the Pontiffs gave personal sittings; one of Cardinal Merry del Val, State Secretary of the Vatican Court at the present time, and two Mortuary medals of the eminent Bishop Strossmayer, have been highly praised. One of Marschall's earlier productions (1900) is a portrait medal and plaque of Dr. Friedrich Kenner, struck by order of the Vienna Numismatic Society in honor of their fellow-member, who is the Director of the Imperial Cabinets of Coins and Medals. Speaking of this shortly after its appearance the *Revue de l'Art* (1900) pronounced it "*un pur chef d'œuvre*," and not long afterward a German correspondent of *The Numismatic Circular* (1901, col. 4893), sent to that magazine a critique of his work, from which we translate the following extract:—

The Muses must have kissed the forehead of the creator of such ideal pictures, but the real merit of this talented artist is due to constant application and unwearied labor. In this way alone has it been possible for Marschall to achieve such great things in so few years and to attain such remarkable success. In most cases such arduous devotion results in a halt in artistic progress, if not a retrogression. But this is by no means true in Marschall's career, for he is the severest critic of his own work; rarely satisfied with what he has accomplished, he is ever striving to perfect himself in his art. The excellent opportunities which he enjoyed in his travels through Germany, France and Italy, with a constant study and comparison of the productions of masters old and new, have given him ability to estimate the value of his own work, and to appreciate the heights before him which he has yet to climb.

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

(Continued from Vol. XLIV, p. 167.)

XII. AUSTRIA (continued). B. 2. Hospitals. (Continued.)

Prague. Institute for the Blind (continued).

2671. *Obverse*. Head, to left. Beneath: J. M. SCHIARFF · F. Inscription: FRANZ CARL ERZHERZOG VON OESTERREICH¹

Reverse. An angel, with staff, leading a blind man. Legend: BLINDE WERDEN SEHEND Exergue: MATH: XI. V.

Silver, bronze. 28. 45mm. In the University of Pa. and Brettauer collections.

Presburg. Hospital.

2672. *Obverse*. Religion in foreground, with cross. Behind, at left, the city; at right, the hospital. Inscription: EXIMIA CIVIUM PIETATE FUNDATUM. Exergue: PISONII SÆC. XIV | I. LANG. F.

¹ The Grand Duke was Protector of the Institute for the Blind, as stated on the preceding medal, No. 2670.

Reverse. Charity conducting an old man, with staff, to the hospital. Inscription: PARI LARGITATE FUNDITUS RESTAURATUM Exergue: MDCCCXXX. | I. LANG. F.

Silver, bronze, Berlin iron. 26. 40mm. In the Government and Boston collections.

Trieste. Civic Hospital.

2673. *Obverse.* The building, a hollow square. Exergue: OSPEDALE CIVICO | DI TRIESTE

Reverse. Within wreath of oak and laurel tied by ribbon: ERETTO IL 1833-1840 | APERTO IL 1841

Bronze. 31. 48mm. In the Boston collection.

2674. *Obverse.* The same building. Inscription: OSPEDALE CIVICO DI TRIESTE Exergue: D. CANZANI F.

Reverse. As preceding.

Bronze, tin. 31. 48mm. Kluyskens Cat., p. 49, No. 143. In the Boston and University of Pa. collections.

See also Lorenzutti, No. 2598.

Do. Quarantine Hospital.

2675. *Obverse.* Two busts, facing each other. Beneath: A. WIDEMAN Inscription: IOSEPHVS II M. THERESIA AVGG.

Reverse. Plan of the harbor of Trieste, with the hospital and four ships. Legend: SECURITATI PUBLICÆ · ET COMERCIO · Exergue: POS · TERGEST 31 · JULY · | MDCCLXIX

Silver. 26. 40mm. Pfeiffer and Ruland, p. 123, No. 365. In the Government and Boston collections.

2676. *Obverse.* As preceding, save merely in exergue: w

Reverse. Device as in preceding. Legend: SECVRITA · PVBLI · ET COMERC. Exergue: POS. TERGEST | 31 · JVLY · 1769

Silver. 16. 25mm. Edges milled. Schau- und Denkmünzen Maria Theresia's, No. CCXVI; P. and R., p. 123, No. 366. In the Government and Boston collections.

Vienna. Military Hospital.

2677. *Obverse.* Bust of Emperor Carl VI.

Reverse. Building. Inscription: PAR URBI FUT ANTE DOMUS FIAT DOMUI PAR — NUNC URBS PAR BELLE JUNGITUR INDE PARI Exergue: PRIMItIAE PACIS sVRGVNT POST BELLA NEFANDa (1714)

Silver. 34. 55mm. By Vestner. Wellenheim Cat., 7572.

2678. *Obverse.* The Austrian arms, crowned.

Reverse. A disabled soldier, with crutch, at foot of trophy. In rear, the Invaliden-Haus. Inscription: PROVIDENTIA — AUGUSTAE Exergue: MILES EMERITUS | CONDIGNE NUTRITUS | MDCCL

Silver, gilt, bronze, tin. 37. 60mm. Upon the foundation of the hospital by Maria Theresa. Schau- und Denkmünzen, 102; Von Heyden, No. 928. In the Government, Boston, and University of Pa. collections.

2679. *Obverse.* Busts of the emperor and empress. Beneath: M. D(ONNER) F.

Reverse. VINDICATIS | UNDIQUE (etc. in seventeen lines.)

Bronze. 32. 50mm. Upon laying the corner-stone in 1750. Schau- und Denkmünzen, 132, 103.

2680. *Obverse.* As preceding, save without the initials.

Reverse. MARIA | THERESIA AUGUSTA | (etc.)

Silver. 32. 50mm.

See also under Medical Colleges, Medico-Chir. Military College of Vienna, Nos. 2644-2651.

Do. Bürgerspital des heiligen Geist.

2681. *Monatsbl. der num. Gesellsch. in Wien*, Oct., 1900, p. 97.

Do. Merchants' Hospital.

2682. *Obverse*. Within an ornamental cartouche, flanked at left by the staff of Aesculapius, and at right by a caduceus, St. Joseph with lily and holding the infant Jesus. Upon an oval tablet below: HEILIGER | JOSEPH | SCHUTZ PATRON Beneath: ZUR ERINNERUNG AN DEN | 150 JÄHR. BESTAND | DES KRANKEN INSTITUTES FUER | WIENER — HANDLUNGS — COMMIS | 1745-1895 | F · X · PAWLIK FEC ·

Reverse. Within a cartouche, the building. In front at right, Hygeia seated, with chalice and serpent; at her feet a rose branch, and beside her one of ivy. Behind: WIEN | MAI | 1895 Beneath: F. X. PAWLIK | FEC · Inscription, at left: ZUR | FEIER | DES 100 JAEHRIGEN | BESTANDES DES | PENSIONS — INSTITUTES | CONFRATERNITÆT | 1795-1895

Silver, gold bronze. 35. 55mm. Edges beaded. Loehr, p. 38, No. 58; *Mitth. des Clubs der Münz- und Med. Freunde in Wien*, May, 1895, p. 56, fig. In the Boston and University of Pa. collections.

Do. Krankenverein Ambrosius.

2683. *Obverse*. Within circle, bust of the saint, facing, with mitre, book, and flagellum. Inscription: KRANKEN — UNTERSTUETZ. U. LEICHEN — VEREIN Z. HEIL. AMBROSIIUS Exergue, a rosette, beneath which: J. CH.

Reverse. ZUR ERINNERUNG | AN DEN | 50 JAEHRIGEN | BESTAND | 1844-1894 | WIEN

Brass. 18. 28mm. With loop. In the Boston collection.

Do. Krankenverein Maria-Heil.

2684. *Obverse*. Within crossed laurel and oak branches tied by ribbon, the Madonna and child, upon clouds. Beneath: KRANKENVEREIN MARIA HEIL | DER KRANKEN BITT FUER UNS.

Reverse. Within circle a wreath of oak leaves enclosing, upon a scrolled tablet: 1841-1891 Inscription: ZUR ERINNERUNG AN DAS 50 JAEHRIGE VEREINS JUBILAEUM Exergue, a star.

Brass. 22. 35mm. With loop and ring. By J. Zimmler of Vienna. *Ibid.*, May, 1891, p. 124, No. 188.

Do. Krankenunterstützungs Verein Nächstenliebe.

2685. *Obverse*. Two hands.

Reverse. Inscription.

Silver. 22. 36mm. Twenty-fifth year jubilee, 1893. By Christebauer. Kallai, Cat. I, 1905, No. 1884.

Do. Insane Hospital.

2686. *Obverse*. Within circle: 2 (Kreuzer) N(IEDER). O(ESTEREICH). LANDES — IRRENANSTALT | * WIEN *

Reverse. Similar.

Copper. 14. 22mm. In the Boston collection.

Do. Institute of the Sisters of Mercy.

2687. *Obverse*. Bust of Caroline Augusta, widow of Franz I, with veil.

Reverse. St. Vincent de Paul, with nun, at bed of a sick person.

Bronze. 30. 46mm. By Scharff. J. Hamburger Cat., 21 June, 1909, No. 14610.

Do. Children's Hospital.

2688. *Obverse*. Bust of Empress Maria Anna.

Reverse. Female at left seated on bed, and watching sick child. At right, a nun with angel's wings. Beneath: MDCCCXL. In background, upon wall of chamber, a shrine of the B. V. Exergue: SCHARFF 1847.

Bronze. 31. 48mm. *Num. Circular*, Dec., 1910, p. 12374, fig. of reverse.

Do. Carmelite Hospital (Leopoldstadt).

2689. By Scharff. Upon its foundation. *Ibid.*, p. 12374.

Weidlingau, near Vienna. Children's Hospital.

2690. *Obverse*. The asylum. Beneath, on cartouche: 3 MAERZ 1888

Reverse. Within beaded circle: GEGRUENDET | VON | AUGUST UND AMALIE | HERZ-
MANSKY | 1888 Beneath, a two-limbed laurel branch. Inscription: ERSTES RECONVA-
LESCENTEN HAUS FUER ARME KINDER IN WEIDLINGAU Exergue, a rosette between scrolls.

Silver, gilt bronze, nickel. 27. 42mm. *Mitth. des Clubs* (etc.) in *Wien*, Dec., 1893, p. 434, No. 476. In the Boston collection.

Newport, R. I.

HORATIO R. STORER.

(To be continued).

PROCEEDINGS.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

A REGULAR meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held in the Society's building, Saturday, November 19, 1910, at four P. M., Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., one of the Governors, presiding.

The following Reports were presented : —

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society : —

Your Council would report the election of the following members since the meeting of April 18th : —

Honorary Member: Monsieur Ernest Babelon, of Paris.

Life Member: Mr. Henry de Forest Weekes.

Associate Members :

Mrs. Franklin Bartlett
Mr. George Beck
Mr. A. Benton
Mr. J. W. Bothwell
Mr. George M. Brett
Mr. Roger Noble Burnham
Mr. John L. Cadwalader
Mr. Eugene Castelli
Mr. Beverley Chew
Mr. B. H. Collins
Dr. T. L. Comparette
Mrs. Mabel Conkling
Mrs. Harvey Wiley Corbett
Mr. Sebastian Cruset
Mrs. Warren Delano

Mr. Charles J. Dieges
Mr. C. Percival Dietsch
Dr. William S. Disbrow
Mr. Charles Bean Eaton
Mr. Edward M. L. Ehlers
Mr. F. Edwin Elwell
Most Rev. John Farley, D. D.
Mr. Henry Ades Fowler
Mr. Daniel C. French
Mr. Edwin Gould
Mr. John Greenough
Mr. Carl F. Hamann
Mr. Clarence Hoblityelle
Mr. Alfred B. Jacobs
Mr. Rudolf Kohler

Mr. Frank Kronfeld
Mrs. Berenice Frances Langton
Mr. Ellis B. Long
Miss Evelyn Beatrice Longman
Mr. Tompkins McIlvaine
Mr. Howard Mansfield
Prof. Allan Marquand
Mr. Fred Michael
Mr. Christian G. Moritz
Mr. Howard R. Newcomb
Mr. Waldo Newcomer
Mr. William Church Osborn
Mr. Willard D. Paddock
Mr. Edward H. Pardee
Mr. Garret Chatfield Pier

Lieut. Arthur Poillon	Miss Harriet L. Robbins	Mr. John Sutcliffe
Mr. James O. Poillon	Dr. Edwin P. Robinson	Mr. Edward P. Tenney
Mrs. James E. Pope	Mr. Robert Saunders	Mr. George L. Tilden
Mr. Arthur Putnam	Mr. T. Leslie Shear	Mr. Alfred Tuckerman
Mr. Wayte Raymond	Mr. William F. Sheehan	Mr. Paul Tuckerman
Mr. John Reilly, Jr.	Mrs. William F. Sheehan	Mrs. Wm. K. Vanderbilt
Mr. Emile Rey	Mrs. Eleanor Antoinette Sneden	Mrs. Julia Bracken Wendt
Miss Caroline Hunt Rimmer	Mr. Frank F. Stone	Mr. Mahuri M. Young

Corresponding Member: Monsieur F. Bordas, Paris, France.

In accordance with the amendment to the By-Laws, adopted at the last meeting, this meeting is called for the third Saturday, instead of the third Monday of the month, as heretofore, and your Council decided to fix the time at four o'clock in the afternoon, instead of half-past eight in the evening.

In accordance with the Resolution adopted at the last meeting, the building will be kept open on the third Monday of each month, except June, July, August and September, from eight to ten o'clock in the evening, for the convenience of the members and their friends, and your Council hopes that many of the members will avail themselves of this opportunity to meet together in an informal way.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society:—

CURRENT FUNDS.		
Balance, April 18, 1910.....	\$1,726 82	
Receipts	1,121 85	
	<hr/>	\$2,848 67
Disbursements		2,325 87
		<hr/>
Balance		\$522 80
		<hr/>
PERMANENT FUNDS.		
Balance, April 18, 1910.....		\$1,403 50
Receipts, Bequest of Joseph N. T. Levick.....	\$50 00	
Life Membership fees.....	300 00	
	<hr/>	350 00
		<hr/>
Balance		\$1,753 50
		<hr/>

CHARLES PRYER,
Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR.

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society:—

Your Director would report that the work of the Society has gone on without interruption during the summer and early fall.

At the International Medallion Exhibition, held by the Society in March last, many of the medals and plaques, loaned by the foreign exhibitors, were purchased for this Society's collection and by individuals and other institutions.

As all of the exhibits from abroad were brought in under bond, it was found that to select from each lot a few pieces, some of which would remain in the Society's possession, some go to other Museums and be entered under other bonds and some to private individuals, involving the payment of duty, and exporting the remainder which were not sold, would lead to endless confusion of the accounts with the Custom House ; it was therefore decided that the only practical way out of the difficulty would be to export the entire lot, except the contents of three packages, which were bought entire, and then to re-import all that had been purchased, making new entries in accordance with the final disposition of the various pieces.

All of the purchased medals and plaques were therefore packed in a single case, and shipped to London, on the S. S. Minnehaha, which sailed from New York on April 9th, to be immediately returned to New York. The steamship went aground on the Scilly Islands, and a portion of the cargo was lost. After several months' delay, word was received that the case containing the purchased medals and plaques was a total loss. As they were insured at the full value, a claim was made on the Insurance Company, which will be settled in due time, and correspondence was immediately begun with the foreign exhibitors, with a view to duplicating what had been lost.

Your Director is glad to be able to state that with but two or three exceptions, all of the medals and plaques will be replaced. The first shipment, including a number of the French pieces, is now in New York, and will be received here as soon as the entries at the Custom House can be completed ; the next shipment from France will be along in the course of two or three weeks, and those from the other countries may arrive at any time.

A revised and enlarged edition of the Exhibition Catalogue of Contemporary Medallists is in course of preparation. Our Curator has spent much time and labor on this, and it is now nearing completion : as it necessitated much correspondence, both in this country and abroad, it has consumed much time. It is being done in a most thorough manner, and, when completed, it will be a most valuable work.

The constant increase in the Society's collections makes an increase in the exhibition space most necessary, and twenty-four swinging cases, for the exhibition room on the main floor, are now nearly completed ; these will be used for the collections of foreign decorations and war medals, and American insignia, and will leave the cases around the walls free for medals and plaques, and when those that are expected from abroad are here, a most beautiful display will be made in these cases.

The Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association was held in New York, from the fifth to the tenth of last September, and the building of this Society was placed at the disposal of the Association for the business meetings of the convention. A most interesting and varied exhibition of coins, medals and paper money, from the collections of members of the Association, was displayed in the flat cases in the gallery, which were emptied for that purpose.

Since the last meeting of the Society, twenty valuable books, eighty-three periodicals, fifty-five catalogues and eleven pamphlets have been received for the library, by donation, purchase and exchange.

The accessions to the cabinets number 1,145 pieces, and include some things of special interest.

From the estate of Mr. Joseph N. T. Levick, a member of the Society for over forty years, who took an active interest in its work, occupied various offices, and bequeathed to it all the numismatic material that he had at the time of his death, have been received 774 United States coins and tokens, some of which are of great rarity. A portion of the coins obtained by the American Archaeological Expedition to Syria, 1899-1900, consisting of ninety-nine Greek and Roman coins, were presented by Princeton University. Mr. Angelo Mariani has given a most interesting set of five plaquettes and one jeton, celebrating the merits of "Vin Mariani," and the founder of the Mariani Company; these pieces are by some of the most noted of the French medallists, and might well serve as object lessons, showing that it is possible to use real works of art for trade purposes, and give, as a business advertisement, something that will be preserved and valued for intrinsic merit and beauty. Should the enterprising merchants of this country follow so good an example, it would do much towards educating the people to an appreciation of real medallic art. From Mr. W. W. C. Wilson, of Montreal, thirty-two specimens of ancient Chinese bronze money. From Mr. Edward T. Newell, sixty-two Greek silver coins and two large French plaques. From Mr. J. Sanford Saltus, ninety-five coins, medals and decorations, including the exceedingly rare New Zealand Cross, and other pieces of great interest. Many smaller donations have also been received.

In addition to all this, the Society has received from Mr. Archer M. Huntington, ten original drawings, by Roty, being studies that he made for the designs of some of his most noted medals.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, *Director*.

The following Resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the thanks of The American Numismatic Society be tendered to Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan for the loan of his valuable collection of Medals of the Renaissance, for the International Medallic Exhibition, held by the Society from March 12th, to April 1st, 1910.

The meeting then adjourned.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, *Secretary*.

A REGULAR meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held in the Society's building on Saturday, December 17, 1910, at Four P. M., Mr. Henry Russell Drowne, one of the Governors, presiding.

The following reports were submitted:—

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society:

Your Council would report the election of the following new members since the November meeting:—

Associate Member: Mr. Robert James Eidlitz, New York.

Corresponding Members: Messieurs Godefroid Devreese, Brussels, Belgium ; Louis Alexandre Botte, Paris ; Fernand Mazerolle, Paris ; Auguste Rodin, Paris ; Louis Oscar Roty, Paris ; Frederic Charles Victor de Vernon, Paris ; Prof. Rudolf Marschall, Vienna.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society:—

CURRENT FUNDS.

Balance, November 19, 1910	\$522 80	
Receipts	66 42	
	<hr/>	\$589 22
Disbursements		95 75
		<hr/>
Balance.....		\$493 47

PERMANENT FUNDS.

Balance, November 19, 1910, unchanged	\$1,753 50
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CHARLES PRYER,

Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR.

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society:

Your Director would report that during the past month the work of the Society has progressed in a satisfactory manner.

The twenty-four swinging Exhibition cases have been completed and their arrangement will begin next week.

Of the medals and plaques, ordered to replace those lost on the S. S. Minnehaha, we have the first consignment from France, and all but one piece from Germany. All those ordered from Belgium arrived in New York on the S. S. Samland, last Thursday, and will probably be delivered here on Monday.

Accessions to the cabinets since the November meeting amount to fifty-two pieces, consisting of medals and plaques, by contemporary medallists, presented by Messrs. Archer M. Huntington, J. Sanford Saltus and Edward T. Newell, together with other medals and coins from various donors.

Mrs. Augustus St. Gaudens has loaned to the Society a gold double-eagle from the earliest St. Gaudens dies, and a gold medal by A. A. Weinman, awarded to Augustus St. Gaudens by the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

The accessions to the Library consist of one book and sixty-two pamphlets, catalogues and periodicals.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, *Director.*

The following Resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That the Resolution providing that the building of the Society be kept open on the evenings of the third Monday of each month, except June, July, August and September, which was adopted at the regular meeting of April 18, 1910, be rescinded, to take effect after Monday, December 19, 1910.

Resolved, That, beginning with January, 1911, the building of this Society be kept open, for the convenience of members and their friends, on the evenings of the first Monday, holidays excepted, in which case it will be the same day in the following week, in each month, except June, July, August and September, and that the Curator and Librarian (when one is appointed) be requested to be in attendance. And that the Members and Associate Members be duly notified, at least once each year.

After some informal discussion the meeting adjourned.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, *Secretary*.

BOOK NOTICES.

CORPUS NUMMORUM ITALICORUM, etc. — [Sub-title, translated, "A first attempt at a general catalogue of the mediaeval and modern money coined in Italy or by Italians in other countries."] (Vol. I, 4to, p. 532, 42 pl.)

NUMISMATISTS are aware of the immense task which His Majesty Victor Emanuel, King of Italy, has undertaken, summarized in the sub-title translated above, and which, it is probable, will require eight or ten volumes for completion. The first of these, printed at the Royal Academy of the Lincaei, Rome, has just appeared and presentation copies have been issued.

An edition of 1,200 copies, price 60 lire each, is to be offered to the public, the sale of which will be conducted by the National Society for the Orphans of State Employees, which will receive the entire benefit of the sum produced, except a small portion destined for the Italian Numismatic Society, of which the King is the patron, and in which he takes a great interest. His name is also, as is well known to our membership, on the Honorary roll of The American Numismatic Society.

The *Popolo Romano* says:—"The King has been engaged upon it for nearly twenty years—ever since he began to form his well-known collection—having very early realized the great need of some general catalogue of Italian coins. Such a catalogue would enumerate and describe the issues of at least 250 different Italian mints, and deal with periods of art and history which are of the highest interest to the science of numismatics. Other extensive works exist on Italian coins—for example, those of Friedländer, Heiss, Armand,—but none attempting such a general and exhaustive view of the entire subject.

"For the greater portion of the work, the King has had to depend upon his own studies and his superb personal collection, increased of late years by the purchase of the collection made by the late Senator Marignoli, said to be among the finest private cabinets in Italy.

"The volume now printed deals with the money coined by the Princes of the House of Savoy, to which the King belongs. It gives a brief account of the Princes themselves, and a full description of the coins struck bearing their names, with details of metal, weights and dimensions, and notes upon the mints from which they were issued. The plates reproduce coins of a special type or of other importance."

From an appreciative review of this work we take the following:—

"The work which King Victor Emanuel has undertaken, of which this is the first volume, is one the magnitude of which can only be appreciated by numismatists. Of all countries Italy affords the most productive, as well as the most important, centres of coinage. The mints of Savoy, though historically not the least interesting, fall short in artistic merit of those of Venice, Florence and elsewhere; so that this volume deals largely with matters that have hitherto been unpublished, inasmuch as previous writers have generally neglected the money of Savoy in favor of more famous issues. But even when the King comes into his succeeding volumes, to deal with fields in which he has already had precursors, the labor of presenting the output of Italian coins in an orderly series will need much patience and research.

"The early days, when Barbarian, Ostrogoth, Lombard and Byzantine coins formed the Italian currency, offer a confusion which requires disentanglement. Then followed the silver deniers of the Carolingians, to be succeeded by the coins issued by those Italian cities and religious foundations which acquired the right of minting from the empire, — a right very extensively granted. Then came the gold currencies of the Normans and of Frederick II; the famous early issues from the free cities of Florence, Genoa and Venice; the first papal coins, and the money of the Angevin and Aragonese Princes in South Italy; fresh issues in the North again, where the various Princes of Savoy, Florence, Modena, Mantua and other cities had founded separate mints, while the surviving Republics of Venice and Genoa still continued coining. The endless vicissitudes of Italian history find their record in an equally wide variety of currencies, as do also the great changes in Italian art. When one remembers that among the Italian coin designers were such men as Benvenuto Cellini and Francia of Bologna, one can hardly wonder at the pre-eminence of the Italian mints, or at the absorbing interest which is offered by the study of their output."

If tradition can be relied on, the first real collector of coins was an Italian, Petrarch; his example seems to have been frequently followed by his compatriots, though by none on so large a scale, or with such systematic and scientific design, as by the present King of Italy.

M.

C. H. SHINKLE. — UNITED STATES COIN VALUES AND LISTS. (40 pp., 4to., Pittsburgh, Pa.)

This is the third list issued by Mr. Shinkle, and like the others is an exhibit of prices paid for United States coins at auction sales in the years 1907-10: supplementing this are tables showing the years of coinage for the different denominations; those in which the coinage was small; a list of rare United States coins; prices which some of the rarities have brought in recent years; the gold mint marks; auction prices of one dollar gold pieces; how the gold California quarter, half and one dollar pieces sold, beside as complete lists as possible of the private gold pieces and their prices, and the United States Pattern Cents. The value of the pamphlet is further enhanced this year by ten pages of plates of the rarer United States coins, showing about one hundred and fifty specimens, the illustrations of the private gold being especially noteworthy. This publication will make a valuable addition to the working library of every numismatist, and Mr. Shinkle is entitled to much credit in keeping the record up to date.

w.



I-1

II-2

I-3

III-4



II-5

IV-6

V-7



III-8

VI-9

VI-10

VII-11



VI-1



VIII-2



IX-3



IX-4



X-5



X-6



X-7



X-8



XI-9



XII-10

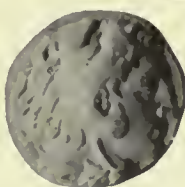


XII a-1

XIII-2

XIV-3

XV-4

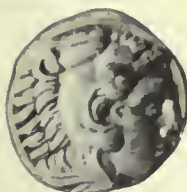


XIII-5

XVI-6

XV-7

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XIII-9

XVIII-10



XVIII-1

XIX-2

XIX-3

XX-4



XIX-5

XXI-6

XXII-7

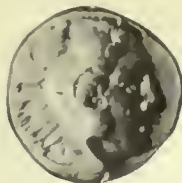
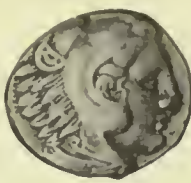
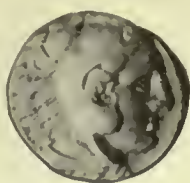


XX-8

XXI-9

XXIII-10





XIX-1

XXI-2

XXIV-3



XIX-4

XXV-5

XXVI-6

XXVII-7



XXVIII-8

XXIX-9

XXX-10



XXVIII-1

XXX-2

XXXI-3



XXVIII-4

XXXII-5

XXXII-6

XXXIII-7



XXXIII-8

XXXIV-9

XXXIII-10

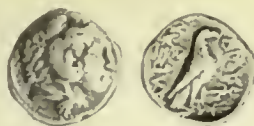
XXXV-11



XV - 1



XXIV - 2



XX - 3



XXXI - 4



XXXIII - 5



XII - 6



XVI - 7



X - 8



I - 9



V - 10



V - 11



XI - 12



VI - 13



VIII - 14



VIA - 15





PRIZE MEDAL, INTERNAT. JAGD-AUSSTELLUNG, VIENNA, 1910.
 [INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION OF SPORTS.]
 BY RUDOLPH MARSCHALL.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

At mihi placido
Ipse domi, simul ac nummos contemplet in arca.
— Horatii, Sat. I, i. 66.

VOL. XLV: No. 2.

NEW YORK.

APRIL, 1911.

REATTRIBUTION OF CERTAIN TETRADRACHMS OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

(Continued from Vol. XLV, p. 10.)






SECOND PAPER.









Series B. Circa 318–308 B. C.

THIS series, although a direct continuation of series A, has been separated from it on account of a change introduced soon after its commencement. This change consists in the addition of the title ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ to the name ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, which hitherto has been the only inscription.









Type No.	Magistrate's Symbol.	Müller's No.	Plate.
XXXVI	STAR IN CIRCLE	148	VIII 1
XXXVII	CORNUCOPIA	368	VIII 2
XXXVIII	PALLAS PROMACHOS	649	VIII 3
XXXIX	BOW AND QUIVER	591	VIII 4
XXXVIII	PALLAS PROMACHOS	649	VIII {
XXXIX	BOW AND QUIVER	591	
XXXVII	CORNUCOPIA	368	VIII {
XXXIX	BOW AND QUIVER	591	
XXXVI	STAR IN CIRCLE	148	VIII {
XXXVII	CORNUCOPIA	368	
XXXIX	BOW AND QUIVER	591	
XXXVII	CORNUCOPIA	368	IX 1
XXXVIII	PALLAS PROMACHOS	649	IX 2
XXXVIII	PALLAS PROMACHOS	649	IX {
XXXVIII-a	PALLAS PROMACHOS	650	

The following types all have the title ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ added to ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ.

Type No.	Magistrate's Symbol.	Müller's No.	Plate.
XXXVII-a	CORNUCOPIA	369 } Obverses	IX { 5
XXXIX-a	BOW AND QUIVER	592 } identical	
XXXIX-a	BOW AND QUIVER	591 } Obverses	IX { 7
XL	DOLPHIN	— } identical	
XXXVII-a	CORNUCOPIA	369 } Obverses	IX { 9
XXXIX-a	BOW AND QUIVER	592 } identical	
XXXVII-a	CORNUCOPIA	369 } Obverses	IX { 11
XXXVIII-a	PALLAS PROMACHOS	650 } identical	
XXXVII-a	CORNUCOPIA	369	X 1
XXXVII-a	PALLAS PROMACHOS	650	X 2
XXXIX-a	BOW AND QUIVER	592	X 3
XLI	ANTLER	—	X 4
XLII	MACEDONIAN HELMET	224	X 5
XLIII	PHRYGIAN CAP	854	X 6
XLI	ANTLER	— } Obverses	X { 7
XLII	MACEDONIAN HELMET	224 } identical	
XLI	ANTLER	— } Obverses	X { 9
XLIII	PHRYGIAN CAP	854 } identical	
XLII	MACEDONIAN HELMET	224 } Obverses	XI { 1
XLIII	PHRYGIAN CAP	854 } identical	
XLII	MACEDONIAN HELMET	224 } Obverses	XI { 3
XLIV	TRIDENT	— } identical	
XLI	ANTLER	— } Obverses	XI { 5
XLII	MACEDONIAN HELMET	224 } identical	
XLIII	PHRYGIAN CAP	854 } identical	
XLI	ANTLER	— } Obverses	XI { 8
XLII	MACEDONIAN HELMET	224 } identical	
XLIII	PHRYGIAN CAP	854 } identical	
XLIV	TRIDENT	—	XI 11
XLII	MACEDONIAN HELMET	224 } Obverses	XII { 1
XLV	TRIPOD	146 } identical	
XLVI	MONOGRAM 	862 } Obverses	XII { 3
XLVII	MONOGRAM 	863 } identical	
XLVII	MONOGRAM 	863 } Obverses	XII { 5
XLVIII	MONOGRAM 	860 } identical	
XLVI	MONOGRAM 	862	XII 7

Type No.	Magistrate's Symbol.	Müller's No.	Plate.
XLVIII	MONOGRAM 	860	XII 8
XLV	TRIPOD	146	XII 9
XLVIII	MONOGRAM 	860	XII 10
XLIX-a	LAUREL BRANCH 	560	XII { 11
L-a	EAR OF CORN 	570	
XLIX	LAUREL BRANCH	559	XIII { 1
XLIX-a	LAUREL BRANCH 	560	
L-a	EAR OF CORN 	570	XIII { 3
LI-a	CRESCENT 	261	
LII-a	WREATH 	548	No engraving

The inscription, once more, is simply the name ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ.

LIII	BRANCH 	561	No engraving
LIV	EAR OF CORN 	571	XIII { 5
LV	CRESCENT 	260	
LVI	WREATH 	549	XIII 7
LVII	DOLPHIN 	542	XIII 8
LVIII	BATTLE-AXE 	575	XIII 9
LIX	KAUSIA 	558	XIII 10
LX	AKROSTOLION 	280	XIII 11

(XXXVI *Star in circle*, XXXVII *Cornucopia*, XXXVIII *Pallas Pro-machos*, XXXIX *Bow and quiver*.) These four types form the first group of series B. Though of the four coins illustrated no two happen to have their obverses from the same die, they not only resemble each other very closely, but at the same time are the evident continuations, in style, of types XXXII, XXXIII, XXXIV, and XXXV. An additional bit of evidence for placing these types here presents itself on a close study of the exergual line found on the reverses. Throughout the coins of series A, with only a very few exceptions, the exergue has been represented by a dotted line; — these exceptions, however, occurring most frequently on coins of types XXXIII, XXXIV, and XXXV, where the dotted line at times becomes a plain one. The addition of a foot-stool seems to occur only three times (so far as I have been able to discover) throughout the series; once on a coin of type II, of type XV, and of type XXXIII respectively. But with the commencement of series B great uncertainty seems to have prevailed. Besides dotted or plain lines, we often find no exergual line at all, the feet of Zeus then resting on a foot-stool, or simply on thin air. As the style gradually changes to that exhibited by coins

of types XXXVII-a, XXXVIII-a, XXXIX-a, there is a uniform return to the old type of exergual line, and the dotted line remains supreme to the end of the series. The four varieties are: (a) Dotted line, (b) Plain line, (c) Foot-stool, (d) Nothing at all.

Plate VIII, No. 1 (type XXXVI) shows foot-stool on reverse. Coins of this type I have seen showing varieties a, c, and d.

Plate VIII, No. 2 (type XXXVII) also shows foot-stool on reverse. Of this type there exist coins showing all four varieties.

Plate VIII, No. 3 (type XXXVIII) foot-stool indicated by short straight line (not to be confounded with an exergual line). I have coins of this type with the dotted, and the straight line, also with the foot-stool, but none with the fourth variety.

Plate VIII, No. 4 (type XXXIX) straight line. Coins exist of all four varieties.

(XXXVIII *Pallas Promachos*, XXXIX *Bow and quiver*.) Obverse dies identical, thus combining these two types with a certainty. The style of the coins in this and the following two groups shows a rapidly advancing change. Pl. VIII: 5 and 6.

(XXXVII *Cornucopia*, XXXIX *Bow and quiver*.) Obverse dies identical. Pl. VIII: 7 and 8.

(XXXVI *Star in circle*, XXXVII *Cornucopia*, XXXIX *Bow and quiver*.) Group of three coins with obverses identical. Pl. VIII: 9, 10 and 11.

(XXXVII *Cornucopia*, XXXVIII *Pallas Promachos*.) The style of these two coins presents a transitional stage between that of the pieces illustrated on Plate VIII: 7 and 8, and the following coins. By combining the above four groups we see that the four types XXXVI-XXXIX must belong together. Pl. IX: 1 and 2.

(XXXVIII *Pallas Promachos*, XXXVIII-a *Pallas Promachos*.) Obverse dies identical, — two very important coins, as they show that the series with the title $\text{BA}\xi\text{I}\Lambda\text{E}\Omega\xi$ must have been the direct continuation of the series having the same symbols in the field, but with only the simple $\text{A}\Lambda\text{E}\Xi\text{A}\text{N}\Delta\text{POY}$ legend. Pl. IX: 3 and 4.

(XXXVII-a *Cornucopia*, XXXIX-a *Bow and quiver*.) Obverse dies identical. The inscription on both these coins runs $\text{A}\Lambda\text{E}\Xi\text{A}\text{N}\Delta\text{POY BA}\xi\text{I}\Lambda\text{E}\Omega\xi$ in continuous legend. On coins of this particular style (Pl. IX: 5 to 12) the legends all have the name $\text{A}\Lambda\text{E}\Xi\text{A}\text{N}\Delta\text{POY}$ coming first, and are either continuous, or are broken in the $\text{A}\Lambda\text{E}\Xi\text{A}\text{N}\Delta\text{POY}$. Pl. IX: 5 and 6.

(XXXIX-a *Bow and quiver*, XL *Dolphin*.) Obverse dies identical. Inscription: $\text{A}\Lambda\text{E}\Xi\text{A}\text{N}\Delta\text{POYBA}\xi\text{I}\Lambda\text{E}\Omega\xi$. Pl. IX: 7 and 8.

(XXXVII-a *Cornucopia*, XXXIX-a *Bow and quiver*.) Obverses from identical dies. Inscription: As the preceding. Pl. IX: 9 and 10.

(XXXVII-a *Cornucopia*, XXXVIII-a *Pallas Promachos*.) Obverses from identical dies. Inscription: As preceding. By combining these four groups we see that types XXXVII-a to XL must have been contemporaneous and, likewise, the continuations of types XXXVI-XXXIX. The magistrate signing himself *Star in circle* (type XXXVI) seems to have dropped out about the time when the title BAΞIAEΩΞ began to appear on the coins, his place being taken by the magistrate signing *Dolphin* (type XL); at least coins of type XXXVI *with* BAΞIAEΩΞ, and coins of type XL *without* BAΞIAEΩΞ, are totally unknown to me. Pl. IX: 11 and 12.

(XXXVII-a *Cornucopia*, XXXVIII-a *Pallas Promachos*, XXXIX-a *Bow and quiver*.) Though the obverses are not absolutely identical, they all exhibit the third and last style found on coins of types XXXVII to XL. From great carelessness of execution the style has gradually developed into one of extreme nicety and dryness. The effect, however, is much less pleasing. The coins of this style must have been the last struck under the four magistrates of types XXXVII-a to XL, as they correspond exactly to the coins beginning the next group. The legend now reads BAΞIAEΩΞ AΛEΞANΔPOY, the BAΞIAEΩΞ being entirely to the left of the type, and the AΛEΞANΔPOY to the right. The individual letters, also, are very carefully and neatly executed. Pl. X: 1, 2 and 3.

(XLI *Antler*, XLII *Macedonian helmet*, XLIII *Phrygian cap*.) These coins are in style and execution identical with the preceding, and form the first issues of the new set of magistrates. Obverses not from one die. Inscription: BAΞIAEΩΞ AΛEΞANΔPOY. Pl. X: 4, 5 and 6.

(XLI *Antler*, XLII *Macedonian helmet*.) Obverse dies identical. Inscription: As the preceding. Pl. X: 7 and 8.




(XLI *Antler*, XLIII *Phrygian cap*.) Obverses from identical dies. Inscription: As the preceding. Pl. X: 9 and 10.



(XLII *Macedonian helmet*, XLIII *Phrygian cap*.) Obverse dies identical. Pl. XI: 1 and 2.



(XLII *Macedonian helmet*, XLIV *Trident*.) Obverses from same die. In the combination of the last four groups we see the proof that the four magistrates signing *Antler*, *Macedonian helmet*, *Phrygian cap*, and *Trident*, were contemporaneous. The style of these coins shows a very gradual transition from that of Nos 4, 5 and 6, Plate X, and approaches that of the following two groups. Pl. XI: 3 and 4.



(XLI *Antler*, XLII *Macedonian helmet*, XLIII *Phrygian cap*.) A group of three with their obverses all from one die. A slight development of the style is noticeable. Pl. XI: 4, 5 and 6.


(XLI *Antler*, XLII *Macedonian helmet*, XLIII *Phrygian cap*.) Another group of three coins with obverse die identical. To this group we may add: — (XLIV *Trident*.) Obverse die of this coin is very similar to the die employed in the foregoing, and was doubtless cut and used at the same period. The style of these last seven coins is now approaching closely that shown under the next group of magistrates. Pl. XI: 7, 8, 9 and 10.

(XLII *Macedonian helmet*, XLV *Tripod*.) Obverses identical. The magistrate signing *Tripod* was more probably a colleague of the magistrates who issued the next three types (namely XLVI , XLVII , XLVIII ). The general appearance and technique of his coins leads me to this conjecture. The fact that we have a concordance with type XLII (*Macedonian helmet*) may mean, simply, that obverse dies cut under previous magistrates were not destroyed at the end of their terms, but continued in use under succeeding magistrates until worn out, or until new ones could be made. It was more important to have new *reverse* dies made at once, bearing the symbols of the new magistrates. Pl. XII: 1 and 2.

(XLVI monogram: , XLVII monogram: ) Obverses identical. Pl. XII: 3 and 4.

(XLVII monogram: , XLVIII monogram: ) Obverses identical. Pl. XII: 5 and 6.

(XLVI monogram: , XLVIII monogram: ) Obverse dies very similar. When taken together with the previous two groups we see that the three types XLVI-XLVIII must belong together. Pl. XII: 7 and 8.

(XLV *Tripod*, XLVIII monogram: ) On these two coins the features of Herakles are peculiarly forbidding and unpleasant, showing a remarkable resemblance to the head found on the coins in the following group. The same artist probably cut the dies. Pl. XII: 9 and 10.

(XLIX-a *Laurel branch* and Γ , L-a *Ear of wheat* and Γ .) Obverse dies the same. A letter, Γ , in addition to the symbol, now appears on the reverse. This may simply mean that some superior official signed the dies as a mark of control over the lower officials whose symbols we see in the field. I prefer, however, to consider this as a *mint* mark, indicating the city where our coins were struck, and so to distinguish them from the coins, of somewhat similar style, struck in other cities of Macedonia and Thrace. This same system was followed at the Aradus and Sidon mints. Pl. XII: 11 and 12.

XLIX *Laurel branch*, XLIX-a *Laurel branch* and Γ .) Obverse dies identical. The first of these two coins is interesting as furnishing a link with previous types; for here the Γ has not yet appeared beneath the throne — the symbol alone is seen in the field. Müller publishes a corresponding tetradrachm signed *Ear of wheat* without the Γ — this would be type L. Pl. XIII: 1 and 2.

(XLIX-a *Laurel branch* and Γ , LI-a *Crescent* and Γ .) Obverse dies identical. Thus we are given three magistrates officiating at this time. The fourth signed himself *Wreath* and Γ , and so type LII-a. But of this coin I have seen only one specimen, and that too poor to illustrate. Müller publishes this coin under his No. 548. Pl. XIII, 3 and 4.

(LIII *Laurel branch* and Γ .) With this issue the title ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ is omitted and once more we find ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ the only inscription. I do not think there can be any doubt that this and the following coins form two or more issues, struck in our mint and successive to the types described just above. These coins are somewhat crude in appearance, but we have seen how the style has been continually deteriorating, and so these are but a fitting conclusion to the entire series which we have been studying. The actual proof of the sequence, however, I see in the appearance of the letter Γ , first on the four types XLIX-a to LII-a signed *Laurel branch*, *Ear of wheat*, *Crescent*, and *Wreath*; then the appearance of this as Γ on the coins signed similarly *Laurel branch*, *Ear of wheat*, *Crescent*, and *Wreath* — but this time without the title ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ (Müller, Nos. 561, 571, 260, 549). No engraving.

(LIV *Ear of wheat* and Γ , LV *Crescent* and Γ .) Obverses identical. As the entire series bearing Γ and symbol (types LIII to LX) was absent from the "Demanhur" find, the number of these coins that I have been able to study is few. I can therefore give only this pair that show obverses from one die. But doubtless the entire Γ series originally came from one mint, as not only our studies and experiences with their predecessors, but also the similarity of style found on all, would lead us to surmise. Pl. XIII: 5 and 6.

(LVI *Wreath* and Γ .) As shown by type LII-a this coin presents us with the symbol of the colleague of the three magistrates indicated above. Pl. XIII: 7.

The second group of the Γ series includes the following:

(LVII *Dolphin*, LVIII *Battle-axe*, LIX *Kausia*, and LX *Akrostolion*) all with Γ under the throne. Pl. XIII: 8, 9, 10 and 11.

To these may be added, as a third group, Müller, Nos. 142 (*Club* and Γ), 439 (*Helmet* and Γ), and 757 (*Wing* and Γ); but as I have seen no specimens of these coins I simply suggest the probability of their belonging here.

With these last issues the exceptional activity of our mint seems, for a time, to have practically ceased and its place to have been taken by another Macedonian mint which about this time began to issue an abundant series of Alexander tetradrachms signed in the field of the reverse with RACE-TORCII and Λ, together with various monograms or symbols beneath the throne (Müller, Nos. 32 *et seq.*).

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES OF PHILIP'S COINS.

As indicated in our list, among the types which seem to have introduced the Alexander series of Macedon were those distinguished by the symbols: *Prow* (I), *Double-head* (III), and *Stern* (V). This attribution—aside from the internal evidences presented by the coins themselves—is strongly corroborated by the fact that among the tetradrachms of Philip II we find a parallel series of coins bearing these three symbols. The reverses (youthful horseman type) and the rather late style of these coins all point to the end of Philip's reign, and I would therefore recognize in them what most probably constituted the last issue of Philip's coins struck in our mint before the introduction of Alexander's own types and standard. The connection between these two series of coins is evident, and seems to show that the three magistrates who sign themselves *Prow*, *Double-head*, *Stern*, continued after Philip's death to issue the old coinage until the change of standard and types under Alexander had been decided upon and carried into effect, whereupon they commenced striking the new series and continued doing so until the expiration of their term of office. Whether from now on, at our mint, Philip's coins continued to be struck conjointly with Alexander's, can only be asserted when the former have been extensively collected and thoroughly studied. It seems to the present writer, however, that at this point (*circa* 336–334 B. C.) they were discontinued in favor of the Alexander coinage, and that it was not until the appearance of types XLIX to LX (*circa* 312–308 B. C.) that we find an undoubted reissue of the Philip tetradrachms. When we compare the late-style Philip coins as shown on Plate XIV, Nos. 4 to 6, with the Alexanders on Plate XIII, Nos. 5 to 12, we see an identical series of symbols, together with the letter Ϝ or ϝ, appearing on both categories of coins.

As we have inevitably been led by the sequence and progression of styles, by the identity of obverse dies, by the mint marks, and by the evidence of finds,¹ to place types XLIX to LX at this point in our series of Alexander coins, the contemporary coins must therefore have been struck some twenty-five years after the death of the monarch whose name they bear. The possibility of there having been a posthumous reissue of Philip's coins has, in fact,

¹ To be discussed later.

been suggested by Svoronos and other numismatists; and is now clearly confirmed by the sequence of the Alexander coinage as issued from the common mint.¹ To me there seems nothing strange in this revival of Philip's silver coins. From the countless hoards of their imitations continually unearthed in France, Germany, Austria, and especially Hungary and the Balkan States, we see how popular the prototypes must have been among the Barbarians of the North. For, from the time when they were first issued, Philip's gold staters and silver tetradrachms seem to have immediately "taken" with the Barbarians, and indeed became so firmly established that Alexander's coinage was never able to displace them to any great extent.² However, with the Greeks Alexander's coins found instant acceptance, and these soon replaced his father's issues in most of the lands ruled by himself and his successors. It is therefore but natural that the Macedonian mint, situated as it was in direct trade communication with the North, as well as with the South and East, should have found it necessary to strike contemporaneously two categories of coins—both essential—in view of the divergent requirements of this trade.

[Owing to an unfortunate delay in securing good casts of these Philip tetradrachms, Plate XIV, together with a catalogue of these coins, is necessarily deferred until the next issue of the *Journal*.]

EDWARD T. NEWELL.

[To be continued.]

EXHIBITION ROOM OF THE MINT CABINET.

THE exhibition room of the Mint Cabinet has been recently decorated in a manner that adds greatly to its general appearance. The work was done by the real encaustic process of which there are very few examples in this country. The advantage of such a process for the Mint is that acids cannot attack the colors, and when soiled, the panels can be washed without injury. The artist was Mr. W. B. Van Ingen of New York.

At an early date an illustrated account of the decorations will be published. For the present it is sufficient to say that the arched dome was finished in gilt, and about the four arched windows are shown mining scenes and processes. Over the west window is a mountain, representing the *locale* of mining operations; about the north window the processes of hydraulic

¹ For another theory concerning these Philip coins see: Dr. K. Regling, "*Die Griechischen Münzen der Sammlung Warren*," Berlin, 1906, page 104. But written as this was before the great Egyptian find could throw light on a correct sequence of the Alexander coinage, his theory is hardly tenable now.

² At a very conservative estimate the imitations of Philip's coins found in the above mentioned hoards outnumber the imitations of Alexander's coins one hundred to one—showing the far greater popularity of the former over the latter.

mining are happily presented; on the east side is one of the finest of the panels, on which besides mountains and sky effects depicted in a very happy color scheme, is a typical placer-miner working with his pan; the south side is decorated with a fine assemblage of buildings on a mountain-side, which represent the latest form of mining devised by science, — the quartz mill.

Mr. Van Ingen has spared no pains to render the effects of his work harmonious, and has achieved a high degree of success. It is needless to say that the beautiful room has been made much more attractive by this improvement.

PRIVATE GOLD COINAGE.

II.

(Continued from Vol. XLV, p. 21.)

MOFFAT & CO., SAN FRANCISCO, 1849-1853.

THE coining establishment of Moffat & Co. was by far the most important of all the California private mints, and an account of its operations furnishes almost a detailed outline of the origin, rise, and fall of the gold coinage of the State, which, whatever its faults may have been, nevertheless supplied the pressing needs of local commerce at various critical periods.

While Moffat & Co. were not the first firm of private coiners to issue pieces of gold stamped with definite values to pass as money, yet the operations of the firm extended over a greater range of years than any of the others. The issues of the coining plant were never seriously questioned, the assay office conducted by them was nearly always of a semi-official character, and at last the assay office of Curtis & Perry — two of the original members of the firm, Mr. Moffat having retired and Mr. Ward having died — enlarged and re-equipped with improved machinery, was continued as the first United States Branch Mint of San Francisco.

John L. Moffat, a New York assayer, formerly a member of the firm of Wilmarth, Moffat & Curtis, went to California early in 1849, and in the summer of that year opened a smelting and assaying business in conjunction with Messrs. Joseph R. Curtis, P. H. W. Perry, and Samuel H. Ward. They did an extensive gold brokerage business at Clay and Dupont Streets, in connection with their work of assay, and purchased much gold-dust, which they shipped to the East.

Below is the first advertisement of Moffat & Co., which appeared in "Alta California" of Sept. 6, 1849. This, however, had probably been running in the paper for some time:

MOFFAT & CO.

JOHN L. MOFFAT,
JOS. R. CURTIS,

S. H. WARD,
P. H. PERRY,

Have erected suitable furnaces, and are provided with all the necessary apparatus and the most ample facilities for SMELTING and ASSAYING Gold Dust.

The highest market price paid for GOLD DUST.

They refer to the annexed testimonials from the most eminent Bankers, Merchants and Bullion Brokers of New York, the originals of which, with other evidences of character, may be seen at their office.

[COPY.]

OFFICE OF BEEBEE, LUDLOW & Co., BULLION DEALERS,
NEW YORK, Feb. 7, 1849.

We have the fullest confidence in Messrs. Moffat & Co., and consider their genuine Assay-Stamp equal to the United States or London Mints, and would purchase as freely.

SAMUEL J. BEEBEE,
BEEBEE, LUDLOW & Co.

We, the undersigned, citizens of New York, have known Mr. John L. Moffat, of the late firm of Wilmarth, Moffat & Curtis, for many years.

Some of us have had frequent occasion for his services as an Assayer of Ores, and Gold and Silver, and we cheerfully unite in testifying to his superior skill and abilities as an Assayer and Metallurgist, his incorruptible integrity and trustworthiness, his high standing in his profession, and his uniform excellence as a man.

JAMES HARPER
JAS. T. TALMAN
SAMUEL J. BEEBEE
BEEBEE, LUDLOW & Co.
RUSSELL H. NEVINS
JACOB LITTLE
FREDERICK MARQUAND

J. D. BEERS
D. EBBETS
F. W. EDMONDS
SHEPHERD KNAPP
PETER COOPER

The Merchants and Bankers of New York who have subscribed the above statement are gentlemen of the highest respectability.

R. J. WALKER,

SAN FRANCISCO, 21st June, 1849.

Secretary U. S. Treasury.

A keen need being felt at this time for a circulating medium to supersede that of gold-dust, which, owing to the lack of coins, constituted the chief currency, Moffat & Co. began the issue of small rectangular pieces of gold of various values, ranging from \$9.43 to \$264. The two known varieties of these bars now extant are those of \$9.43 and \$16. The bars were stamped

with the name of the assaying firm, the quality of fineness of the metal, the weight in pennyweights and grains, and the value in dollars and cents.¹

It is safe to place the issue of the ingots either in June or July, 1849. They answered the purpose for which they were made fairly well, but the arrival of Albert Küner at San Francisco, on July 16, made their further issue unnecessary. Mr. Küner, a Bavarian, had come to America as a cameo cutter, but upon his arrival at San Francisco was at once employed by Moffat & Co. to cut the dies for a ten-dollar piece.²

This ten-dollar piece, which followed closely the general design of the United States eagle, bore as distinguishing marks the name of "MOFFAT & CO." on the coronet of Liberty, instead of the word "LIBERTY," as shown on the issues of the General Government. The reverse bore an eagle such as did the regular ten-dollar piece, but around the border, instead of the usual legend, "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA" there appeared "S. M. V. (Standard Mint Value) CALIFORNIA GOLD," and at the bottom the denomination, "TEN D."

While the stamp "S. M. V." was intended to mean that each of the coins struck by Moffat & Co. contained gold of the standard mint value, still the United States Mint assayers at Philadelphia took exception to it. Messrs. Eckfeldt and Dubois, the well-known mint assayers, stated that in every case the Moffat coins of 1849 were of gold inferior in quality to the standard of the mint. According to their assay a mixed lot of Moffat & Co. coins, dated 1849 and 1850, showed an average fineness of .897, with an average weight of 258½ grains to the ten-dollar piece, and an average value of \$9.97⁷/₁₀.

Nevertheless the coins of Moffat & Co. always enjoyed the greatest confidence on the part of the Californians and elsewhere, and even if they did vary at times and run below the value stamped upon their face this was due to lack of facilities, it would seem, rather than to premeditation, for on the other hand many of their issues would at times run considerably above their

¹ Of recent years quite a good deal of question has been raised as to the year in which these gold bars were issued, but that they were first made in 1849 is proved by a number of statements. The issue of such bars was recommended by a writer in a New York newspaper in February, 1849. In a letter, the latter stated that the Californians should adopt the same plan of making gold ingots to be used as money that had been tried with success in Brazil, and it is supposed that this idea was adopted. In an editorial in "Daily Alta California" of Nov. 25, 1850, the writer referred to the contemplated issue of Humbert ingots: "They will possess but little, if any, advantage, over the ingots assayed and stamped by the State Assayer, all of which did no good. They will have no particular advantage over the ingots prepared by Messrs. Moffat & Co. last year, which failed also to serve as coin for public use."

But the most conclusive proof of all is contained in a paper read before the English Numismatic Society of Nov. 22, 1849. In this William D. Haggard said

that he had obtained several specimens of California gold from a Mr. Holmes, who had gone to the gold fields in 1848, and had just returned. Among other specimens of raw gold is "a small bar of gold, cast and stamped at San Francisco, value sixteen dollars, with the name of 'Moffat & Co. 20¾ Carat. \$16.00.' A charge of two shillings is made by them for converting one ounce of gold into the bar, but it really costs the party five shillings. The bar only weighs 19 dwt. 15 grains, and the quality being 5 grains more than the standard, alloy must be introduced equal to 2 grains. The California gold never comes out more than 3 grains worse than standard. There are other bars, from fourteen to sixty dollars, which pass as money and are chiefly used in gambling."

² Among Mr. Küner's effects was an impression in wax of the Moffat & Co. ten-dollar piece, without date, accompanied by a memorandum stating that the impression had been taken on July 31, 1849, and was for the first coin to be issued by Moffat & Co.

face value. The expert report upon the Moffat coins by Messrs. Eckfeldt and Dubois in their work of 1850 gives a close insight to the character of the coins, four of Moffat & Co.'s ten-dollar gold pieces being analyzed.

The first piece, of the weight of 258 grains, of a fineness of .884 gold, 61 thousandths silver, 55 thousandths base metals. The second piece weighed 259 grains, 898 thousandths gold, 41 thousandths silver, 64 thousandths base metals. The third showed a weight of 258 grains, of 895 thousandths gold, 58 thousandths silver, 47 thousandths base metals; and the fourth piece had a weight of 258 grains, 881 thousandths gold, 60 thousandths silver, and 59 thousandths of base metals.

It should be understood that of the base metals in the alloy only three or four thousandths are to be set down as native, being chiefly iron; the residue is copper added by the smelter. The average of the copper so added appears to be 56 thousandths, say $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Of the use of copper as an alloy, and not as a cover for the substituting of gold, no one will complain, since it is the usage of all mints, intended to give coin a better color, and to make it harder and fitter for wear than if silver were used for the mixture.

From the foregoing it appears that while a single piece may be worth \$9.78 to \$9.98, the average value is \$9.88 (the silver not being in sufficient proportion to pay for parting), which is so near to ten dollars that the use of copper was evidently with honest intent.

The result was at first so surprising that only a decided confirmation could satisfy us. It proves what was not to be expected, that the establishment had gone to the pains and expense of partly refining out the silver from the native gold in order to allow for the substitution of copper for the other alloying metal. California gold in its native state is not fine enough to bear the addition of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. copper, or, we may say, any copper at all, without debasing the coin and injuring the community. It is already more than sufficiently alloyed by the hand of Nature with silver to bring it down to standard, and it was to the last degree unlikely that copper should have been added for any other purpose than to swell the profits of the private mint.

Unlikely things, however, are sometimes stubbornly true, and this establishment must be exonerated on this score. The metal that they take out of their ten-dollar piece is not gold, but silver. Without feeling bound to account for a matter which does not belong to us, we may suggest as the most likely motive for reddening the coin with copper that it is thereby relieved from the pale, ungoldlike hue of the native melted gold and looks more like the veritable eagle of the United States, to whose general aspect it is rather too closely conformed.

The issue of such coins is not illegal, and under existing circumstances may be salutary, or even dictated by necessity. A coin, with its native alloy, to weigh eleven pennyweights, or 264 grains, worth on an average \$10 and a few cents more, was recommended.

The ingots are pronounced full in point of weight, but not in fineness or value, varying grossly. Lastly, as to the real value of the ingots as compared with the alleged, it is evident from what has been said that some of them are rated too low and others too high, the over-valued ones being apparently the more recent. What has surprised us, both in this case and that of the private mint in North Carolina, is that the valuations should be wrong even upon their own data, being deducible by a simple rule of arithmetic.

Every one knows as a starting point that a weight of 258 grains of gold, nine-tenths fine, is by our laws worth \$10. Moffat's ingots marked $21\frac{5}{8}$ carats (881.6), were variously calculated \$18.10 to \$18.14 per ounce; the proper result at that fineness is \$18.22 $\frac{1}{2}$. But perhaps, as in weight and quality, so in value, *de minimum (in auro) non curat California*.

A short time after the 1849 ten-dollar piece was issued by Moffat & Co. they struck a five-dollar piece. This coin was similar to the larger denomination, and the dies were also made by Mr. Küner.

The coins of Moffat & Co. were of the value stamped upon their face in nearly every instance, and they therefore enjoyed a great prestige throughout the Pacific States in 1849, during the latter part of the year that section of the country being flooded with the productions of many other private mints, some of the issues of which were very much below the value stamped upon them. Moffat & Co. redeemed their own coin at their counters in silver whenever presented. As silver coins were receivable for customs dues, they were on a par with gold coins and commanded a premium in gold-dust.

The year 1850 brought to an end the operations of many of the private mints, but Moffat & Co.'s establishment was advanced from a private to a semi-official mint.

In 1850 Moffat & Co. struck gold coins of the denomination of five dollars only. This piece was similar in design to that of 1849, with the exception of the date. It was also a product of the skill of Engraver Küner. These pieces were struck in great numbers, as is evidenced by their comparative abundance even at the present time. Their general use is proved by the fact that, although specimens are even now common, yet it is difficult to obtain one in uncirculated condition. The coins were of such good quality that they were quoted at par in the market reports,¹ whereas nearly all the other private coins were quoted at 8 per cent. discount.

In 1850 attempts were made by New York and California representatives in Congress to have branches of the United States Mint established in their respective cities. While Congress did not take decisive action upon this question, still it did authorize, in September, 1850, the Secretary of the Treasury to contract with the owner of a well-established assaying business in California who should assay and fix the value of gold in grains and lumps, to which he should affix the stamp of the United States, indicating the fineness and value of each ingot.

Moffat & Co. received this contract, and Augustus Humbert, of New York City, a watchcase maker, was appointed United States Assayer, to place the Government stamp upon the ingots of gold to be issued at the assay office of Moffat & Co.

¹ The San Francisco "Prices Current" of Dec. 14, 1850: Gold-dust, \$16.00 to \$16.25; Quicksilver, \$15.00 to \$15.50; Moffat's coin, Par; Doubloons, \$16.00; Sovereigns, \$4.85; 20-franc pieces, \$4.00, (Custom House), \$3.85; 10-guilder pieces, \$4.00; 10-thaler pieces, \$8.00; Spanish dollars, \$1.00; Mexican dollars, \$1.00; Peruvian dollars, \$1.00; Chilian dollars, \$1.00; 5-francs, 95 cents. At this date the statement was made in "Prices Current" that some fifteen hundred thousand dollars in coin was locked up in the Custom House, and consequently was scarce in general circulation.

The Assay Office was created as a temporary provision which would take the place of a Government Mint, and was a compromise to which the California delegation agreed only when it was evident that the bill for the California Mint could not be passed at that session. The advantage to be derived from its operation was the enhancing of the price of gold-dust, which had a widely fluctuating value. The good results which had been obtained from the operation of the State Assay Office in 1850 led the California delegates to support the measure providing for the establishment of the Assay Office, and it was expected that it would do away with the low price of gold-dust, which had become a serious evil, and it was believed that at the next session of Congress a mint would be given to California.

Moffat & Co., upon securing the Government assaying contract, at once ceased to issue their private coins, and made preparations for the increase of their assaying business which was sure to follow the authority given to their establishment. They obtained a site on Montgomery, between Clay and Commercial Streets, and on Jan. 29, 1851, the following advertisement appeared in "Daily Alta California":

UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE.—We give notice that on or about the first of February ensuing we will be prepared to receive gold-dust for smelting and assaying, and forming the same into ingots and bars, in accordance with our recent contract with the Secretary of the Treasury, authorized by Act of Congress approved Sept. 30, 1850, under the supervision of the United States Assayer, Augustus Humbert, Esq., who will cause the United States stamp to be affixed to the same.

MOFFAT & Co.

* * * * Due notice will be given of the removal of the United States Assayer's Office to Montgomery Street.

Augustus Humbert arrived at San Francisco on either Jan. 30 or 31, and it is fairly certain that the first octagonal fifty-dollar gold piece bearing his stamp was issued on one of these two days, for the "Pacific News" of San Francisco, of Feb. 1, 1851, stated that "the dies for this purpose—the striking of the fifty-dollar pieces—have been procured, and the first coin produced by them was shown us yesterday."

It is reasonable to suppose that the United States Assayer had the stamp to be placed on the ingots to be issued by Moffat & Co. made in New York City, and it is probable that the dies were engraved by C. C. Wright, as on a trial piece in copper of the fifty-dollar piece occurs the name of "Wright." It is certain that Mr. Humbert did not expect to make coins, but simply to use this stamp on such ingots as might be issued at the Assay Office, and the fact that the reverse of the fifty-dollar pieces contains an engine-turned de-

vice, such as usually appears only on watchcases, would lead one to believe that this embellishment was an afterthought of Mr. Humbert, which he was capable of carrying into execution himself as he had formerly been a watch-case maker. The new fifty-dollar piece was the forerunner of the octagonal fifty-dollar gold pieces which have since become famous everywhere as the money of the California pioneers, about which there has been so much misunderstanding as to their origin and value.

The regular production of pieces by the Assay Office seems to have begun about Feb. 14, 1851, when the "San Francisco Prices Current" contained an article regarding them, with an illustration, which mentions several things of importance concerning the issues and the designs, making the full reproduction of the text desirable. The article says:

The above cut represents the obverse of the United States ingot, or, rather, coin, of the value of \$50, about to be issued at the Government Assay Office. It is precisely of this size and shape.

The larger ones of one and two hundred dollars are exactly similar, except they are proportionately thicker. The reverse side bears an impression of rayed work, without any inscription. Upon the edge is the following: "Augustus Humbert United States Assayer — California Gold 1851." Those of five hundred and one thousand dollars are in form parallelograms, about five inches in length and one and three-quarter inches in breadth, and ranging in thickness — the smaller being about three-tenths of an inch and the larger six-tenths.

The fifty-dollar pieces will be of uniform value, and will be manufactured in the same manner as coins — the others may vary according to weight and fineness from the denomination mentioned.

By order of the Secretary of the Treasury these ingots and coin are to be received for duties and other dues to the United States Government, and our bankers, we are advised, will receive them at their stamped value.

This will produce an important change in the monetary affairs here, gold-dust will immediately go up, and as a necessary consequence foreign and domestic (Eastern) exchange will be at a premium of from 5 to 7 per cent. . . .

The "Daily Alta California" of Feb. 21, 1851, had the following editorial comment to make upon the advent of the new fifty-dollar piece:

The new fifty-dollar gold piece, manufactured under the Act of Congress appointing a United States Assay Office in California, and made under the supervision of the United States Assayer, was issued by Moffat & Co. yesterday. About three hundred of these pieces have already been struck off. The larger ones, of one and two hundred dollars, will be of the same stamp and size, differing only in thickness. Those over \$200 will contain the same stamp, but will be struck in the form of bars. These coins are of course a legal tender, and are the coins of the United States Government to all intents and purposes. The coin is peculiar, containing only one face, an eagle in the centre, around which are the words "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA." Just over the eagle is stamped "887 THOUS." signifying the fineness of the gold. At the bottom is stamped "50 DOLLS." The other face is ornamented with a kind of work technically called engine-turning, being a number of radii extending from the common centre, in which is

stamped, in small figures, "50." Around the edge is stamped the name of the United States Assayer. We trust our readers may learn the character of this new coin by ocular demonstration.

The accounts of the first issue of the fifty-dollar pieces in these two San Francisco newspapers leads one to believe that both varieties of the piece were issued about the same time at the Assay Office. It has been supposed that the variety with the letters "D C" on the obverse and "50" on the reverse was the first issued. The account in "Daily Alta California" would seem to indicate a variety with which we are not acquainted. So far as known, the variety with the "50" in the centre of the reverse has always been accompanied by an obverse showing the letters "D C," which we still believe to have been the first variety issued. But according to the "Alta California" the fifty-dollar ingot described by it was stamped "50 DOLLS," which style of obverse so far as we know, always accompanies the reverse with the "50" omitted. If our recollection is correct, the cut in the "Prices Current" above mentioned, showed the "D C" variety. Therefore, as this appeared on Feb. 14, and the "Alta California" account on Feb. 21, it may be that both varieties of obverse were struck within this period, and that there was such a variety as mentioned in the latter account. However, there is also chance for mistake on the part of the newspaper writer, especially if both varieties of \$50 ingots had been made at that time, as such a trifling die difference would not be apparent to him.

That one hundred and two hundred dollar gold pieces were struck at the United States Assay Office under the auspices of Moffat & Co., bearing the stamp of the United States Assayer Augustus Humbert, will undoubtedly be greeted with surprise by all who are acquainted with the subject of California's coinage. Certainly the issue of such pieces was contemplated, as is evidenced by the direct and definite statements made by two of San Francisco's journals at the time of the opening of the United States Assay Office. A golden ingot of either of these denominations has never been offered for sale, nor is one known to be in any one's possession. Mr. Frank A. Leach, the ex-Director of the Mint, a native of San Francisco, states that it seemed to him that there had been "slugs" of one hundred dollars circulated, but he could not recall ever having seen one. He lived in California at the time, and well remembered the circulation of the fifty-dollar pieces.

The "Pacific News" of April 7, 1851, said :

It will be gratifying to the business community to learn that the bankers have agreed to receive on deposit the fifty-dollar ingots stamped by the United States Assayer. They have come to this determination simultaneously with the resolve not to receive any of the coins issued except those of Moffat's. The reason assigned for this is that Moffat does not now issue any

more of these coins, and redeems with silver all those in circulation whenever presented, while none of the others redeem theirs. The bankers therefore will only treat these coins on the same footing as gold-dust—that is, purchase them at \$17 per ounce.

While this resolution will cause severe inconveniences and loss to holders, the former will be an immense public benefit. The fifty-dollar pieces, though not handsome in appearance, are very useful, and can now be used in general business operations, while the United States are pledged always to receive them for their face value.

The status of the fifty-dollar piece was a matter of the greatest importance to the Californians. They needed badly a medium which would be receivable at the Custom House, where both gold-dust and private gold coins were refused in payment of import tariffs, and the Collector was immediately asked for his opinion. On the editorial page of "Daily Alta California" of Jan. 30, 1851, appeared the following:

Some persons having expressed doubt whether the stamped ingots or coins to be issued by Moffat & Co. under the late Act of Congress, under the supervision of the United States Assayer, will be received in payment of Government dues, Mr. Curtis of the above firm has addressed Mr. T. Butler King, Collector of the Port, upon the subject, to which he has replied, 'I am authorized to receive those bars and ingots at the Custom House.'

We can further state that the most eminent lawyers in the United States, and also men in the most eminent positions, have given it as their unqualified opinion after due deliberation and investigation of the question, that these ingots and bars will be a legal tender; that they are coins of the United States Government as is the dollar and the eagle, being, like them, issued by Act of Congress, and bearing the stamp of the Government.

While the ingots of the Assay Office were freely received at the Custom House, this by no means established the fact that they were the same as United States coins, as contended by the above-mentioned editorial, as was indeed proved later, much to the confusion of business in San Francisco. Even at the time of their acceptance their equality with United States coins was vigorously questioned by prominent officials of the United States.

In the Message of President Fillmore, delivered to Congress on Dec. 2, 1850, months after the passage by Congress of the Act authorizing the establishment of the United States Assay Office, the following recommendation occurred:

There being no Mint in California, I am informed that the laborers in the mines are compelled to dispose of their gold-dust at a large discount. This appears to me to be a heavy and unjust tax upon the labor of those employed in extracting this precious metal, and I doubt not you will be disposed to at the earliest moment possible, relieve them from it by the establishment of a Mint. In the meantime, as an Assayer's office is established there, I would respectfully submit for your consideration the propriety of authorizing gold bullion, which has been assayed and stamped, to be received in payment of Government dues. . . .

When Director of the Mint George N. Eckert was referred to for his opinion as to the status of the fifty-dollar piece, the question having been raised whether the United States was obliged to receive the coins stamped by Augustus Humbert as United States Assayer in California, owing to one of the Federal officers having refused to take certain of this series, the Director, in a letter dated April 23, 1851, stated that the issues of Moffat & Co. and others in California were utterly unrecognized, and that the United States was under no obligation to receive them. He said that there was a Government Assayer in California, Augustus Humbert, who is authorized to stamp the fineness and value of the bars and ingots for owners of bullion, but that this fact did not make them legal tender.

In July, 1851, Mr. Bayly, in Congress, offered a substitute for the bill which provided that the coins issued by the Assay Office in San Francisco be made a legal tender, and that the institution be enlarged and improved. This was adopted by the committee and brought before the House in the matter of the establishment of a Branch Mint at San Francisco. The substitute was rejected. The first bill to establish the Assay Office provided that it be operated to tax the miners only the actual cost of determining the value of his gold — "Daily Alta," July 23, 1851.

Upon the establishment of the United States Assay Office a more accurate estimate of the value of the gold-dust was provided, and it gradually increased in price until it ranged as high as \$18. Many dealers did an exclusive business in the handling of gold-dust at this period. Useful as was the establishment, however, it did not meet with the full favor of the Californians, who thought, and were well justified in so thinking, that they were entitled to a Branch Mint, and that the Assay Office served to delay the creation of such a Mint.

The immediate result of the opening for business of the United States Assay Office was the beginning of the disappearance of the many varieties of gold coins bearing private stamps which had been so generally circulated throughout California. The discredited Mormon coins and other issues such as those of the Pacific Company, all of which were of a value much lower than that stamped upon their face, soon found their way to the Assay Office, were remelted, and reappeared in the form of fifty-dollar pieces.

In April, 1851, a number of gold pieces of different denominations, issued by the private minting firms, were sent to the establishment for assay, and the result showed that none of them was worth its face value. Discredit was at once thrown upon all such coins, bankers refused to take any but Moffat's coin on deposit, and steps were taken by the business men of San Francisco to stop the circulation of the private issues altogether, which had the effect

of at once putting a stop to the further striking of coins by the private mints. The coins, thoroughly in disrepute, followed the Mormon and Pacific Company pieces to the Assay Office, and soon there were no gold coins in circulation except the unwieldy fifty-dollar pieces.

The withdrawal of the private coins, which were of the convenient denominations of \$5, \$10 and \$20, soon brought about a serious condition of affairs. Regular United States coins were hoarded for the payment of customs duties, for which purpose the California coins were not accepted, and therefore the former pieces had been used almost exclusively for that purpose, while the California coins had answered local needs.

Fifty-dollar pieces in a short time were the only gold coins in circulation, and their size and denomination caused the greatest inconvenience. Two or three per cent. was charged for changing one of them into coins of smaller denomination, and consequently Moffat & Co.'s establishment came in for a great deal of criticism. The press throughout the State complained bitterly of the effect the Assay Office had on the currency, and once more the matter of the establishment of a Branch Mint was agitated.

The need for coins of a smaller denomination than fifty dollars was early recognized by the United States Assay contractors, who in their report of April 14, 1851, to the Secretary of the Treasury, asked for authority to supply such pieces :

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14, 1851.

Hon. THOMAS CORWIN,

Secretary of the United States Treasury.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your instructions, we herewith send our report for the month of March. It will appear from it and our previous report that the business of the United States Assay Office had from its commencement steadily increased. From present appearances its amount for the current month will greatly exceed that of the last. The objects of the assay law now seem to be in a fair way of accomplishment. The effect of its operation upon the gold-dust market and upon the monetary affairs of this country has already been great indeed. It has within the last fortnight produced almost an entire revolution in our financial transactions, of which a brief history may not be uninteresting.

We have heretofore informed you that the Assay Office encountered the opposition of bankers. Their hostility arose from the belief that its successful operation would conflict with their interests, first, by advancing the price of gold-dust; secondly, by compelling them to increase the rates of exchange, and, thirdly, by destroying certain private mints to which they were selling large quantities of gold-dust at a profit. In our last we informed you that the first two results had already happened. Since then the third has been accomplished. Those private mints (four in number) encouraged, if not established by bankers, had for some time been flooding the country with their coins. All this coin was manufactured from the gold of the country without any process of refining; and although of full United States standard weight, yet under mint value because the average fineness of California gold is much below the mint standard. Careful assays of the coin had been made by the United States Assayer, and the fact

demonstrated that it was on the average some 3 per cent. below its purported value. A correspondence between the United States Assayer and one of our bankers, showing the result, was published. The effect was instantaneous and overwhelming; the private mints were at once compelled to suspend operations, and their issues amounting, we have reason to believe, to a million and a half, have since been purchased at a discount of from 5 to 10 per cent., and it is not at all likely that another private coin will ever be struck in California. In the meantime the issues of the Assay Office were popular with the merchants and the people generally. They had the impress of authority, bore the United States stamp, were considered to all intents and purposes a United States coin, and bankers began to find that to discredit it was beyond their power. They have, therefore, made a virtue of necessity, and from enemies have become its friends. They not only now receive it and pay it out as they do other coins of the United States, but they have become the largest depositors of dust at the Assay Office. It will be seen from the report that *all the issues of the Assay Office have been of the denomination of \$50*; such too has been the case in the present time. This is owing to the absence of a sufficient supply of legal currency; they are not shipped but go into circulation here, and the chief complaint against the office has been that it has not been authorized to make its issues of still less denominations. The necessity for such authority is augmented by the sudden withdrawal from circulation of so large an amount of private coin. We are awaiting with much anxiety such instructions as will enable us to supply this desideratum.

Ingots of large denomination will be in demand only when they shall be required for shipment; that they will soon be so required we have every reason to believe. The advance in the price of gold-dust and the gradual increase in the rate of exchange convince us that the day of profit on shipment of dust is nearly passed, and that ere long the miner, the producer, will obtain the full value of his gold, while the merchant will have to rely for his profit on his goods, and the banker on his exchange, and not upon remittances of gold-dust.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

MOFFAT & Co.

P. S. Lest it might be inferred with the private coins spoken of, that of Moffat & Co. is included, we deem it proper to say that we discontinued its issue before commencing operations under the Government contract; that it still has, as it has ever had, the confidence of the public and continues to circulate at par quite as freely as coin of the United States.

M. & Co.

For some unknown reason the Treasury Department did not approve of the issue of pieces of smaller denomination than fifty dollars by the Assay Office. And in reply to the communication of Moffat & Co. of April 14, this letter was received by them from Acting Secretary Hodge:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 9th, 1851.

GENTLEMEN: In reference to the suggestion made in your letter of the 14th of April, giving the results of the assaying and stamping of gold ingots during the month of March, that authority should be given to assay and stamp ingots of denominations and values under fifty dollars, I have to state that it is not deemed expedient at this time to authorize the assay and stamping of ingots of less denomination or value than fifty dollars.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,

Messrs. MOFFAT & Co.,
San Francisco, California.

WM. L. HODGE,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

The scarcity of gold coins of small denominations and the predominance of the fifty-dollar ingots caused so much annoyance that one newspaper referred to the octagonal pieces as little less troublesome than the plagues of Egypt, and the following extract from "Daily Alta California" of July 25, 1851, shows why Moffat & Co. were so anxious to get authority to issue smaller denominations and the estimation in which the Assay Office was beginning to be held :

More large fish are to be produced and sent forth through our channels of trade to put the small fry to flight in all directions. The machinery at the slug mill of Moffat & Co. has at last been repaired, and re-commenced operations yesterday. The monstrous fifty-dollar chunks are becoming a decided nuisance, unless privately taken in large quantities. It is fast becoming one of the greatest favors you can ask of a storekeeper to accommodate you by changing one of them, such is their sluggishness in the market. We hear, in fact, of various instances where various individuals have purchased a pair of gloves or some other small article for which they have no earthly use, merely for the purpose of getting one of these pieces changed. No longer ago than on the occasion of the departure of the last steamer one of them was changed at our counter for a person who was excessively anxious to make a cash purchase of a steamer paper. Price of paper \$0.25.

In the August monthly report of Moffat & Co. to the Treasury Department the Assay Contractors again asked for permission to strike smaller denominations, and once more such authority was withheld, as the following letter shows :

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 26, 1851.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 14th ult. covering returns of assays of gold is received.

In regard to the authority requested in your letter of the 14th of April, and now renewed, for permission of the United States Assayer to stamp ingots of the denomination of twenty dollars and ten dollars, I have to refer you to the letter of the Department declining the proposition dated the 9th ultimo, a duplicate of which was transmitted to you yesterday.

Very respectfully, your obed't servant,

Messrs. MOFFAT & Co.,
San Francisco, California.

WM. L. HODGE,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

The scarcity of small gold coins was so sharply felt that one of San Francisco's leading newspapers, the "Picayune," of Oct. 21, 1851, devoted an editorial to the question, which so well illustrated the currency conditions of the time that it is herewith reproduced in its entirety :

The scarcity of gold and silver coin not only in our city but throughout the State has for some time been a growing evil, and such a one as not only embarrasses our heavy moneyed men but annoys all classes and confuses business of every kind. Since the suspension of small gold coinage by Moffat & Co. this scarcity has been pressing more and more upon the community, as the great proportion of our current gold coin of the \$5 and \$10 denominations came from their mint. This currency, together with that afforded by Mexican and the various South

American doubloons, has been of almost inestimable value in the conducting of business. Immense quantities of these coins have been melted up into ingots or shipped to foreign countries, which has resulted in a complete derangement of the currency of this State and the substitution of another circulating medium which, as it has happened, is not one at all adapted to the ordinary wants of the community.

Until within a few months it was not generally supposed that the issue of ingots by the United States Assay Office would have the effect of driving the smaller kinds of gold coins from circulation, except perhaps the fraudulent and uncurrent issues of some of the private mints; and this last was a result which was contemplated by all with none other than feelings of satisfaction. Of Moffat's coin there was already in circulation an amount supposed to be ample for years, as none of it would find its way out of the State. But a great share of it has gone into the Assay Office and has reappeared in the shape of fifty-dollar ingots. Many of the doubloons have taken a similar course, though most of them have been shipped away, the increased price of gold-dust having destroyed in a great measure the opportunity for their profitable investment here.

The amount of American gold in circulation has always been very limited; for a considerable time past its exportation has exceeded its influx, owing to the demand by our increasing emigration and the stringent condition of the Eastern money market. If the present rate of drainage be continued it will very soon exhaust our supply of National gold currency.

Of silver coin also the supply is too small to meet the wants of the community. This, to be sure, partially arises from the fact that the gold is being absorbed or shipped away, as we have just stated. But even though there were the same amount of silver coin in the State now that there was a year since, it would not be found sufficient to supply the vacuum in the convenient currency created by the withdrawal of the smaller gold coin. The great bulk of our silver currency has been composed of Mexican and Peruvian silver dollars, with a considerable sprinkling of five-franc pieces. For smaller trade we have had a most varied assortment of fractional silver, comprising representations of the currency of well nigh every nation in the world. Mexican dollars have always stood first in favor, because of their well known purity of standard, their convenience for all, and their necessity for some of our Pacific trade. Therefore we find that this coin has for a long time commanded 2 per cent. premium for the China and East India trade. The supply at the same time has continued to diminish. Like the doubloon, they can now be more profitably invested elsewhere. Instead of being shipped here for the purchase of gold-dust they are sent direct to the Atlantic States and Europe, where there exists a pressing demand, and they at present command high rates of premium.

This monthly inconvenience, now in fact almost amounting to a currency crisis, will not probably continue much longer. Only the prospect of speedy relief, and the fact of the recent increase in the value of gold-dust has hindered the re-commencement of private coinage, notwithstanding the existence of the statute prohibiting the same, and the knowledge of the evils certain in the end to result from it.

But we entertain no doubt that relief of a satisfactory and durable nature will soon be afforded. Several months since, we believe, a request was forwarded to the Treasury Department by the United States Assay Office in this city asking for authority to issue gold coins of all the Federal denominations. It is probable that such power will be granted him, and that so far as gold currency is concerned a full supply of the desired denominations will be introduced. With another year we anticipate seeing a regularly organized United States Mint in operation here, receiving our twin staples, gold and silver, and issuing coin sufficient not only to supply our own State, but to rule the currency and trade of the Pacific.

This almost unbearable condition of currency affairs seems to have continued up to the latter part of the year. The fifty-dollar pieces were about the only circulating medium, and they were of such unsuitable denomination that they were of little use for small business transactions. The discount to which they were subjected, when changed, often equaled 4 per cent., making a \$50 ingot worth just \$48, which certainly was not much of an improvement on a majority of the private gold pieces which they had replaced, and which had caused so much unfavorable comment. Complaints against the Assay Office continued as late as December, as the following extract from "San Francisco Herald" of Dec. 8, 1851, shows:

Private coins have come into disrepute, and been subjected to a discount, but even a loss on that was a mere trifle compared with what communities at the East often sustain when a bank suspends payment. Then their paper is often worthless, and the holder loses all. Here at most his "Baldwins" will pass at 6 or 7 per cent. discount. But there is no reason why the people of California should ever lose anything through the agency of their currency. It is the plainest and most imperative duty of the Government to furnish us with a mint, whose stamp will always be security against loss. We want no more half-way expedients for tricking up a currency. The Assay Office has failed to effect the good its projectors promised, and is inundating the country with a coin so inconvenient that the holder has often to submit to 2 or 4 per cent. discount to get it changed.

From the letters that have been obtained it would seem that Moffat & Co., in their monthly reports to the Treasury Department had each time drawn attention to the necessity of being allowed to strike ingots of small denomination, and at last these requests bore fruit, as authority to make ingots of the value of ten and twenty dollars was finally given Dec. 9, 1851, which is mentioned in the following letter to Joseph R. Curtis, one of the members of the firm of Moffat & Co.:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

JOSEPH R. CURTIS, Esq., New York.

December 9th, 1851.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 6th instant suggesting the expediency of authorizing the United States Assayer in California to affix the United States stamp to ingots or bars of gold of denominations and values under fifty dollars, I have to inform you that the Department has under this date authorized Mr. Augustus Humbert, the United States Assayer in California, to stamp ingots or bars of gold of the denomination and value of twenty and ten dollars respectively, and has so informed Messrs. Moffat & Co. of San Francisco, the contractors of the Treasury Department.

Very respectfully,

WM. L. HODGE,

Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

From the following letter, however, to Moffat & Co., dated Dec. 10, 1851, it is shown that no sooner had the long-desired authority to make the small ingots been given to Moffat & Co. than it was immediately revoked:

Messrs. MOFFAT & Co.,
San Francisco, California.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Dec. 10th, 1851.

GENTLEMEN: As a bill has been introduced into Congress in connection with a Mint and Assay Office at San Francisco, you will, until further instructed on the subject, suspend any action under the authority in the letter of the Department of the 9th inst. relative to the stamping of ingots of twenty and ten dollars.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
WM. L. HODGE,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

The following letter from Augustus Humbert, United States Assayer, to Secretary Corwin was written before the authority to strike ten and twenty dollars had reached Moffat & Co. In it he refers to the likelihood of another private issue of coin to supply pressing local needs:

UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE,
Hon. THOS. CORWIN,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.
San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 31, 1851.

SIR: Accompanying this Messrs. Moffat & Co. send you the monthly report of the transactions of this office, showing a sad falling off in its business, not to say its usefulness; it is an incontestible fact that the great scarcity of small coin (say, 5s, 10s, and 20s) has its influence, for in the greater portion of the transactions of the country the \$50 ingots are too large, even the bankers have to restrict their depositors to checking for round amounts, or submit to a serious loss, as they are obliged to pay from 1½ to 2 p. c. premium on the small coin necessary for their daily transactions, thus showing the urgent necessity existing for the issue of ingots of smaller denomination than 50s from this office.

Several of our most influential merchants and bankers as a matter of absolute necessity, not choice, have been urging somebody to make small coin with a private stamp, and I understand the dies are already in the hands of the engraver; whether or no these dies will be used will probably depend on the decision you may have taken with regard to the application presented to you by Mr. J. R. Curtis, etc. I sincerely hope it will be favorable and soon at hand, as I am well satisfied that if private coin again resumes the place it once had among us, the door will be open for greater frauds than was before perpetrated.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. HUMBERT,
U. S. Assayer.

Moffat & Co. had been petitioned by prominent men of San Francisco to strike a quantity of private coin to meet urgent needs, but had hesitated, in the hope that the Treasury Department would eventually see the expediency of allowing the Assay Office to issue small denominations. On Jan. 15, 1852, when the letters authorizing the making of ingots below the denomination of \$50, and the one suspending such authority, reached Moffat & Co., they at once communicated with the Treasury Department as follows, and

then yielded to the request of local business men that they issue \$300,000 worth of their private coin to relieve the local currency situation, and a new ten-dollar piece soon made its appearance bearing the stamp "MOFFAT & CO." That this was issued none too soon is proved by the fact that at this time the amount of gold and silver small coin in San Francisco did not exceed \$200,000 :

We have heretofore represented to the Department that in consequence of the great scarcity of small gold coin in this State the issues of the Assay Office are at a discount of 2 to 3 per cent.; that the office has incurred the odium of the people on account of the great inconvenience and actual loss they were subjected to by the depreciation of its issues; that its issues were consequently daily diminishing in amount; that private coinage would be again resorted to and coin with a private stamp be at a par, whilst that stamped by authority of the U. S. Government would be at a discount and the object of the Assay Office defeated, unless authority should be speedily granted to issue ingots of smaller denomination than that of fifty dollars.

To these representations we have now to add that the state of things above described has been continually growing worse; that a private coinage establishment (that of Wass, Molitor & Co.), without reputation or responsibility, commenced operations early last week; that its issues are at a premium of 2 to 3 per cent. over those of this office; that the business of this office has nearly ceased, not having been for the last thirty days sufficient to pay its current expenses, a humiliating and lamentable position for a Government establishment.

For months past we have been solicited by bankers, merchants, and others to issue a limited amount of "Moffat & Co." coin. Expecting, however, by each successive arrival of the mail to receive the desired authority from the Department, we declined their appeals. At last, however, the exigencies became so great we could not resist the impression that duty to the Assay Office, to the community, and to ourselves required our assent.

The accompanying correspondence and written opinion of J. H. Clay Mudd, Esq., contain our reasons and justification for the step.

We have not yet commenced the issue, but shall do so in a few days, and will of course discontinue it should the instructions of the Department of the 9th December ult. (and countermanded by those of the following day) be confirmed.

It was with great reluctance that we assented to the issue of private coin, notwithstanding the very cogent reasons by which we were influenced; if any additional and conclusive argument were wanting, we found it in the above communication from the department.

We have the honor to be, your obedient servants,

MOFFAT & Co.

The petition to Moffat & Co. to strike \$300,000 worth of their private coin is given below. The names of the petitioners show them to have been the most influential business men of San Francisco, and include those of nearly every one of the banking firms.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan., 1852.

MESSRS. MOFFAT & CO. — GENTLEMEN: The great inconvenience attending all monetary operations, in consequence of the scarcity of gold coin, induces the undersigned to request that

you will issue some \$300,000 additional of the coin of Moffat & Co., which will be sufficient, in our judgment, to relieve the business community of its present embarrassment.

The application of the United States Assayer, Mr. Humbert, to the Secretary of the Treasury for authority to issue ingots of lesser denomination than \$50, whatever its final success, may not be granted for thirty or sixty days to come. The necessity for an increased amount of small gold coin in the meantime becomes daily more pressing, and this necessity must and will encourage a resort to private coinage. Any increase of private coin, especially of the coin of individuals who have not established a reputation for correctness and integrity is much to be deprecated, and were it not that public convenience urgently demands it, we would not make this appeal to you for a new issue of your coin. Inasmuch, however, as private coin must inevitably have an increased circulation, we consider it not less important than desirable that it should bear a stamp in which the public have confidence. The coins of Moffat & Co. have attained and now hold that confidence, and are therefore preferable to any new coin which may be put in circulation.

This will of course be a temporary measure, the necessity for which will cease upon the receipt by the United States Assay Office of the requisite power to issue ingots of \$5, \$10, and \$20 denomination. But temporary as it may and will be, the issue of the coin of 'Moffat & Co.' to the extent we propose will confer a great public benefit, and we feel no doubt that the whole community will sustain, as we certainly shall sustain, the effort to furnish a safe and more convenient currency. Indeed, we cannot comprehend what objection can be made in any quarter, here or elsewhere, to a measure of relief which has its origin in and is founded upon an overruling necessity. The Federal Government, although earnestly petitioned, has not provided the remedy for the inconvenience and embarrassments consequent upon the scarcity of small gold coin, under which this community has been and is now suffering. The State Government has no power to coin money, nor to make laws and regulations as to its coinage, and consequently there is no other mode by which the present exigency can be met, more practicable than or so satisfying as that which we have indicated.

Geo. Aiken.
Dickson, De Wolf & Co.
A. Bresholm.
D. T. Ailleed.
Hostler, Barnes & Co.
Drexel, Lather & Church.
Handy, Sterling & Co.
E. Delessert, Lyeron & Co.
Hussey, Bond & Hale.
Macondray & Co.
Slade, Lambert & Co.
Alsop & Co. (per M. Godley).
Rollins & Co.
Taaffe, McCalill & Co.
Tobin & Duncan.
Jno. G. F. Pope.
Geo. Gordon & Steen.
Quereau & Johnson.
Hubbard & Snyder.
Gibbs & Co.
C. B. Loomis.

O. J. Gericke.
Wm. Buckler, Jr.
J. H. Trowbridge.
Turnbull & Walton.
Larco & Co.
J. B. Bidleman.
J. J. Chauviteau.
Godeffroy, Sillem & Co.
Jacks & Woodruff.
Burgoyne & Co.
Page, Bacon & Co.
Jas. King of Wm. & Co.
B. Davidson.
Grisar & Co.
G. Argenti & Co.
Robinson & Co.
Rising, Caselli & Co.
Smith Brothers & Co.
Backus & Harrison.
Danl. L. Ross.
Geo. Clifford & Co.

J. W. Raymond.
Beverly C. Sanders.
F. Marriott & Co.
Henry Selby.
Merrill & Co.
Engels, Hooper & Co.
A. B. Southworth.
Douglas & Snyder.
Whitcomb & Peake.
Dore & Ross.
Wm. T. Coleman & Co.
L. Dellville.
Scudder, Carroll & Co.
Wm. H. Jore & Co.
C. Laganterie & Co.
Kelly, Jansen & Co.
Woodworth & Morris.
L. A. Gerry.
William L. Hobson.

In response to this petition Moffat & Co. made the following reply :

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7, 1852.

GENTLEMEN: We have your letter of the 5th inst., in which you request that we issue some \$300,000 additional of the coin of "Moffat & Co.," which you seem to think will be sufficient to relieve the business community of the great inconvenience consequent upon the scarcity of small gold coin. We have no desire, gentlemen, to issue any more private coin, and have been exceedingly anxious for the redemption of that bearing our stamp now in circulation. Acting upon this principle, and anticipating that the United States Assay Office, in response to the petition some six months ago of a number of the most influential citizens of San Francisco would receive timely instructions to provide for the present exigency, we have hitherto declined the many and earnest appeals of the like character with yours, which have recently been made to us. The instructions to which we refer, and which we have every confidence will be finally given, have not yet been received. Under these circumstances, with a full knowledge of the necessity for an increased supply of small gold coin, and with this appeal to us from the principal bankers and merchants of this city, we feel that we are in some measure bound to aid in furnishing a more convenient currency.

There is nothing in the law establishing the United States Assay Office, nor is there anything in our contract with or bond to the Secretary of the Treasury, which precludes or prohibits this issue of the coin of "Moffat & Co." Still we should not consent to it except in obedience, as you have remarked, gentlemen, to "an overruling necessity." In now consenting to it we are influenced solely by the desire to relieve this necessity, to silence the present discontents, and to sustain the institution with which we are connected as contractors with the Government. And we trust that this issue of our coin will have the effect to prevent the further hoarding of and brokerage in small coin, and thereby place the \$50 ingots of the United States Assay Office and other coins upon the same equality in all business transactions.

The coin of "Moffat & Co." will be issued of course upon our own responsibility, independently with our connection with the United States Assay Office, and will be redeemed here in the issues of that institution, and in New York, as our coin now is, and always has been, by our agent, Messrs. Beebe and Co., in the regular coin of the Mint. We propose to issue the first of this coin on Monday next, by which time we believe all our arrangements will be completed.

With our sincere thanks to you, gentlemen, for the confidence which you are pleased to repose in us and in the coin which bears our stamp, we are, with high respect,

Your obedient servants,

MOFFAT & CO.¹

The contemplated new issue of private coins by Moffat & Co. elicited the following editorial comment on the part of one of San Francisco's leading newspapers :

A petition has been drawn up and left for signature at the Commercial Exchange, asking Messrs. Moffat & Co. to issue \$300,000 in private coinage of the denomination of \$5, \$10, and \$20. A little in advance of this suggestion Messrs. Wass, Molitor & Co., assayers, have commenced the issue of five-dollar gold pieces, a description of which will be found in another column. It is said, and we have no reason to doubt it, that the petition addressed to Moffat

¹ Both petition and response are taken from "Daily Alta," Jan. 11, 1852.

& Co. is signed by our largest banking houses and our leading merchants, and it is asserted that it will be generally acceptable to the trading public.

The reason which is assigned for these measures promoting the introduction of private gold, is the scarcity of legal coinage of the smaller denominations. The reason is a true one, for the difficulty of obtaining small coin has been a subject of general complaint for two months past. But is this the true way to remedy the evil?

The General Government has assumed by general consent the power to coin money, and consequently to regulate the standard of value of everything which is bought and sold. The citizens living under the Government assent to this proceeding because experience has taught mankind, that in order to transact the business of life and advance their temporal interests, it is necessary that the standard should be so fixed and established as to be beyond the danger of fluctuation from the caprice or dishonesty of men. Money (or the precious metals) when coined by a Government has a certain fixed value, which is as a general principle not liable to variation by the ordinary laws of demand and supply. No other products among commercial nations have a standard value — the price of all other productions is regulated by the standard and dependent upon the demand and supply of each. The object to be gained by this artificial commercial arrangement is a determined standard of value which shall not be liable to change, and thus prevent the consequent losses and depreciation which would infallibly result from time to time from a change or variation in the standard. Experience has proved beyond the slightest doubt that there is no way to produce this result but through the agency of a monopoly Government coinage, and such is the system of the commercial nations of the day.

The proposition therefore to put in circulation in this State a large amount of private coin is one of great importance, and cannot but excite the solicitude of the whole community, and particularly that portion of it which constitutes its commercial class. Admitting as beyond controversy the necessity which exists in the ordinary channels of trade for coin of a small denomination, it does not follow that the correct way to cure the ill is through the issue of private coin. That process might, and probably will, temporarily relieve the pressure, but an intimation of its ultimate consequences must certainly result in the conviction that such a measure is not only an unwise one, but that it will produce an injury to the body politic. This private coin, if it have value, can only maintain it in the absence of a legal currency, and when that currency shall become commensurate to the wants of trade the private coin is at once disparaged and falls below the standard. The consequence is a loss to the community at large corresponding in amount to the total circulation. Now if this system of private coinage be carried on for a year to come without any mishaps, and then a United States Branch Mint should commence issuing coins, the private coin would at once deteriorate in value and the public would be obliged to submit to a discount upon it or retain it in their possession. If a million of dollars had been in circulation it is easy to compute the loss which would follow upon a depreciation of one, two, three, four, or five per centum. True, this coin might be in reality of the value expressed upon its face, and yet it would infallibly be displaced by the legal standard currency at a large loss, sufficient at least to cover the cost of transportation to and from the mint and the expense of coinage.

But the most weighty objection to this scheme is its irresponsible character. There is no pledge, no guaranty that the money so issued will be redeemed in current coin. You are obliged to take the coin upon trust, entirely without remedy. Whatever it may be intrinsically worth, that you have; but you can hope to recover nothing by redemption. This opens the door to extensive and protracted fraud. There is no check to prevent it, and when once the coin is put into circulation the community is at the mercy of the coiner. It does not need argu-

ment to prove this position, for the experience which our citizens have already had in the "Baldwin" and other issues attest, the fact most undubitably.

There may not be the slightest objection to the coin which is intended to be put into circulation by the firm we have named at the beginning of this article. The community know them, and probably estimate them properly. But the great difficulty in these cases is to close the door when once it is opened. This scheme, which in its inception is all proper, and perhaps beneficial, soon attracts the attention of the speculative. The impression cannot be dispelled that money is to be made by issuing private coin, for no one believes that patriotism has reached so sublimated a point in this country that the public good will be promoted by individuals at private expense. Then follows a perfect shower of private coin—some good, some bad—the channels of trade are choked with it, and holders of it will come to their senses after a while on learning that it is 5, 10, 15, or 20 per cent. below par. And this will not be the result with regard to the bad coins only, for such occurrences will always involve the good with the bad.

A few weeks since we believed it our duty to condemn a scheme for foisting upon the community an irresponsible and valueless paper currency. The same general principles which militated against that kind of money operate against this. It must be admitted, though, that in that case there was no *quid pro quo*. The paper would have been utterly valueless in the event of any collapse in the arrangements, whilst in the matter of private coin there would be usually enough of real value to make a show of genuineness. The advantage, however, in favor of the coin is only in measure, not in principle.

The conviction therefore forces itself upon us that in view of the dangerous tendency of these schemes it is the part of wisdom to discountenance them. Unless all the teachings of experience be valueless, the temporary good which will be derived from the system is largely overbalanced by the permanent evil which we think likely to follow. Those who are engaged in trade, therefore, and who are largely and directly interested in this matter of currency, should look well to the consequences before they give the sanction of their influential names to a plan so fraught with danger. It is for the commercial community to say how far such proceedings are commended by their experience, and how great the risk they can consent to run.

P. S.—Since the above was written we have been furnished with a copy of the petition to Moffat & Co., and their reply to it. They state that they will accede to the demand made upon them by the petitioners; that they can do so without conflicting with their contracts with the Government, and that they have the dies with which to commence the work at once. We are sorry that the petition and letter are crowded out this morning.

It is not certain just upon what day the first of the new ten-dollar pieces bearing the name of "Moffat & Co." appeared, but it must have been around the 14th of the month. "Prices Current" of Jan. 14, 1852, states "Messrs. Moffat & Co., and Wass, Molitor & Co., have again commenced to issue small coins;" the "Picayune" of San Francisco of Jan. 23 says that the new ten-dollar piece of Moffat & Co. had made its appearance the day before, and at the same time stated that Moffat & Co. did not intend at present to issue any coin smaller than \$10. "The eagle which graces the reverse is from the same nest as the one on the ingots—a younger child of the same family. In a semi-circle you read, "264 GRS. CALIFORNIA GOLD. 880 THOUS. TEN D."

The permission to strike coins of the denomination of \$10 and \$20 was received at the United States Assay Office early in February, and on Feb. 12, 1852, "Daily Alta California" stated:

By reference to a card published in another column it will be seen that Messrs. Moffat & Co. have received instructions from the Treasury Department authorizing them to issue from the United States Assay Office ingots of the denomination of \$10 and \$20. This will be a great convenience to the business community, and will relieve us of the many difficulties caused by the large coins. Messrs. Moffat & Co. with their well-known promptness will commence the issue of the ingots to-day, and will cease issuing coin bearing the stamp of Moffat & Co.

The following is the card referred to above:

A CARD. — Moffat & Co take great pleasure in announcing to the public that they have received by the mail of yesterday instructions from the Treasury Department authorizing the issue from the United States Assay Office of ingots of the denomination of ten and twenty dollars, and that they are prepared to issue the same this day.

The tens will have a fineness of 884 thousandths, and will weigh $262\frac{7}{10}$ grains. The twenties will be of the same fineness, and will weigh $525\frac{4}{10}$ grains.

No more coin will be manufactured bearing the stamp of "Moffat & Co.," and that already issued will be redeemed whenever demanded.

MOFFAT & Co.

NOTICE. — Moffat & Co. will hereafter, independently of their contract with the United States Government, receive Gold-dust for melting and assaying, and return the same in bullion, at a charge of 1 per cent. on its value. The bars will at all times be ready for delivery within 48 hours.

EDGAR H. ADAMS.

[To be continued.]

THE JOHN SANFORD SALTUS GOLD MEDAL.

THE first award of the John Sanford Saltus gold medal, for the best articles on numismatics, published in the Journal of the British Numismatic Society, was, by vote of the members of that Society, awarded to Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton, at the annual meeting November 30, 1910, and the medal was presented at the meeting held January 25, 1911.

This medal was designed by Frank Bowcher and struck by Spink & Son, of London, it bears on the Obverse the full length figure of Britannia and the legend THE BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY; below, in small letters, SPINK LOND. Reverse, M C M X surmounted by a crown, in a wreath of oak and laurel; below,

the inscription in seven lines : THE JOHN SANFORD | SALTUS MEDAL | AWARDED TO
| | BY THE VOTE OF THE | MEMBERS FOR | CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE |
SOCIETYS PUBLICATIONS The size is 47mm. The following extracts from a
letter from Mr. W. J. Andrew, Secretary of the British Numismatic Society,
to Mr. Saltus, are interesting in this connection : —

Enclosed you will find a proof in bronze of The John Sanford Saltus medal, and I
may say that with the exception of the usual artist's own sample (now in the hands of
Messrs. Spink) it is the only example struck — or so far as one can look into the future,
to be struck in that metal, or at all, other than the gold medals from time to time to be
awarded under the Rules. . . .

I am sure that the result will be gratifying to you as the successful launching of
a magnificent gift — a little golden ship which is always to remind us of what we owe
to our American colleague, and of the unity across the water. . . .

In the design the idea we wished to convey was that Britannia stands on our shores
gazing towards the lands across the sea ; and I think that you will agree with me that
our artist — Bowcher — has awakened Britannia to life indeed. I do not remember to
have seen so spirited a personification of her. . . .

The illustration [Plate 15] is from the bronze medal, which Mr. Saltus
has presented to The American Numismatic Society.

B. L. B.

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

(Continued from Vol. XLV, p. 30.)

XII. AUSTRIA (continued). B. 2. *Hospitals*. (Continued.)

THE medal of the Austrian hospital "All' Anima" at Rome will be described under
Italy.

The medals of Meran as a health resort may be given here.

2691. *Obverse*. Upon an irregular shield, surrounded by a vine branch, a moun-
taineer with Tyrolese flag, waving his hat, which bears a feather. Exergue : G. A. S.

Reverse. A full breasted female, facing, supports two armorial shields, In front
and at each side, a flower of Edelweiss. Inscription, upon a scroll : DENKE AN MERAN
Below, upon a broader scroll : 1886

Silver, bronze. 28. 35mm. Upon the Semi-centennial Kur-Jubilee. In the
Boston collection.

2692. *Obverse*. Two laureated heads, to right. Beneath that to left : G. A. S.
Inscription : SUB AUSPICIIS AUST. IMP. FERD. ET FRZ. JOS. I. 1886 (rosette)

Reverse. Crowned double-eagle, to left, behind a bridge. Inscription : ZUR ERINNE-
RUNG AN DAS 50 JAEHR. JUBELFEST DES KURORTES MERAN (rosette)

Silver, bronze. 22. 35mm. Schulman, Arnhem Cat., p. 106, No. 93. In the
Boston collection.

Of the source of the following, I am as yet uninformed.

2693. *Obverse*. Bust, to left, with archducal hat. Inscription : MARG^A CESARJ'
AUSTRIÆ

Reverse. The staff of Aesculapius. Beside it : 610 | 97 | 38-97 | 38-N4 | 2-1
Flourishes, between which : IUNGOR - UT Above and below, a St. Andrew's cross.

Struck in 1520. Neumann, No. 34716.

There are a number of ambulance and similar medals, to be considered in connection with hospitals.

The Hohedutsche Ritter-Orden, for the relief of the sick and wounded. Founded by the Grand Duke Friedrich of Swabia in 1190, during the Crusades.

2694. *Obverse.* A cross, black with gold-edged white border. At centre, a gold shield with black spread eagle; from this lilies extend into each arm.

Reverse. Blank.

With black ribbon, bordered with gold. Gritzner, *loc. cit.*, p. 296, fig. 353.

2695. *Obverse.* A similar cross, with broader arms. The eagle crowned, the lilies ornate, and the arms bordered with laurel leaves.

Reverse. Blank.

Ibid., p. 296, fig. 354.

2696. *Obverse.* The cross without eagle or lilies, but surmounted by a helmet tipped with curved feathers, and encircled below by a band with cross. Above, a trophy.

Reverse. Blank.

Ibid., p. 297, fig. 355.

2697. As preceding, save without the trophy.

Ibid., p. 298, fig. 357.

2698. As preceding, save an urn above the cross instead of the helmet.

Ibid., p. 297, fig. 358.

2699. *Obverse.* The cross alone.

Reverse. Blank.

Ibid., p. 296, fig. 356.

The Marianer Cross, a branch of the preceding.

2700. *Obverse.* A Latin cross of white enamel, including brown, tipped with gold, and with central circular shield, upon which on white ground the Geneva cross, raised, of red enamel tipped with gold. Inscription : ORDO TEUT : HUMANITATI : .

Reverse. Similar, save without inscription, and on centre of shield, within beaded circle : 1871

Gold, silver. 21 x 26. 35 x 41mm. With loop, ring, and white ribbon, barred and striped with brown. For men and women, with different arrangements of the ribbon. *Ibid.*, p. 298, figs. 359-361; Von Heyden, No. 1098. In the Government and University of Pa. collections.

The Johanniter-Malteser Orden (St. John of Jerusalem). Confined to Catholics. Founded by Pope Leo XIII in 1879.

2701. *Obverse.* A crowned Maltese cross, with bifurcate arms, between which crowned double-headed eagles, suspended from a very elaborate trophy.

Reverse. Blank.

Gritzner, p. 299, fig. 362.

2702. *Obverse.* As preceding, save a shield bearing a cross, and bands instead of trophy.

Reverse. Blank.

Ibid., p. 301, fig. 362^a.

2703. As preceding, save cross alone.

Ibid., p. 301, fig. 363.

See also under Malta.

EARLY CHINESE METALLIC CURRENCY.

CARAPACE MONEY.

(A PAPER READ BEFORE THE BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.)

IN China, "originally, any metallic tool or implement of small size, or even a lump of metal, was used in barter : " ¹ the import of which statement is fully borne out by numismatic experience. Paleographic numismatists, who study the science from their own point of view, naturally limit their investigations to the ancient inscribed money. Not so with archaeological numismatic students, who, on the other hand, eagerly welcome and include in their research all primitive articles used in barter.

There is perhaps no other country in the world, ancient or modern, that can trace in such a convincing and positive manner the ultimate source of its currency ² as is the case with China, and prove so conclusively its own evolution. ³ Coinage, in most cases, is said to have been invented ⁴ or discovered, ⁵ while China's ancient currency system was derived, step by step, from objects of daily use. ⁶ Commencing with the original and serviceable implements or tools, their employment in barter or exchange was the first step. Their gradual reduction in size, not only as a means of economy, but also to adapt them better to their new found use, was merely a matter of time. When they reached a convenient stage and ultimately accommodated themselves to this end, they assumed a token value, since, in their altered condition, they were no longer serviceable for the original purpose for which the models, from which they were derived, were primarily intended. The inscription being added, their final transformation was complete, and they then attained the status of current money. ⁷

Various strange objects have found their way into the pages of Chinese numismatic treatises, both native and foreign, ⁸ which their authors reckoned as money. Among this early token currency, the "carapace" money ⁹ 甲泉 may be considered as one of the most curious. It is certainly the least known, as the evidence hitherto obtainable concerning it, either from literature on the subject or from actual specimens, has been very meagre.

¹ "Catalogue of Chinese Coins, etc.," by Terrien de Lacouperie, 1892, page 1.

² Links between coined and uncoined money may certainly "herald the approach of actual coined money," but do not prove its ultimate origin. "Minoan Weights and Currency," by Arthur J. Evans, in "Corolla Numismatica," 1906, p. 336 *et seq.*

³ Implements of practical and daily use were primarily employed in barter. Examples marking the intermediate stages allow us to follow the gradual transitional period from the original articles themselves to the final stage of token money.

⁴ "As early as the VIth century B. C., it was believed that the Lydians were the inventors of coinage," (*vide* Hill's Historical Greek Coins," 1906, p. 1).

⁵ "With the knowledge of metals and their uses and value . . . came the discovery that a simplification of the process [of barter] was possible, as well as desirable." Rawling's "Coins and how to know them," 1908, p. 4.

⁶ Hoes and spades, knives and swords, bells and other musical instruments, etc.

⁷ Knife and spade coins, with their derivatives.

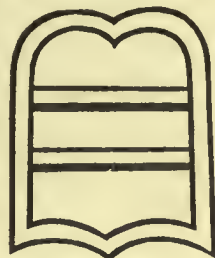
⁸ Most foreign authors limit this uninscribed currency to Bridge or Tingle Dangle and Lily-root money. The Bell money has only been lately added. (Rose's "Chinesischen Münzen.")

⁹ This name is due, probably, to the shape and design of the objects themselves, rather than to the ancient custom of using tortoise-shell in barter.

That rare native work, the Ch'ien Pu T'ung Chih, 泉布統誌 by 逸岡, the richest in historical data among all Chinese numismatic treatises, is probably the only one in existence to-day which describes this kind of money. While classifying it under "unassigned" or "unplaced" coins, it quotes the Liu She Ch'ien Chih, 劉氏錢誌, a work known to us only by reference, which is apparently the first to mention this peculiar currency. The obverse or upper side is said to be like the back of a tortoise, with scales (?), while the lower side is hollow, traversed by two "roads." It is assigned to a country or region 魚腹國 which I have been unable to recognize. It further cites the Hung She Ch'ien Chih, 洪氏泉誌, a treatise to-day unprocurable, in which this money is described more or less as in the preceding, but with the additional information that it belonged to the time of the Emperor Wu Ti 漢, 武帝 of the Han Dynasty. In summing up, the Ch'ien Pu T'ung Chih states that



the two authors mentioned above are in error, but advances no new material or evidence with which to substantiate this charge. On the contrary, notwithstanding the fact that the piece in question is said to have been a faithful copy, which he illustrates, of the original, it is not so very clear that the author ever set eyes on an



actual specimen, as the verbal description is most confusing and uncertain. The illustration of this piece, showing both upper and lower sides, is here reproduced from the Ch'ien Pu T'ung Chih. It is again ascribed to a different region 九夷 which I cannot place for the moment.

Many specimens of early Chinese currency have come under my notice, but it was only last year, during my trip to the interior of that country, that I was fortunate enough to come across some examples of this rare token money. I had never before heard of their having been known outside the pages of native numismatic treatises.

The lot that came into my possession was dug out of the earth near Honan-fu, and numbers twenty pieces, comprising four different and distinct classes, as follows:—

- A. Twelve circular or round-shaped pieces, one only of which bears a design or ornamentation. Plate 16, 1-5.
- B. Two shell-shaped pieces, differing slightly in design. Plate 16, 6 and 7.
- C. Four double tube or cylinder-shaped pieces, cut longitudinally in half. Plate 16, 8 and 9.
- D. Two shield-shaped pieces with anthropomorphic device. Plate 16, 10.

In all of the above specimens there are bars crossing the concave or lower sides. One was evidently sufficient for the disc-shaped pieces, while two parallel bars were apparently needed to maintain the elongated ones in position. They were all cast in one piece, and appear to have had little or no wear. The composition of the metal is more like that of the ancient Chinese mirrors than of the early token currency of that country.¹ A green patina covers all the specimens under notice, this being a natural consequence, since they were found together in one place.

I am convinced that these small objects, or more probably their originals, must primarily have been of some service or use to man, as in China the practical, and not the ornamental, has always been sought for. After a close and minute examination of the examples before us, I am inclined to suggest that they are miniature representations of either shields or horse trappings, both solutions being equally acceptable as in accordance with the nature and object of the other token money of ancient China.²

Yokohama, April, 1911.

H. A. RAMSDEN, F. R. N. S.

THE BABELON MEDAL.

THE readers of the *Journal* will no doubt remember that in its notes on the International Numismatic Congress, which was held last summer in Brussels, mention was made³ of the medal proposed to be given to M. Ernest Babelon, of Paris, whose services as President of the Congress contributed greatly to its success. This medal was commemorative in its character, and the *Société hollandaise-belge des amis de la médaille d'art*, and The American Numismatic Society, through its President, Mr. Archer M. Huntington, (who was one of the Vice-Presidents of the Congress), united in ordering its preparation. A few examples of this medal in silver have just been received at the rooms of the Society, and it is illustrated on Plate 15 of this issue.

The obverse bears a portrait of M. Babelon, a clothed bust in profile, to left, with the legend · ERNEST · BABELON · DE L'INSTITUT · and it is said to be an excellent likeness. The artist's name is on the field behind the head. This die was executed by the reducing machine from a plaque by M. Godefroid Devreese.

The reverse has a head of Athene, in profile to left. She wears a helmet with a large, ornate crest; her hair falls on her neck below the helmet. With

¹ The color of this metal is a pronounced red, while that of the present more approaches white.

² This token money represented either warlike or domestic implements and objects. Arrow and spear-

heads, swords, etc., are among the former, with hoes, bells, etc., among the latter.

³ See the *Journal*, XLIV: p. 165.

her right hand she grasps a spear near its head: a portion of the Greek Panathenaic festival procession is shown on the upper edge of the circular shield which covers her shoulder. The face of the goddess has a thoughtful expression, almost stern, yet wonderfully attractive in its quiet dignity. Legend, CONGRES INTERN · DE NUM · ET D'ART DE LA MED · BRUXELLES 1910 · The artist's name, BOSSELT, in very small letters, appears at the right at the end of the crest, near the circle which separates the legend from the device. Rudolf Bosselt is a resident of Dusseldorf, and a zealous advocate of the doctrine that the artist should engrave his design directly upon the steel; his paper on the Medallie Art of the Past and Present, read before the Congress, in which he made some criticisms on the use of the reduction machine, attracted much attention. The medal is size 48 nearly, American scale.

PROCEEDINGS.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

THE Proceedings of The American Numismatic Society at its Fifty-third Annual Meeting in January, with a list of its Officers and Members, will be found in full in the closing pages of this issue of the *Journal*.

A REGULAR meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held in the Society's building, Saturday Evening, February 18, 1911. Mr. William B. Osgood Field, one of the Governors, presiding.

The following Reports were presented:—

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society:—

Your Council would report that, at a meeting held on January 28th, Mr. Archer M. Huntington was elected Chairman of the Council for the current year.

The following Officers of the Society were elected:—

Governors: EDWARD D. ADAMS, HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE, WILLIAM B. OSGOOD FIELD, ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON, DANIEL PARISH, JR. *Treasurer:* CHARLES PRYER. *Secretary:* BAUMAN L. BELDEN. *Domestic Corresponding Secretary:* HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE. *Foreign Corresponding Secretary:* EDWARD T. NEWELL.

The Governors have made the following appointments:—

Librarian: A. H. Cooper-Prichard.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Ancient Coins: Edward Robinson, Richard Hoe Lawrence, Edward T. Newell.

Building and Grounds: Newell Martin, John T. B. Hillhouse, Charles P. Huntington.

Decorations, Insignia and War Medals: J. Sanford Saltus, J. Coolidge Hills, Stephen H. P. Pell.

Modern Foreign Coins: Charles Pryer, Frank C. Higgins, Charles H. Imhoff.

Foreign Medals: Daniel Parish, Jr., Victor D. Brenner, Herbert Niklewicz.

Library: Charles G. Dodd, Miss Agnes Baldwin, Daniel Parish, Jr.

Masonic Medals and Tokens: William Poillon, Dr. W. T. R. Marvin, Benno Loewy.

Membership: William B. Osgood Field, Edward D. Adams, William Poillon.

Oriental Coins: Edward T. Newell, Charles Gregory, Rev. Dr. James B. Nies.

Paper Money: Henry Russell Drowne, John M. Dodd, Jr., Hiram E. Deats.

Papers and Exhibitions: Archer M. Huntington, A. Piatt Andrew, Gutzon Borgium.

Publication of Journal: Bauman L. Belden, Howland Wood, Dr. T. L. Compartment.

Publication of Medals: Edward D. Adams, Henry W. Cannon, Archer M. Huntington.

United States Coins: John I. Waterbury, Joseph C. Mitchelson, Henry de Forest Weekes.

United States Medals: Frank A. Vanderlip, George F. Kunz, Augustus G. Heaton.

The following Associate Members have been elected:—

Miss M. Georgia Ormond, Toledo, Ohio; Mr. J. B. Tyrrell, Toronto, Canada.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society:—

CURRENT FUNDS.		
Balance, January 21, 1911	\$1,722	32
Receipts	799	22
		<hr/>
		\$2,521 54
Disbursements		150 18
		<hr/>
Balance		\$2,371 36
		<hr/>
PERMANENT FUNDS.		
Balance, January 21, 1911, unchanged.....		\$1,853 50

CHARLES PRYER, *Treasurer*.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society:—

Your Director would report that the Exhibition of portrait bronzes and other sculpture by Prince Paul Troubetzkoy was opened for the private view from February 8th to 11th, and to the public on February 12th. So far the attendance has been most satisfactory, there having been 5,213 visitors up to the closing hour this afternoon. This has also brought a very considerable number of visitors to this building.

The accessions to the cabinets, since the last report, are 338 Coins, 11 Medals, etc., and one pair of dies of the Obelisk Medal presented by Mr. Robert Hewitt. And to the Library 18 books, 27 pamphlets, periodicals and catalogues, which include a most valuable Chinese numismatic work in 16 volumes, from Mr. Charles Gregory.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, *Director*.

The following amendment to the By-Laws, proposed by Mr. Henry Russell Drowne, was read, and announcement made that it would be presented for action at the March meeting : —

By-Laws, Chapter IV, Section 2, amended to read as follows : —

"Any Member or Associate Member in arrears for more than one year shall be dropped from the roll, after due notification, but may be reinstated by resolution of the Council upon payment of the arrears."

Mr. Frank C. Higgins made some interesting remarks regarding certain discoveries relating to the origin of symbols used on Ancient and Oriental Coins.

It was unanimously *Resolved*, That the thanks of the Society be tendered to Mr. Higgins for his most interesting address.

The meeting then adjourned.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, *Secretary*.

A regular meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held in the Society's building on Saturday, March 18, 1911, at four P. M., Mr. Henry Russell Drowne, one of the Governors, presiding.

The following Reports were presented : —

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society : —

Your Council would report the election of the following Members since the February meeting : —

Corresponding Member : University of Glasgow, Glasgow, Scotland.

Associate Member : Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs, of Baltimore.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society : —

CURRENT FUNDS		
Balance, February 18, 1911.....	\$2,371 36	
Receipts	401 20	
		<hr/>
		\$2,772 56
Disbursements		337 73
		<hr/>
Balance		\$2,434 83
		<hr/>
PERMANENT FUNDS		
Balance, February 18, 1911, unchanged		\$1,853 50
CHARLES PRYER, <i>Treasurer</i> .		

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR.

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society : —

Your Director would report that the exhibition of sculpture by Prince Troubetzkoy closed on March 12th. The attendance during the 33 days was 23,665, and during the same period there were 8,262 visitors at this building.

The Society is certainly much indebted to The Hispanic Society of America for the use of the main hall of its beautiful building for this exhibition.

All of the bronze statues have been packed and shipped to Buffalo, for exhibition at the Albright Art Galleries. The plaster statues will remain here until the bronzes are returned from Buffalo.

The Curator, Miss Baldwin, reports accessions to the cabinets of 165 coins, 12 medals and 33 Cufic and Egyptian glass weights.

The glass weights together with 31 Chinese, Japanese and Korean coins and 2 medals were presented by Mr. Charles Gregory.

Mrs. Stephen H. P. Pell presented 27 copper coins of Korea.

Mr. J. Sanford Saltus, a set of the new English coins of George V—the first bearing his portrait—designed by Bertram MacKennel—and one of the two impressions that have been struck in bronze, of The John Sanford Saltus medal of the British Numismatic Society.

Miss Agnes Baldwin, 1 English gold coin of Elizabeth, 7 Greek silver coins and 36 Greek copper coins.

There were also a number of smaller donations.

Four most interesting medals have been received as a loan from Mr. Michael Gorman:—The United Life Saving medal of the first class, in gold, and the second class, in silver, and the silver and gold life-saving medals of the Life-Saving Benevolent Association of New York, all of which were awarded to him, while a member of the Police, for saving thirty persons from death by drowning, in the waters of New York Harbor.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, *Director.*

The Librarian, Mr. Prichard, reports accessions as follows:—9 bound volumes, to which must be added 15 bound, and priced Auction Catalogues, thus making up the number of 24 volumes, 38 Periodicals, 49 catalogues, and 1 package of Illustrations of Coins.

The Society is to be congratulated this month on the acquisition of the first volume of the "Corpus Nummorum Italicorum," the gift of His Majesty, the King of Italy. This volume deals with the Coins of the House of Savoy. It is also to be congratulated on the acquisition of the three fine and valuable volumes constituting the "Catalogue of the Greek Coins in the Hunterian Collection," a gift of the University of Glasgow.

The following Resolution was unanimously adopted by a rising vote:—

Resolved, That an expression of appreciation and thanks on behalf of The American Numismatic Society be forwarded to His Majesty Victor Emmanuel III in consideration of his generosity in presenting to this Society a copy of Corpus Nummorum Italicorum, which His Majesty has recently caused to be published.

The following Resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the thanks of The American Numismatic Society be tendered to the Hispanic Society of America for its courtesy and kindness in placing the main hall of its building at the disposal of this Society for the exhibition of the Troubetzkoy bronzes.

The following amendment to the By-Laws, which was presented at the February meeting, was adopted : —

By-Laws, Chapter IV, Section 2, amended to read as follows : —

“ Any Member or Associate Member in arrears for more than one year shall be dropped from the roll, after due notification, but may be reinstated by resolution of the Council upon payment of the arrears.”

The following letter was read : —

MR. BAUMAN L. BELDEN, *Secretary*,
The American Numismatic Society,
156th Street, West of Broadway.

MY DEAR SIR : —

Your letter apprising me of The American Numismatic Society's Resolution to present me with a silver medal because of my long connection with that body, and the medal itself, have both been received with feelings of peculiar appreciation on my part.

The medal commands unqualified admiration as a work of art, and the recognition of my lengthy membership is very pleasant to one who, though shut in for many years, has always been interested in the Society and its aims.

Will you convey to the Officers and Members my appreciation and grateful thanks for their action and the form in which it has been expressed, and believe me,

Very sincerely,

Your “oldest member”

271 West End Avenue,
March 7, 1911.

ISAAC J. GREENWOOD.

The following Resolution was adopted : —

Resolved, That, when possible, a short address and discussion on some numismatic subject be arranged for each meeting of the Society.

After some informal discussion the meeting adjourned.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, *Secretary*.

OBITUARY.

DURING the last few months numismatic students have lost an unusual number of their associates, and the names of those who have died include some of the most eminent and conspicuous in their ranks. Among them are the following, well known to American collectors.

LOUIS OSCAR ROTY, one of the most eminent of contemporary French medallists, died on March 23d last. He was born in Paris, June 11, 1846, and was a pupil of Ponscarne and Augustin Dumont. He was the recipient of numerous special prizes for his work while still a young man, later receiving the Medal of the First Class of the Salon, in 1885, which was the first time it had been conferred on an engraver, and again, in 1907, the Medal of Honor of the French Institute, of which he had been made a

member in 1888, succeeding Bertinot, copper-plate engraver, and was the only medallist who ever was so rewarded by that body, as well as the only one admitted to it for about a century.

He was a Corresponding Member of The American Numismatic Society, a chevalier and officer of the Legion of Honor, and was perhaps best known to collectors by his plaquettes, and especially by his design of "La Semeuse," for the French coinage. The Society took special notice of his decease at its meeting in March, and the papers read on that occasion will be printed in the next issue of the *Journal*.

HENRI-JEAN DE DOMPIERRE DE CHAUFÉPIE, Keeper of the Royal Numismatic Cabinet of the Hague since 1893, died in that city on February 12th, after a very brief illness. He was born at Amsterdam, September 20, 1861, and graduated at the University of Leyden. Shortly afterwards he was placed in charge of the antique gems in the Hague Museum, and succeeded M. Looijen (who died in 1893) as its chief director when only thirty-two years of age. It was through his discriminating efforts that the superb "Six Collection" was acquired by the Royal Cabinet, and various other important additions were made during his term of office. He was the author of several works on Numismatics, of high authority, his latest publication, which appeared shortly before his death, being noticed on another page of this issue.

He became an "Associé étranger" of the Royal Numismatic Society of Belgium, in 1894, and was made an Honorary Member of that Society in July, 1905. He was the President of the Royal Numismatic Society of the Netherlands, and contributed many valuable papers to its *Journal*. He was the official representative of that body at the recent International Congress in Brussels, and at the time of his death was President of the Holland-Belgian Society of "Amis de la Médaille d'art" and also of the Netherlands section of that body. Some years ago he was made a chevalier of the Order of the Lion of the Netherlands.

JOSEF KOWARCZIK, a contemporary sculptor and medallist, died on March 15th, at Frankfort-on-Main in his fifty-first year. He was born in Vienna and studied at the Kunstgewerbeschule and the Academy with Prof. Hellmer. He was a refined and resourceful sculptor of the first rank, untiringly industrious and honorable in his work, earnestly striving after the truth in nature. He contributed to the Jubilee Exhibition of the Oesterische-Gesellschaft für Münz-und-Medaillen Kunde, 1908; and the Brussels Universal Exposition of 1910, where he received a gold medal.

JOSEF TAUTENHAYN passed away at Vienna on April 1st, in his seventy-fourth year. He was regarded as the typical "classic representative of native Austrian medallistic art." Born in 1837 at Vienna, he later studied at the Academy under such men as Radnitzky and Bauer, and afterwards entered the engraving school of the Vienna Mint. In 1869 he was appointed Court Medallist, and in 1878 Professor of the engraving and medallistic arts at the Akademie der Bildenden Künste. He manifested a strong love for the antique, — the Hellenic spirit permeating his work, which was always carefully finished to the least detail.

BOOK NOTICES.

W. H. VALENTINE. — MODERN COPPER COINS OF THE MOHAMMEDAN STATES. pp. 203, of which 78 are plates, and 6 colored maps. Spink & Son, London, 1911.

This book should prove valuable to every numismatist, for there is hardly a collector but has some oriental copper pieces he knows nothing about, and is at a loss to know where to find out anything about them. The book is designed especially for the lay student who is unfamiliar with this interesting branch of numismatics, and yet it is of equal if not greater value to the specialist along these lines. Every coin described is illustrated on some one of the seventy-eight plates picturing over a thousand pieces. Besides the catalogue and description of each coin, there is a brief history and list of rulers of each nation under discussion. No attempt is made in this volume to go into the older Muslim dynasties, but rather to produce a catalogue and text book of the issues of the past few hundred years. The following are the countries embraced: Turkey, Egypt, Soudan, Tunis, Algiers, Tripoli, Morocco, Nigeria, the various parts of East Africa, the divisions of Arabia, Crimea, Caucasia and Georgia, Persia including about thirty autonomous coin-issuing cities, Afghanistan, and the Central Asian divisions, including Chinese Turkestan.

H. W.

CHOIX DE MONNAIES ET MÉDAILLES du Cabinet Royal de la Haye, décrites par Dr. H. J. de Dompierre de Chaufepié et A. O. van Kerkwijk. 25 planches avec 513 figures et texte. Pet. in-folio en portefeuille. La Haye, Martinus Nijhoff, 1910. Prix 50 francs.

Here is a beautiful volume which affords a perspectus of the art of the medal from the very commencement of artistic die-engraving, namely, among the ancient Greeks, to the modern masters of the medallic art. Greek, Roman and Byzantine coins are described and figured on the plates, and then follow medals of the Italian and of the German Renaissance, historical medals of the Netherlands, etc., and the contemporary artists of our own time. The authors were not guided in their selection of pieces for illustration by the historical or numismatic so largely as by the artistic interest, and the book appeals equally to amateurs and serious students. It is a well-conceived idea, and the twenty-five handsome phototype-plates bring forcibly to the mind even of the casual reader the really intimate connection between coins and medals. The amateur and book-lover who peruse this book should be warned, however, that it is only by a medallic character that they are related. The more artistic a coinage, the more medallic its character, and, consequently, one may even say, the less numismatic; that is to say, the artistic quality is so conspicuous that it clashes with the numismatic interest, to the partial, if only temporary, obscuring of the latter. But as a matter of fact the vast majority of coinages have not a medallic character, and therefore have less in common with medals, than with tokens, jetons and the like. The story of the medal does indeed begin with Greek coins which are medallic in style. Thereafter, the Roman "medallions" offer the closest parallel to the medal. The uncertainty which has long prevailed among scholars in regard to the function of ancient "medallions" seems likely to be settled by Gnecchi's great work on the Roman Medallions. If this is

realized, the way will be cleared for a critical and historical account of the medal at all periods, first, in ancient times, and then the evolution of the medal in the different countries of Europe. The present work may be regarded as a contribution to this larger object. It also affords a conspectus of the contents of the Hague Cabinet. M. de Dompierre de Chaufepié who collaborated with M. Kerkwijk on this volume has, we regret to say, recently died. He was the author of *Médailles et Plaquettes Modernes*, and many numismatic works, the Curator of the Royal Cabinet of the Hague, and a scholar of eminence.

A. B.

GRAF DESSEWFFY MIKLÓS.—BARBAR PENZEL. 26 pp. of text, and 18 plates, showing 461 coins. Buda-pesth, 1910.

Under this title there has recently appeared a painstaking catalogue of the Barbarian coins belonging to the collection of Count Dessewffy Miklós. As Count Dessewffy, in his extensive collection of the Barbarian coinages, has paid especial attention to the coins struck previous to the Roman occupation by the Barbarian tribes who once inhabited Hungary, and of whom so little is really known, this catalogue, with its fine plates, is therefore of great value to every branch of Archaeology. The text treats of the geographical distribution of the pieces and their consequent attributions; it carefully gives weights, references to leading works on the subject, localities where the individual coins were found, and other details so desired by those who are particularly interested in the study of the Barbarian coinages. While fully appreciating Count Dessewffy's patriotism in publishing his otherwise most valuable book in the Hungarian language, we very much hope that a translation into some more universal tongue will be made, so that the matter it contains may be more accessible to students of other nationalities.

E. T. N.

ASPECTS OF DEATH IN ART, BY F. PARKES WEBER, M. A., M. D. 8vo, with 58 figures in the text. London, 1910.

This book is a reprint, with additions and corrections, of the articles which have appeared in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1909-10. Dr. Weber, as is well-known, is a physician and Fellow of the Antiquarian and of the Royal Numismatic Societies. He is equipped with the training and philosophic interest which lead one into this kind of lore. He has classified the diversified material on the "mental attitudes towards the idea of death" under the headings, the simple *Memento Mori* idea, the patriotic, pessimistic, Epicurean, etc. Part III deals with coins, medals and tokens relating to death and the manner in which death affects the minds of men. The number of coins is small, and they bear only a very indirect reference to death. Numerous, however, are the medals, tokens, *Moralische Pfennige*, finger-rings, gems, and so on, which are replete with the warnings of the *Respice finem* idea, while a certain number voice the philosophy of Horace's *Carpe diem*. The gathering together of the manifold expressions of the concept of death and the interpretation of the shades of human thought reflected therein form a most readable essay.

A. B.



PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

AT THE

FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING

SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1911

AND

LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

COUNCIL

Term ending January 1916

CHARLES G. DODD
NEWELL MARTIN
EDWARD T. NEWELL

Term ending January 1915

ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON
DANIEL PARISII, JR.
J. SANFORD SALTUS

Term ending January 1914

EDWARD D. ADAMS
WILLIAM POILLON
EDWARD ROBINSON

Term ending January 1913

BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN
HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE
CHARLES PRYER

Term ending January 1912

WILLIAM B. OSGOOD FIELD
FRANK A. VANDERLIP
JOHN I. WATERBURY

OFFICERS

Governors

EDWARD D. ADAMS
HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE
WILLIAM B. OSGOOD FIELD
ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON
DANIEL PARISH, JR.

Treasurer

CHARLES PRYER

Secretary

BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN

Domestic Corresponding Secretary

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE

Foreign Corresponding Secretary

EDWARD T. NEWELL

Director

BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN

Curator

MISS AGNES BALDWIN

Librarian

A. H. COOPER-PRICHARD

STANDING COMMITTEES.

<i>Ancient Coins</i>	{ EDWARD ROBINSON RICHARD HOE LAWRENCE EDWARD T. NEWELL
<i>Building and Grounds</i>	{ NEWELL MARTIN JOHN T. B. HILLHOUSE CHARLES P. HUNTINGTON
<i>Decorations, Insignia and War Medals</i>	{ J. SANFORD SALTUS J. COOLIDGE HILLS STEPHEN H. P. PELL
<i>Modern Foreign Coins</i>	{ CHARLES PRYER FRANK C. HIGGINS CHARLES H. IMHOFF
<i>Foreign Medals</i>	{ DANIEL PARISH, JR. VICTOR D. BRENNER HERBERT NIKLEWICZ
<i>Library</i>	{ CHARLES G. DODD MISS AGNES BALDWIN DANIEL PARISH, JR.
<i>Masonic Medals and Tokens</i>	{ WILLIAM POILLON DR. W. T. R. MARVIN BENNO LOEWY
<i>Membership</i>	{ WILLIAM B. OSGOOD FIELD EDWARD D. ADAMS WILLIAM POILLON
<i>Oriental Coins</i>	{ EDWARD T. NEWELL CHARLES GREGORY REV. DR. JAMES B. NIES
<i>Paper Money</i>	{ HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE JOHN M. DODD, JR. HIRAM E. DEATS
<i>Papers and Exhibitions</i>	{ ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON A. PIATT ANDREW WINFRED ROBERT MARTIN
<i>Publication of Journal</i>	{ BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN HOWLAND WOOD T. LOUIS COMPARETTE
<i>Publication of Medals</i>	{ EDWARD D. ADAMS HENRY W. CANNON ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON
<i>United States Coins</i>	{ JOHN I. WATERBURY JOSEPH C. MITCHELSON HENRY DEFOREST WEEKES
<i>United States Medals</i>	{ FRANK A. VANDERLIP GEORGE F. KUNZ AUGUSTUS G. HEATON

PROCEEDINGS

FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING

THE Fifty-third Annual Meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held in the Society's building, Audubon Park, New York City, on Saturday afternoon, January 21, 1911, at four o'clock, Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., one of the Governors, presiding.

The Secretary read the minutes of the regular meeting of December 17, 1910, which were, on motion, approved, after which the Annual Reports of officers and committees were presented.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society:—

Your Council would report that, during the past year, the work of the Society has gone on without interruption, and in a most satisfactory manner, the details of which will be contained in the Reports of the various officers and committees.

One year ago a revision of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society went into effect. This revision involved, among other things, an increase in the annual dues of members, from ten to fifteen dollars, and in the life membership fee, from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars. A new class of Associate Members was established, with annual dues of five dollars, and fifty dollars for the associate life membership fee.

Ten members have, at their own request, been transferred to the associate membership roll, and seventy-three new associate members have been added to the roll, making a total of eighty-three associate members, of whom seven have become associate life members.

During the year four honorary members, one member and eight corresponding members have been elected. Two members, Messrs. James Ten Eyck and Wilmer Stanard Wood, and one corresponding member, Mr. Alfred Sandham, of Toronto, have died. Three members have resigned and one been dropped.

Since the December meeting the following members have been elected : —

Honorary Member : Mr. John Pierpont Morgan, New York.

Associate Members : Mrs. John R. Morron, Chicago ; Mr. A. H. Cooper-Prichard, New York.

The total membership of the Society is as follows : —

Honorary Members.....	24
Members (of whom 153 are Life Members).....	242
Associate Members (of whom 7 are Associate Life Members).....	83
Corresponding Members.....	80
<hr/>	
Making a total of.....	409

All of which is respectfully submitted.

The Corresponding Secretary presented the following Report : —

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society : —

The past year has been an unusually busy one for this Department, our correspondence having more than doubled.

The exhibition of Medallie Art in the Spring, was the cause of several notices appearing in the papers, and in consequence there was a grand revival of sleeping numismatists, and a deluge of inquiries in regard to coins that were as a rule of little or no value. A new and unexpected attack occurred again during the Summer season, occasioned by the meeting of the American Numismatic Association in our building. Accounts of their proceedings were published in the daily papers and in consequence, many letters and postals were received.

Every communication received has been replied to, although I regret to state that the work has been mainly a waste of time.

It seems unfortunate that all this correspondence accomplishes so little. The inquiries are principally from those, who, seeing some notices in the papers, are suddenly reminded of some old Numismatic or other junk that they have stored away, and dream of possible fortunes to be acquired, if they can only find a purchaser.

Heretofore the letters have been principally from the far West and South, but lately we have had more from our immediate vicinity than during any previous year.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE,

Corresponding Secretary.

The Treasurer presented the following Report : —

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

CURRENT FUNDS

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Balance, January 17, 1910	\$1,442 71	Salaries and labor	\$612 15
Interest	1,000 00	Supplies	269 51
Annual dues	1,545 00	Light	314 90
American Journal of Numismatics	1,527 16	Fuel	244 20
Medals	1,292 00	Freight and cartage	18 00
		Postage	98 83
		Stationery	192 94
		Telephone	70 80
		Repairs and renewals	24 05
		American Journal of Numismatics	1,528 76
		Publication of Medals	1,322 86
		Books, periodicals and binding	30 30
		Coins and medals	8 87
		Furniture and fixtures	235 22
		Sundries	113 16
		Balance, January 21, 1911	1,722 32
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$6,806 87		\$6,806 87

PERMANENT FUNDS

Balance, January 17, 1910	\$875 52	Balance, January 21, 1911	\$1,853 50
Life Membership Fees	800 00		
Bequest, Joseph N. T. Levick	50 00		
Transferred from Building Fund	127 98		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$1,853 50		\$1,853 50

BUILDING FUND

Balance, January 17, 1910	\$127 98	Transferred to Endowment Fund	\$127 98
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LIST OF PERMANENT FUNDS.

New York Numismatic Society Donation Fund	\$65 00
Dr. Isaac Wood Memorial Fund	100 00
William Poillon Fund	250 00
P. Hackley Barhydt Memorial Fund	500 00
Jay B. Cornell Bequest	1,000 00
Herbert Valentine Bequest	1,000 00
Joseph N. T. Levick Bequest	50 00
Endowment Fund	5,377 98
Life Membership Fund	16,510 52
	<hr/>
	\$24,853 50

INVESTMENTS.

Four \$1,000 5% Bonds, Michigan Traction Co.....	Par value	\$4,000 00
Two \$1,000 5% Bonds, N. Y., Susq. & W. R. R.....	"	2,000 00
One \$1,000 5% Bond, C. M. & St. P. R. R.....	"	1,000 00
One \$1,000 5% Bond, C. & N. W. R. R.....	"	1,000 00
Four \$1,000 4% Bonds, Southern Pacific R. R.....	"	4,000 00
Three \$1,000 4% Bonds, Western Maryland R. R.....	"	3,000 00
Two \$1,000 4% Bonds, Erie R. R., Prior Lien.....	"	2,000 00
Two \$1,000 4% Bonds, New Orleans Terminal.....	"	2,000 00
Two \$1,000 4% Bonds, St. L. & S. F. R. R.....	"	2,000 00
One \$1,000 4% Bond, M. K. & T. R. R.....	"	1,000 00
Two \$500 4% Bonds, M. K. & T. R. R.....	"	1,000 00
Cash on deposit.....	"	1,853 50
		<hr/>
		\$24,853 50

CHARLES PRYER, *Treasurer.*

Examined and found correct,

DANIEL PARISH, Jr.,

EDWARD T. NEWELL,

Auditing Committee.

The Director presented the following Report : —

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society : —

Your Director takes pleasure in reporting that, during the past year, the Society has made most satisfactory progress in various directions.

The exhibition space on the main floor has been largely increased, and the rearrangement of collections, that are to be on exhibition, is now in progress.

Considerable purchases were made for the Society, by several of its members, of medals and plaques by contemporary artists, that were in the International Medallion Exhibition, that was held by the Society in March last, and one of the exhibitors, Monsieur Devreese, of Brussels, presented to the Society six of the most important examples of his work.

These accessions, together with the pieces of this character that were already in the Society's collection, make an exhibition of great beauty and interest. While examples of the work of most of the prominent artists in this line will be found in this collection, there are a number who are not represented, such as Lechevreil, Lefebvre and Mouchon of France, Rubino of Italy, Maura and Benlliure of Spain, and a number of others including some of our American sculptors who have turned their attention to this branch of art. It is to be hoped that a way may be found to supply these deficiencies, so that the cases which line the walls, may contain an exhibition which shall be representative of all the best of the medallion art of to-day.

Since the December Meeting, the accessions to the Society's collection amount to 95 coins, medals, etc., and the total accessions for the year are 2,225 coins, medals, etc., and 10 drawings by Roty, being studies that he made of designs used on his medals.

The donors are as follows :—

Edward D. Adams
Miss Isabel Allardyce
George C. Arnold
L. H. Barber
Bauman L. Belden
John Bennett
G. W. F. Blanchfield
Victor D. Brenner
Wilbur F. Brown
Chicago Numismatic Society
Corporation of the City of London
Charles deKay
Godefroid Devreese
Reginald S. Doull
H. Russell Drowne
Miss Carolyn Duer
Thomas L. Elder
Fred. C. Fairbanks
J. Geo. Garneau
David R. Gibson
Charles Gregory
Frank C. Higgins
J. Coolidge Hills
J. B. Holmes
Archer M. Huntington
Mrs. Cadwalader Jones
George F. Kunz
George Larson
J. A. Larsen
J. N. T. Levick Estate
William W. Lunt

Angelo Mariani
Noah Farnham Morrison
Edward T. Newell
George N. Olcott
Robert Olyphant
Daniel Parish, Jr.
Edward D. Perry
William Poillon
Princeton University
Wayte Raymond
S. Augustus Redway
J. Sanford Saltus
Hon. Charles H. Scherril
Peter F. Schofield
A. Scwaab
A. B. Scott
Edwin deL. Smith
R. Hobart Smith
J. B. Sniffin
Count Francesco Sordina
D. C. Stapleton
W. E. B. Starkweather
Dr. H. R. Storer
Veteran Association 79th Reg. Highlanders,
N. Y. Volunteers
Henri Weil
Wendell & Greenwood Co.
Whitehead & Hoag Co.
W. W. C. Wilson
Howland Wood
C. J. H. Woodbury

The collection of foreign decorations and war medals has been doubled in the course of the year, by the accession of the collection of the late George A. Devinny, of Philadelphia, which was presented by Messrs. Archer M. Huntington and J. Sanford Saltus, in January last, and by several later donations from Mr. Saltus.

This collection is now very extensive, and contains many specimens of great value and interest, and its very existence is due to the efforts of Mr. Saltus. The collection of American Insignia, which is probably the largest in existence, owes more to Mr. Saltus than to all other donors, and his contributions to that collection, during the past year, have been considerable. Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., has also given some important specimens.

The Society's cabinet of Ancient coins, while not large, is a good representative collection, and contains many interesting specimens, and considerable additions have been made during the year by Mr. Edward T. Newell and others.

Outside the Gregory collection of coins of the countries using the Chinese character, the collection of Oriental coins is very small, and, while Oriental coins are not studied to any great extent in this country, they are still of great importance, and should have a better representation in the Society's cabinets.

Of foreign coins and medals, issued during the last five hundred years, the Society has a very fine collection, made up of the Daniel Parish, Jr., collection, which Mr. Parish presented to the Society several years ago, and many other donations received both before and since.

This is The *American* Numismatic Society, and it would seem but right that its great strength should be in American coins and medals. Being a comparatively new country, none of the coins of the United States can be called old, and, while the regular issues of the Mint have little historical interest and less artistic beauty, they are eagerly sought for by many of our own collectors, and the collection of this Society should be second to none; and, while there are a very considerable number of larger collections, it is a fine one, and in some respects very strong, especially in gold and copper: of the silver we cannot say so much, though even of that there are many fine and valuable specimens.

From a historical point of view, the Colonial coins, issued before the Revolution and in a number of States previous to the establishment of the United States Mint, are of great interest: of these, as well as the so-called private gold coins of North Carolina, Georgia, California, Oregon, Colorado and the Mormons, and the most interesting series of patterns issued at the Mint, the Society's collection is small, and it would seem to your Director that every effort should be made to increase it along these lines.

Of American medals and tokens the Society's collection is very large. Of paper money the Society's collection is very small. I take great pleasure, however, in announcing that the Society will shortly receive a very large and interesting collection of paper money, numbering in the neighborhood of five thousand specimens, which will be presented by Mr. Huntington.

While the collections are of great value for study and comparison, the library is even more so, and it has been substantially increased during the past year, the accessions amounting to 59 books, 63 pamphlets, 165 periodicals and 77 catalogues, of which 7 books and 21 pamphlets, periodicals and catalogues were received since the December Meeting.

The following are the donors to the Library during the past year:—

Edward D. Adams
American Numismatic Association
Dr. Emil Bahrfeldt
Bauman L. Belden
Belgian Numismatic Society
Berlin Museum
Capetown Corporation

Mme. V. J. C. Chaplain
Eugene E. Courteau
Henry Russell Drowne
Thomas L. Elder
French Numismatic Society
Archer M. Huntington
Holland Numismatic Society

John T. B. Hillhouse
 Hispanic Society of America
 Italian Numismatic Society
 Richard Hoe Lawrence
 Sir Edward Durning-Lawrence, Bart.
 Library of Congress
 Montreal Numismatic Society
 Johannes Müller
 Magyar Numismatic Society
 Metropolitan Museum of Art
 Miss Emily Wade Martin
 Fernand Mazerolle
 New England Society
 Newark Museum Association
 New York Historical Society
 Oneida Historical Society

Philadelphia Numismatic Society
 Eduardo Ricciardi
 Royal Numismatic Society
 J. W. Scott
 Smithsonian Institution
 Society of Western Artists
 Spink & Son
 J. Sanford Saltus
 Swiss Numismatic Society
 Gen. Gates P. Thruston
 Vienna Numismatic Society
 G. F. Wetzke
 Howland Wood
 Farran Zerbe
 Rev. Dr. Jeremiah Zimmerman

The Society, through purchase and exchange, is in the regular receipt of all of the most important numismatic periodicals, of which it has, in most instances, complete files. Your Director would strongly recommend the purchase of all new books on Numismatics, as they are published, as well as the securing of those already published, that are not now in the Library, as rapidly as possible.

The Library is very large, but we should not rest satisfied until it is not only the best in America, but the best in the world.

Our Committee on Papers and Exhibitions is now preparing for an exhibition of sculpture by Prince Paul Troubetzkoy, and the Chairman of the Committee has presented to the Society a portrait of Prince Troubetzkoy, painted by Sorolla.

The perfecting of the organization, for carrying on the Society's work, has necessarily been slow, as the needs only became apparent as the work progresses. The Curator during the past two years has proved her efficiency. In place of various make-shifts a permanent Librarian has recently been secured; other changes looking towards an increased efficiency and dispatch in conducting the Society's business have been made, and it is ready to start on its fifty-fourth year better equipped than ever before.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN,
Director.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PAPERS AND EXHIBITIONS

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society: —

Your Committee on Papers and Exhibitions would report that the International Medallion Exhibition was held by the Society in its own building and the temporary building adjoining, from the 12th of March till the 1st of April, 1910.

From this Exhibition, three catalogues were issued. One on medals and plaques loaned for the Exhibition by contemporary medallists. One on the collection of coins exhibited by the Society, selected from its cabinets. One on medals also, from the Society's own collection.

A prize was offered to the medallist whose work "may be deemed the most successful by the Committee on Awards," in the shape of a commission for the Commemorative Medal. This commission was awarded to Monsieur Godefroid Devreese, of Brussels, Belgium, who is now at work in its preparation.

Arrangements are now being made for an exhibition of the work of Prince Paul Troubetzkoy, who is considered one of the foremost European sculptors. It was planned to hold this exhibition in the temporary building adjoining the Society's building, but it was found impossible to get just the right light to show these bronzes with the best effect, and the Hispanic Society having offered to place its main hall at the disposal of this Society, it has been decided to hold the exhibition there. It will open on the 12th of February and continue during the month.

Respectfully submitted,

ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PUBLICATION OF THE JOURNAL

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society:—

Your Committee on the Publication of the Journal would report that the four numbers for 1910 were duly published and distributed.

An increase in the width of the page gives it a much better appearance. How well your Committee has succeeded in its efforts to improve it in other ways, you must judge from the numbers themselves.

The first number for 1911 is now in press, and will be gotten out as soon as possible. It will contain the first of a series of articles on the Private Gold Coins of California, a subject of much interest regarding which very little has been written; the first of a series on the coins of Alexander the Great, and various shorter papers.

Your Committee is most desirous of obtaining original articles and unpublished information, especially as relating to this country, and would greatly appreciate the co-operation of the members of the Society in its efforts to make the *Journal* of greater interest and value.

Respectfully submitted,

BAUMAN L. BELDEN,

HOWLAND WOOD,

CHARLES G. DODD,

Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PUBLICATION OF MEDALS

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society:—

The Committee on the Publication of Medals begs leave to make the following report regarding its activities during the past year.

The medal by J. Edouard Roiné in commemoration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the Diocese of New York of the Roman Catholic Church, was offered to the members of The American Numismatic Society by its circular of January 1, 1910. The following is a record in detail of the subscriptions made, and of the medals remaining at this date for sale:—

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH MEDAL

	Subscribers	Silver	Bronze	Total
Archbishop Farley.....		1	1	2
Society's Cabinet.....		1	1	2
Patrons.....	4	4	4	8
Honorary Presidents.....	—	—	—	—
Honorary Members.....	1	—	1	1
Members (Life).....	30	29	18	47
Members (Annual).....	9	4	7	11
Associate Members.....	1	—	1	1
Corresponding Members..	1	—	1	1
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		39	34	73
Medals on hand.....		37	67	104
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals.....		76	101	177

The plaquette by J. Edouard Roiné in commemoration of the life and public services of Grover Cleveland was offered for subscription by the members of our Society by the Committee's circular of March 1, 1910. The result of this subscription is shown by the following details, in which are noted the number of these medals now remaining for sale:—

CLEVELAND MEDAL

	Subscribers	Silver	Bronze	Total
Mrs. Cleveland.....		1	—	1
Richard Cleveland.....		—	1	1
Society's Cabinet.....		1	1	2
Patrons.....	3	3	10	13
Honorary Presidents.....	1	1	—	1
Honorary Members.....	—	—	—	—
Members (Life).....	17	20	9	29
Members (Annual).....	14	9	7	16
Associate Members.....	2	1	2	3
Corresponding Members..	1	—	1	1
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		36	31	67
Medals on hand.....		14	69	83
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals.....		50	100	150

A plaquette, also by J. Edouard Roiné, in commemoration of the centenary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, has been prepared for issue to the members of the Society during the current year. Other works of this character are also in preparation.

The principal attention of the members of the Committee on the Publication of Medals has been given during the past year to the International Exhibition of the Society,

that, in the extent of its collection and the opportunities of comparison of the best works of numerous artists of many countries, has been recognized as an important event in the numismatic world, and as marking an epoch in the history of the art in this country.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD D. ADAMS, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON UNITED STATES MEDALS

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society: —

There is an increasing tendency on the part of the United States Government to prepare medals commemorative of special occasions or in reward of eminent services. In this, our Government is but following the lead of foreign Governments, which have long taken this means of making special and permanent recognition of deeds and events. The work of this character which has been done at the Philadelphia Mint is undoubtedly showing artistic improvement, but it is still far behind that done at some of the European Mints, notably in Paris and Vienna.

The most general distribution of medals which has been undertaken by our Government was due to the action of Congress, which granted a medal to every soldier and sailor who took part in the Spanish-American War. In consequence of that action, the United States Mint at Philadelphia was provided with special machinery, until it is now equipped with the best facilities for the execution of medals.

Dating from the time of Washington, it has been the custom to strike a medal of each President of the United States. This series is known as the "Peace Medals." Among the earlier issues are some of a size smaller than is customarily used for this purpose. Of late years, however, it has been the habit to make the "Peace Medals" of a uniform size, and this size is illustrated in the current medal of President Taft.

The obverse of this medal is given up entirely to a portrait of the President. The only lettering is that of the President's name, WILLIAM H. TAFT, and the name of the designer. This side was designed by Mr. Charles E. Barber, who has for many years been connected with the Government service in the capacity of Mint Engraver, and in that position has designed many of the more important medals.

Upon the reverse of this medal is the inscription, INAUGURATED PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, MARCH 4, 1909; below this inscription, just inside of the circumference, is the olive branch of peace and the motto E PLURIBUS UNUM. Above the inscription appears a background having a representation of the Capitol of the United States, the view presented being that seen from a spot opposite the north-east corner of the building. Superimposed upon this relief of the Capitol, and just to the right of the great dome, appears the figure of the Delphic Sibyl, who, according to the mythology of the Greeks, possessed not only all the wisdom of the ages, but the powers of divination and intercession with the gods for those who asked her aid. This is the work of Mr. George T. Morgan, Assistant Engraver at the Mint.

A medal of much interest, which was struck during the term of Mr. Taft's predecessor, is that commemorative of the Departure of the United States Atlantic fleet on its cruise around the world.

On the obverse is the bust of former President Roosevelt, which occupies the centre of the plaque. To the left is the name THEODORE ROOSEVELT and to the right his title PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. Below the former President's name appears the anchor, emblematic of the Navy, surrounded by a laurel wreath representing Victory. The wreath is fastened by a flowing ribbon. This die is the work of Mr. Charles E. Barber.

The reverse has a view of the harbor at Hampton Roads, showing some of the warships starting out on their long cruise. Below this is a shield, surmounted by an eagle, to the right of which appears the inscription: HAMPTON ROADS, DEC. 16, 1907. DEPARTURE OF UNITED STATES ATLANTIC FLEET ON CRUISE AROUND THE WORLD.

At the left of this side of the medal appears a figure symbolizing the United States bidding the warships God-speed. Her left arm is extended before her, and behind her is seen the flag of the United States, flying strongly in the breeze as it is hauled to the top of the staff. The right hand of the figure rests upon an atlas, suggesting that the extent of the journey has not been overlooked. The reverse is the work of Mr. Barber's assistant, Mr. George T. Morgan.

Another medal of special interest is that commemorative of the Lincoln Centennial. The design, the modeling, and the engraving of dies for this were also executed by Mr. George T. Morgan.

On the obverse appears a portrait of President Lincoln; within the circumference is the lettering ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

In the upper part of the reverse is a scroll bearing the dates 1809-1909. Below this appears the famous phrase WITH MALICE TOWARD NONE, WITH CHARITY FOR ALL. Beneath this is a shield, surmounted by an eagle with wings outspread. Surrounding this shield is a laurel wreath, fastened by a flowing ribbon. Sweeping upward from the lower right circumference of the medal to the left edge of the scroll bearing the dates are the olive branch of peace and other branches, and below these a ribbon inscribed with the words E PLURIBUS UNUM.

Mr. Barber and Mr. Morgan have collaborated on another medal of unusual interest — that awarded by Congress to the Wright Brothers, and which is oblong in shape.

On the obverse, in the centre, are portraits of the Wright Brothers. In the upper left corner is the name ORVILLE WRIGHT, and in the lower left corner that of his brother, WILBUR WRIGHT. Directly below the first name are the words RESOLUTION OF CONGRESS MARCH 4, 1909, and immediately above the other is an eagle, with outspread wings, bearing on his breast the National shield, the whole surrounded by a laurel wreath tied by a flowing ribbon. Across the bottom of this side of the medal is the inscription IN RECOGNITION AND APPRECIATION OF THEIR ABILITY, COURAGE AND SUCCESS IN NAVIGATING THE AIR.

On the reverse is displayed a winged female figure, sweeping through the air, holding before her a flaming torch. Below her is seen the top of the earth, over which she skims with lightning-like rapidity. Above her is the legend SHALL MOUNT UP WITH WINGS AS EAGLES.

Following a custom of many years' standing, there were presented to the members of the Assay Commission, which makes an annual inspection of the Mint, medals com-

memorative of their visit in 1910. The obverse of these pieces was designed by Mr. Charles E. Barber, the reverse by his assistant, Mr. George T. Morgan. As is customary, the obverse presents a portrait of the President of the United States.

In the centre of the reverse are two seated figures, holding between them a tablet bearing the date 1910. Surmounting this tablet is the eagle, with wings outspread. Below the figures is a ribbon with the National motto, *E PLURIBUS UNUM*. Around the field is the legend *MINT OF THE UNITED STATES. ANNUAL ASSAY*.

These are but some of the more important of the medals struck at the United States Mint in Philadelphia during the last few years. It is anticipated that from time to time others of interest will be added to the list, and that the elaborate machinery for this purpose will be put to good use. Many occasions are sure to arise which should be commemorated in this way. Such an occasion is now presented in the construction of the Panama Canal. Each employee engaged on that work is to be given a medal.

Taken all in all, the Government of the United States seems to have made an auspicious start in the direction of commemorative medal work. But to encourage the medallic art in the United States it would seem most appropriate to have some great sculptor selected annually, whenever a Presidential medal is to be made, to furnish the design, and, if possible, for some equally great sculptor to make the models for the Assay medals, which are given annually to the members of the Assay Commission.

In this way there would be a collection of artistic endeavors by our greatest artists, perpetuated by the United States Government in models issued under its direction. It would be well also to have a rule that no sculptor should be twice called except perhaps after an interval of twenty years or more.

F. A. VANDERLIP,
GEORGE F. KUNZ,
A. G. HEATON.

Examples of the five medals mentioned in this report were presented to the Society by the Committee.

The following Resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be tendered to Mr. Huntington for his generous gift of the portrait of Prince Troubetzkoy.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be tendered to the Committee on United States Medals, for its interesting Report and for the gift of five medals.

The Secretary read a cablegram from Mr. J. Sanford Saltus at Nice, as follows: "Wish I could be with you all to-day."

It was unanimously

Resolved, That the Society present a silver Membership Medal to its oldest member, Mr. Isaac J. Greenwood, who joined the Society in January, 1859.

The election of three members of the Council to succeed Messrs. Martin, Newell, and Weeks, was next in order, and resulted in the choice of Messrs. Charles G. Dodd, Newell Martin, and Edward T. Newell.

The meeting then adjourned.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, *Secretary*.

ROLL OF PATRONS AND MEMBERS

OF

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

JANUARY 21, 1911

ROLL OF PATRONS AND MEMBERS

PATRONS

Adams, Edward D., New York City	1906
Ellsworth, James W., New York City	1907
Gates, Isaac E., New York City	1906
Greenwood, Isaac J., New York City	1907
Hawley, Edwin, New York City	1906
Huntington, Arabella D. (Mrs. Collis P.), New York City	1906
Huntington, Archer M., New York City	1906
Lawrence, Richard H., New York City	1906
Saltus, J. Sanford, New York City	1906
*Saltus, Medora S. (Mrs. J. Sanford), New York City	1906
Schiff, Mortimer L., New York City	1906
Warburg, Felix M., New York City	1906

* Deceased

HONORARY PRESIDENTS

*Betts, Benjamin, Brooklyn, N. Y.	January 20, 1908
Huntington, Archer M., Baychester, N. Y.	January 17, 1910
Parish, Daniel, Jr., New York City	January 20, 1908
Zabriskie, Andrew C., New York City	January 20, 1908

HONORARY MEMBERS

His Majesty Alphonso XIII, King of Spain	April 18, 1910
His Majesty Manuel II, King of Portugal	April 18, 1910
His Majesty Victor Emmanuel III, King of Italy	January 21, 1901
His Excellency Gen. Porfirio Diaz, President of Mexico	March 19, 1906
The Director of the United States Mint, Washington, D. C.	(Ex officio)
The Hispanic Society of America, New York City	May 20, 1907
Babelon, Ernest, Institut de France, Paris, France	November 9, 1910
Bode, Dr. Wilhelm, Berlin, Germany	November 19, 1906
Bigelow, John, LL.D., Highland Falls, N. Y.	November 15, 1897
Charnay, Désiré, Paris, France	March 20, 1883
Clarke, Sir Caspar Purdon, London, England	March 16, 1908
Crosby, Sylvester Sage, Cambridge, Mass.	March 21, 1876
da Cunha, Xavia, Director Bibliotheca Nacional de Lisbon	March 21, 1910
Dielman, Frederick, New York City	January 21, 1901
Head, Barclay Vincent, D.C.L., Ph.D., London, England	December 21, 1880
Loubat, His Excellency Joseph Florimond, Duke of, Paris, France	January 7, 1907
Marvin, William Theophilus Rogers, Litt.D., Boston, Mass.	November 19, 1878
Morgan, John Pierpont, New York City	January 21, 1911
Orford, The Right Hon., the Earl of, Norwich, England	November 19, 1906
Prince, L. Bradford, LL.D., Santa Fé, New Mexico	May 20, 1901
Snowdon, Archibald Loudon, Philadelphia, Pa.	March 18, 1879
Storer, Horatio R., M.D., Newport, R. I.	March 20, 1893
Ward, Rev. William Hayes, D.D., LL.D., Newark, N. J.	March 29, 1893
Waterman, Warren Gookin, Nashville, Tenn.	January 7, 1907

* Deceased

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

(By Amendment to the Constitution, adopted March 18, 1901, residents of the United States are not eligible to election as Corresponding Members. The American Corresponding Members in this roll were elected before the passage of this amendment.)

Andersen, David, Christiana, Norway	May 18, 1893
Andrews, Frank De Wette, Vineland, N. J.	June 12, 1883
Aubert, Rev. A., Quebec, Canada	January 16, 1905
Bahrfeldt, Max Ferdinand, Hildesheim, Germany	May 20, 1884
Baird, Dr. Andrew B., Winnipeg, Manitoba	May 21, 1906
Barron, Edward Jackson, F.S.A., London, England	March 20, 1883
Bates, Thomas Tomlinson, Traverse City, Mich.	June 25, 1868
Bordas, F., Paris, France	November 19, 1910
Botte, Louis Alexandre, Paris, France	December 17, 1910
Brock, Robert Alonzo, Richmond, Va.	June 13, 1867
Carranza, Carlos, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic	November 20, 1883
Cauffman, Emil, Philadelphia, Pa.	February 13, 1868
Cavalli, Gustaf, Sköfde, Sweden	March 20, 1893
Culin, Stewart, Brooklyn, N. Y.	November 15, 1887
Cunningham, Thomas, Mohawk, N. Y.	July 7, 1886
de Chauffepié, Henri Jean de Dompierre, President Royal Numismatic Society of the Netherlands, The Hague, Holland	March 17, 1902
Devreese, Godefroid, Brussels, Belgium	December 17, 1910
Doughty, Francis Worcester, Ramapo, N. Y.	May 20, 1895
DuBois, Patterson, Philadelphia, Pa.	November 20, 1883
Ely, Rev. Foster, D.D., Stamford, Conn.	May 20, 1895
Ezekiel, Henry Clay, Cincinnati, Ohio	November 12, 1868
Forrer, Leonard, Bromley, Kent, England	January 15, 1900
Foster, John W., Washington, D. C.	March 20, 1883
Fuchs, Emil, London, England	November 18, 1907
Gibson, David R., Hamilton, Canada	November 19, 1906
Goddard, William C., Watford, England	March 19, 1894
Gordon, John, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	May 15, 1883
Gravel, Ludger, Montreal, Canada	November 17, 1909
Greenhood, Hugo Oscar, San Francisco, Cal.	May 17, 1897

Grueber, Herbert A., F.S.A., London, England	January 18, 1881
Hayden, Rev. Horace Edwin, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	May 16, 1882
Hill, Robert Anderson, Hove, England	March 20, 1883
Howland, Louis Meredith, Paris, France	November 18, 1895
Lagerberg, Magnus Emanuel, Stockholm, Sweden	January 21, 1907
Lillenberg, Major V. E., Stockholm, Sweden	March 16, 1908
Marschall, Rudolf, Vienna, Austria	December 17, 1910
Mazerolle, Fernand, Paris, France	December 17, 1910
McLachlan, Robert Wallace, Montreal, Canada	May 15, 1877
Montelius, Oscar, Stockholm, Sweden	March 16, 1908
Peet, Rev. Stephen D., Salem, Mass.	January 20, 1885
Pennisi di Floristella, Barone, Acireale, Sicily	June 11, 1908
Perini, Cav. Quintilio, Rovereto, Austria	January 21, 1895
Ready, William Talbot, London, England	November 20, 1883
Reid, James, Montreal, Canada	November 17, 1909
Richter, Max Ohnefalsch, Berlin, Germany	March 18, 1884
Rodin, Auguste, Paris, France	December 17, 1910
Roty, Louis Oscar, Institut de France, Paris, France	December 17, 1910
Saint Paul, Anthyme, Paris, France	March 15, 1881
*Sandham, Alfred, Toronto, Canada	November 14, 1867
Thorndsen, Iv., Konsberg, Norway	November 19, 1906
Thruston, Gen. Gates Phillips, Nashville, Tenn.	May 20, 1879
Thurston, Edgar, Madras, India	May 20, 1907
Tremblay, Peter O., Montreal, Canada	November 17, 1909
Upton, George P., Chicago, Ill.	December 10, 1868
Vernon, Frederic Charles Victor de, Paris, France	December 17, 1910
Vickery, Edgar J., Yarmouth, N. S.	June 11, 1908
Vivanco, Angel, Orizaba, Mexico	May 15, 1883
Vlasto, Michel P., Marseilles, France	May 21, 1900
Williamson, George C., London, England	November 18, 1884
Woodbury, Charles J. H., Boston, Mass.	January 20, 1885

* Deceased

MEMBERS

Acheson, Edward G., Niagara Falls, N. Y.	April 24, 1902
†Ackerman, Ernest R., Plainfield, N. J.	December 21, 1908
†Adams, Edward D., New York City	January 21, 1901
†Agnew, Andrew G., New York City	December 21, 1908
†Allis, Charles, Milwaukee, Wis.	December 21, 1908
Andrew, A. Piatt, Ph.D., Washington, D. C.	January 17, 1910
†Atterbury, John T., New York City	January 20, 1902
†Avery, Samuel P., Hartford, Conn.	November 21, 1892
†Baker, Stephen, New York City	January 16, 1899
Baldwin, Miss Agnes, New York City	June 11, 1908
Baldwin, A. H., London, England	November 16, 1908
†Barrington, Miss Rachel T., Washington, D. C.	January 15, 1884
Beach, Chester, New York City	January 17, 1910
†Beekman, Gerard, New York City	April 17, 1885
†Belden, Bauman Lowe, Elizabeth, N. J.	May 18, 1886
Betts, George W., Englewood, N. J.	November 20, 1905
†Betts, Samuel R., New York City	November 16, 1908
†Bloor, Alfred J., New York City	November 20, 1883
†Booth, Henry, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	February 28, 1882
Borglum, Gutzon, New York City	June 11, 1908
†Bourn, William B., San Francisco, Cal.	March 30, 1903
†Bowdoin, Temple, New York City	November 16, 1908
†Brackenridge, George W., San Antonio, Texas	May 21, 1900
†Brand, Virgil M., Chicago, Ill.	November 19, 1906
†Brenner, Victor D., New York City	November 19, 1894
†Britton, Charles P., New York City	February 16, 1881
†Browning, J. Hull, Tenaflly, N. J.	March 21, 1898
Buchman, Albert, New York City	January 17, 1898
Buck, John H., New York City	May 20, 1907
Bucknell, Emma W. (Mrs. William), Philadelphia, Pa.	March 18, 1901
†Canfield, Richard A., New York City	March 18, 1901
†Cannon, Henry W., New York City	December 21, 1908
Cary, Isaac H., Brooklyn, N. Y.	March 20, 1905
†Ceballos, Juan M., New York City	March 15, 1881

† Life Member

†Chapman, Henry, Philadelphia, Pa.	November 16, 1908
Chapman, Samuel Hudson, Philadelphia, Pa.	November 19, 1906
†Chisolm, George E., Morristown, N. J.	February 15, 1909
Clapp, John H., Washington, D. C.	May 17, 1909
Clark, James A., Middleton, N. Y.	November 17, 1909
†Clearwater, Alphonso T., Kingston, N. Y.	March 15, 1909
†Cochran, Alex. Smith, Yonkers, N. Y.	June 11, 1908
†Coley, William B., New York City	January 15, 1906
Conover, Charles H., Chicago, Ill.	April 24, 1905
deKay, Charles, New York City	March 19, 1906
†DeVinne, Theodore B., New York City	January 15, 1906
DeVinne, Theodore L., New York City	April 24, 1902
†Deats, Hiram Edmund, Flemington, N. J.	January 20, 1890
†Deutsch, Edward J., New York City	March 16, 1908
†Dodd, Charles Goodhue, New York City	November 21, 1892
†Dodd, John M., Jr., New York City	January 15, 1878
Dodd, Louis F., New York City	April 24, 1905
Dodge, Rev. D. Stuart, New York City	January 16, 1899
Dowling, Robert E., New York City	March 18, 1901
†Drowne, Henry Russell, New York City	March 28, 1882
Drummond, Isaac W., New York City	December 5, 1905
†Durand, John S., New York City	March 18, 1901
Dyer, George R., New York City	November 16, 1908
Elder, Thomas L., New York City	January 18, 1904
†Ellsworth, James W., New York City	May 15, 1893
†Evarts, Allen W., New York City	March 20, 1905
†Ferguson, Rev. Henry, Concord, N. H.	May 15, 1899
†Field, William B. Osgood, New York City	January 17, 1910
Flanagan, John, New York City	November 17, 1909
Fletcher, Frank Fayette, Minneapolis, Minn.	April 24, 1902
†Frick, Henry C., Pittsburg, Pa.	March 18, 1901
†Frothingham, Charles F., New York City	March 16, 1880
Garrett, Robert, Baltimore, Md.	April 24, 1905
†Gates, Isaac E., New York City	March 19, 1906
†Gates, Rev. Milo H., New York City	January 15, 1906
Gay, Joseph E., New York City	March 18, 1907
†Gibbs, Theodore K., New York City	May 16, 1898
†Gould, George J., Lakewood, N. J.	April 24, 1902
†Granberg, H. O., Oshkosh, Wis.	November 18, 1907
†Greenwood, Isaac J., New York City	January 12, 1859
†Gregory, Charles, New York City	January 17, 1888
†Gregory, William, Brooklyn, N. Y.	February 16, 1881
†Grinnell, Elizabeth C. (Mrs. George Bird), New York City	January 15, 1906

†Grinnell, George Bird, New York City	January 15, 1906
*†Groh, Mary C. F. (Mrs. Edward), Brooklyn, N. Y.	March 20, 1906
†Hartshorn, Stewart, Short Hills, N. J.	July 7, 1886
Hastings, Frank S., New York City	December 21, 1908
†Hatzfeldt, Prince Hermann, Breslau, Germany	March 19, 1906
†Havemeyer, William F., New York City	May 18, 1903
†Hawley, Edwin, New York City	January 15, 1906
†Hearn, George A., New York City	January 16, 1899
Heath, Walter C., Summit, N. J.	November 17, 1909
†Heaton, Augustus G., New York City	March 19, 1900
Henderson, John M., Columbus, Ohio	November 17, 1909
†Hermann, Ferdinand, New York City	January 16, 1893
†Hewitt, Robert, Ardsley-on-Hudson, N. Y.	February 22, 1866
Higgins, Frank C., New York City.	March 20, 1905
†Hillhouse, John Ten Broeck, M.D., New York City	May 21, 1906
†Hills, J. Coolidge, Hartford, Conn.	May 17, 1887
Himpler, Francis G., Hoboken, N. J.	May 21, 1894
†Hoffman, Samuel V., Morristown, N. J.	November 16, 1903
Hollingsworth, Zachary T., Boston, Mass.	April 24, 1905
Howes, Benjamin A., New York City	January 20, 1908
†Huntington, Arabella D. (Mrs. Collis P.), New York City	March 19, 1906
†Huntington, Archer M., Baychester, N. Y.	January 16, 1899
†Huntington, Charles P., New York City	January 15, 1906
†Hutchinson, Joseph, San Francisco, Cal.	March 30, 1903
Hyde, E. Francis, New York City	January 16, 1899
†Hyde, Frederick E., M.D., New York City	May 18, 1886
Imhoff, Charles H., Hopewell, N. J.	March 15, 1909
†Jackman, Allison W., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	June 12, 1883
†Jusserand, Jean Jules, Washington, D. C.	November 17, 1909
Kahn, Otto H., New York City	March 20, 1899
Kunz, George Frederick, New York City	January 16, 1893
Laidlaw, James L., New York City	May 20, 1907
Lambert, Richard, New Orleans, La.	April 24, 1905
†Landon, E. H., New York City	January 15, 1906
†Langdon, Woodbury G., New York City	April 17, 1885
Lawrence, John Burling, New York City	November 16, 1908
†Lawrence, Richard Hoe, New York City	November 16, 1878
†Lawrence, Walter B., New York City	May 17, 1881
Liveright, Frank I., Newark, N. J.	November 17, 1909
†Loeb, James, New York City	March 20, 1905
†Loeb, Morris, New York City	November 17, 1909
Loewy, Benno, New York City	March 20, 1905
†Lounsbery, Richard P., New York City	December 21, 1880

* Deceased

† Life Member

†Low, Lyman Haynes, New York City	May 18, 1880
Lydig, Philip M., New York City	April 24, 1905
†McMillin, Emerson, New York City	March 19, 1906
†Manning, Alfred J., New York City	March 17, 1885
†Manning, James H., Albany, N. Y.	November 18, 1907
†Martin, Laura G. (Mrs. Newell), New York City	January 15, 1905
†Martin, Newell, New York City	January 15, 1905
Martin, Winfred Robert, New York City	May 20, 1907
†Mellen, Charles S., New Haven, Conn.	April 24, 1902
†Merryweather, George, Chicago, Ill.	March 16, 1880
†Miller, George N., M.D., New York City	March 19, 1906
†Mills, Abraham G., New York City	March 18, 1901
Mitchelson, Joseph C., Tariffville, Conn.	November 18, 1907
†Mohr, Louis, Chicago, Ill.	April 24, 1905
Montross, Newman E., New York City	April 25, 1901
†Morgan, J. Pierpont, New York City	April 24, 1902
Morgan, J. Pierpont, Jr., New York City	May 17, 1897
†Morris, Charles, Chicago, Ill.	May 15, 1893
Morris, Nathalie Bailey (Mrs. Lewis Gouverneur), New York City	May 17, 1897
†Nelson, William, Paterson, N. J.	May 18, 1886
†Newell, Adra M. (Mrs. Edward T.), New York City	January 17, 1910
†Newell, Edward T., New York City	January 16, 1905
Newton, James S., Boston, Mass.	May 21, 1900
Niklewicz, Herbert, Brooklyn, N. Y.	November 17, 1909
Noyes, Charles P., St. Paul, Minn.	April 24, 1905
†Ogden, Robert C., New York City	January 15, 1906
†Olcott, Eben E., New York City	March 16, 1903
Olcott, George N., Ph.D., New York City	November 18, 1907
†Orr, Alexander E., Brooklyn, N. Y.	February 16, 1881
†Page, Helen G. (Mrs. William D.), New York City	January 15, 1906
†Page, Miss Laura L. G., New York City	January 15, 1906
†Paget, Almeric H., London, England	March 20, 1899
†Parent, George W., Montreal, Canada	March 16, 1908
†Parish, Daniel, Jr., New York City	April 13, 1865
†Parish, Henry, New York City	April 22, 1886
Parsons, Arthur Jeffrey, Washington, D. C.	April 24, 1905
Parsons, John E., New York City	April 24, 1905
Peabody, Francis S., Chicago, Ill.	April 24, 1905
†Peabody, George Foster, Brooklyn, N. Y.	April 24, 1905
†Pehrson, Nelson Pehr, New York City	March 20, 1893
Pell, Stephen H. P., New York City	January 20, 1908
†Pereira, Madame Joaquin de (Jennie C. Grinnell), Bordeaux, France	January 15, 1906

†Perkins, Seymour, New York City	November 16, 1908
†Perkins, William H., New York City	December 21, 1908
†Peters, Samuel T., New York City	April 22, 1886
Peters, William R., New York City	March 18, 1901
Phoenix, Lloyd, New York City	January 16, 1899
Pierce, Henry Clay, New York City	November 16, 1908
†Pierce, Jacob W., Boston, Mass.	January 20, 1908
Platt, Charles H., New York City	November 16, 1908
†Poillon, John Edward, New York City	January 29, 1875
†Poillon, William, New York City	November 11, 1869
†Potts, Jesse W., Albany, N. Y.	November 21, 1898
†Pryer, Charles, New Rochelle, N. Y.	June 4, 1875
Pryer, Harold Chardavoyne, New York City	March 15, 1897
Pryer, Mai E. (Mrs. Charles), New Rochelle, N. Y.	January 17, 1898
†Pyle, James Tolman, New York City	April 24, 1902
†Rea, Thomas B., New York City	April 25, 1901
†Reid, John, New York City	March 21, 1898
†Renwick, Edward Sabine, Milburn, N. J.	February 28, 1882
Rhineland, Philip, New York City	January 16, 1899
Rives, George L., New York City	May 15, 1893
Robinson, Edward, New York City	January 17, 1910
Roiné, J. Edouard, New York City	March 16, 1908
†Saltus, J. Sanford, New York City	November 21, 1892
Santa Eulalia, Count of, Ashbourne, Pa.	May 17, 1909
†Schiff, Jacob H., New York City	January 16, 1899
†Schiff, Mortimer L., New York City	March 30, 1903
Scott, J. Walter, New York City	January 15, 1906
†Seligman, Isaac N., New York City	March 30, 1903
Seligman, Jefferson, New York City	April 24, 1905
†Sherman, William Watts, Newport, R. I.	November 20, 1905
†Sinclair, Henry A., New York City	March 19, 1906
†Smith, E. Ruel, New York City	July 7, 1886
Smith, Edward R., New York City	November 17, 1909
†Smith, Lewis Bayard, Morristown, N. J.	February 22, 1866
†Speyer, James, New York City	April 24, 1905
Spink, Samuel M., London, England	April 24, 1905
Stewart, William Rhineland, New York City	November 21, 1892
†Sullivan, George H., New York City	November 16, 1908
Tapley, Henry F., Boston, Mass.	May 15, 1905
*†Ten Eyck, James, Albany, N. Y.	May 21, 1894
†Tiffany, Louis C., New York City	May 15, 1893
†Tilney, John S., Orange, N. J.	March 20, 1905
†Todd, Henry Alfred, New York City	March 19, 1906

* Deceased

† Life Member

†Tuck, Edward, Paris, France	November 16, 1908
Tuthill, Luther B., South Creek, N. C.	May 21, 1900
†Tweed, Charles H., New York City	January 15, 1906
†Udall, John Clark, New York City	January 15, 1906
Vanderbilt, Cornelius, New York City	April 24, 1902
†Vanderbilt, William K., New York City	January 16, 1899
Vanderlip, Frank A., New York City	November 17, 1909
†Vanderpoel, Ambrose Ely, Chatham, N. J.	May 16, 1898
†von Post, Herman C., New York City	November 15, 1897
Waitt, Joseph E., Roxbury, Mass.	April 24, 1905
†Walters, Henry, New York City	November 16, 1908
†Warburg, Felix M., New York City	March 20, 1899
†Waterbury, John I., New York City	January 17, 1910
Weatherbee, Edwin H., New York City	March 20, 1899
†Weekes, Henry de Forest, New York City	November 12, 1910
†Weeks, William Raymond, New York City	May 16, 1882
Weil, Henri, New York City	May 17, 1909
Weinman, Adolph Alexander, New York City	January 17, 1910
†Westinghouse, George, Pittsburg, Pa.	April 24, 1902
†Wetmore, William Boerum, Allenhurst, N. J.	May 20, 1879
White, John Jay, Jr., Washington, D. C.	March 19, 1906
†Whittaker, Thomas, New York City	May 17, 1897
†Willets, John T., New York City	May 15, 1883
Wills, Charles T., Greenwich, Conn.	January 16, 1899
†Wilson, W. W. C., Montreal, Canada	June 11, 1908
†Winslow, Edward F., Paris, France	November 18, 1884
Wood, Howland, Brookline, Mass.	November 17, 1909
†Wood, Sarah Bowne (Mrs. Isaac F.), Rahway, N. J.	January 15, 1878
†Wood, Walter, Philadelphia, Pa.	March 20, 1899
*†Wood, Wilmer Stanard, Newburgh, N. Y.	July 16, 1867
Woodbury, John C., Rochester, N. Y.	January 16, 1903
Woodin, William H., New York City	March 19, 1906
†Woodward, J. Otis, New York City	November 18, 1879
†Woolf, Solomon, New York City	January 20, 1880
†Wyckoff, Edward G., New York City	March 30, 1903
†Wyckoff, Peter Brown, M.D., New York City	March 17, 1885
†Zabriskie, Andrew C., New York City	December 1, 1874

* Deceased

† Life Member

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Adams, Edgar H., Brooklyn, N. Y.	November 19, 1906
Bartlett, Bertha K. (Mrs. Franklin), New York City	May 28, 1910
Beck, George, Eldred, N. Y.	May 28, 1910
Benton, A., New York City	November 12, 1910
Bothwell, J. W., New York City	May 28, 1910
Brett, George M., New York City	May 28, 1910
Brewster, Nestor H., Newark, N. J.	April 9, 1910
Burnham, Robert Noble, Rome, Italy	May 28, 1910
Cadwalader, John L., New York City	May 28, 1910
Castello, Eugene, Philadelphia, Pa.	November 12, 1910
Chatrey, Raymond J., New York City	February 12, 1910
Chew, Beverly, New York City	May 28, 1910
Compartette, T. Louis, Ph. D., Philadelphia, Pa.	May 28, 1910
Conkling, Mabel (Mrs. Paul), Boothbay, Me.	May 28, 1910
Corbett, Gail Sherman (Mrs. Harvey Wiley), New York City .	May 28, 1910
Cruset, Sebastian, New York City	November 12, 1910
Delano, Jennie W. (Mrs. Warren), New York City	May 28, 1910
Dieges, Charles J., New York City	May 28, 1910
Dietsch, C. Percival, New York City	May 28, 1910
Disbrow, William S., M.D., Newark, N. J.	May 28, 1910
Divver, Paul B., Atlanta, Ga.	November 18, 1907
Dows, Rev. Henry A., New York City	March 21, 1910
Eaton, Charles Bean, New York City	May 28, 1910
Ehlers, Edward M. L., New York City	May 28, 1910
Eidlitz, Robert James, New York City	December 17, 1910
Eidlitz, Sadie B. (Mrs. Robert James), New York City . .	April 9, 1910
Elwell, Frank Edwin, Weehawken, N. J.	November 12, 1910
Ewart, Richard H., New York City	May 21, 1906
Farley, Most Rev. John, D.D., New York City	May 28, 1910
†Frey, Albert R., Brooklyn, N. Y.	February 12, 1910
French, Daniel C., New York City	November 12, 1910
†Greenough, John, New York City	November 12, 1910
Gould, Edwin, New York City	May 28, 1910
Hoblitzelle, Clarence, New York City	November 12, 1910
Jacobs, Alfred B., San Francisco, Cal.	November 12, 1910
†Kohler, Rudolph, New York City	November 12, 1910
Kronfeld, Frank, New York City	November 12, 1910
Lagerberg, Julius de, Passaic, N. J.	January 21, 1907
Langton, Berenice Francis (Mrs. Daniel Webster), New York City	May 28, 1910
Long, Ellis B., Esopus, N. Y.	May 28, 1910
Longman, Miss Evelyn Beatrice, New York City	May 28, 1910

† Associate Life Member

McIlvaine, Tompkins, New York City	November 12, 1910
Mansfield, Howard, New York City	November 12, 1910
Marquand, Allan, Princeton, N. J.	May 28, 1910
Mehl, B. Max, Fort Worth, Tex.	April 24, 1905
Michael, Fred, Chicago, Ill.	November 12, 1910
Moritz, Christian G., New York City	May 28, 1910
Morrison, Mrs. John, Chicago, Ill.	January 21, 1911
Mosenthal, Philip J., New York City	March 19, 1906
Newcomb, Howard R., Detroit, Mich.	November 12, 1910
†Newcomer, Waldo, Baltimore, Md.	November 12, 1910
†Nies, Rev. Dr. James B., Brooklyn, N. Y.	January 20, 1902
†Osborn, William Church, New York City	November 12, 1910
Paddock, Willard D., New York City	November 12, 1910
Pardee, Edward H., Oneonta, N. Y.	November 12, 1910
Pier, Garrett Chatfield, Greenwich, Conn.	November 12, 1910
Poillon, James O., New York City	May 28, 1910
Pope, Mrs. James E., East Orange, N. J.	November 12, 1910
Prichard, A. H. Cooper—, New York City	January 21, 1911
Putnam, Arthur, San Francisco, Cal.	November 12, 1910
Ramsden, Henry A., Yokohama, Japan	November 16, 1908
Raymond, Wayte, South Norwalk, Conn.	May 28, 1910
Reilly, John, Jr., Salem, Mass.	May 28, 1910
Rey, Emile, New York City	November 12, 1910
Rimmer, Miss Caroline Hunt, Belmont, Mass.	November 12, 1910
Robbins, Miss Harriet L., New York City	May 28, 1910
Robinson, Edwin P., Newport, R. I.	November 12, 1910
Rumberger, H. D., Philipsburg, Pa.	April 24, 1905
Saunders, Robert, New York City	November 12, 1910
Shear, T. Leslie, New York City	May 28, 1910
Sheehan, Blanche N. (Mrs. William F.), New York City	May 28, 1910
Sheehan, William F., New York City	May 28, 1909
Smith, Elias D., Elizabeth, N. J.	February 15, 1909
Snedden, Eleanor Antoinette (Mrs. Arthur Durant), Avon-by-the Sea, N. J.	November 12, 1910
Stone, Frank F., Los Angeles, Cal.	November 12, 1910
Tenney, Edward P., Roselle, N. J.	November 12, 1910
Tilden, George L., Worcester, Mass.	November 12, 1910
Tuckerman, Alfred, New York City	May 28, 1910
Tuckerman, Paul, New York City	May 28, 1910
†Vanderbilt, Mrs. William K., New York City	November 12, 1910
Webster, D. Macon, New York City	April 9, 1910
Wendt, Julia Bracken (Mrs. William), Los Angeles, Cal.	November 12, 1910
White, Horace, New York City	March 20, 1899



XXXVI - 1

XXXVII - 2

XXXVIII - 3

XXXIX - 4



XXXVIII - 5

XXXIX - 6

XXXVII - 7

XXXIX - 8



XXXVI - 9

XXXVII - 10

XXXIX - 11



XXXVII - 1

XXXVIII - 2

XXXVIII - 3

XXXVIIIa - 4



XXXVIIa - 5

XXXIXa - 6

XXXIXa - 7

XL - 8



XXXVIIa - 9

XXXIXa - 10

XXXVIIa - 11

XXXVIIa - 12



XXXVIIa - 1

XXXVIIIa - 2

XXXIXa - 3



XLI - 4

XLII - 5

XLIII - 6



XLI - 7

XLII - 8

XLI - 9

XLIII - 10



XLII - 1

XLIII - 2

XLII - 3

XLIV - 4



XL I - 5

XLII - 6

XLIII - 7



XL I - 8

XLII - 9

XLIII - 10

XLIV - 11



XLII - 1

XLV - 2

XLVI - 3

XLVII - 4



XLVII - 5

XLVIII - 6

XLVI - 7

XLVIII - 8



XLV - 9

XLVIII - 10

XLIXa - 11

La - 12



XLIX - 1



XLIXa - 2



La - 3



Lia - 4



LIV - 5



LV - 6



LVI - 7



LVII - 8



LVIII - 9



LIX - 10

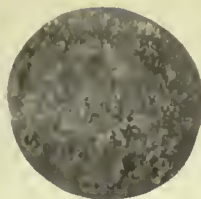


LX - 11





THE BABELON AND SALTUS MEDALS.



1 Front.



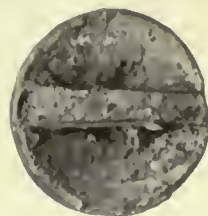
3 Front.



4 Back.



2 Front.



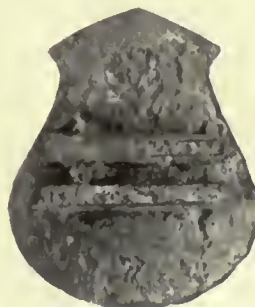
5 Back.



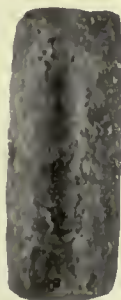
6 Front.



7 Front.



6 Back.



8 Front.



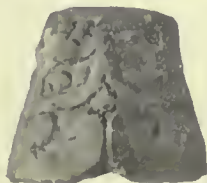
9 Front.



9 Back.



8 Back.



10 Front.



10 Back.

EARLY CHINESE METALLIC CURRENCY.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

At mihi plavdo
Ipse domi, simvl ac nvmmos contemplor in arca.
—Horatii, Sat. I, i. 66.

VOL. XLV: No. 3.	NEW YORK.	JULY, 1911.
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REATTRIBUTION OF CERTAIN TETRADRACHMS OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

THIRD PAPER.
(Continued from Vol. XLV, p. 45.)

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES OF PHILIP'S COINS, CONTINUED.





THE following is a list of the Aeginetan tetradrachms bearing Philip's types which were struck contemporaneously with Alexander's issues. The first column gives the type numbers of Alexander's tetradrachms, as explained in a previous paper; the second, the magistrate's symbol; the third, their numbers in Müller, *Numismatique d'Alexandre le Grand*, and the fourth, the numbers of the corresponding Philip tetradrachms in Müller, Appendix, *Les Monnaies de Philip II*.

Struck about 336 B. C.

Corresponding Type of Alexander's issues.	Symbol.	Müller's No.	Müller's Appendix.	Plate.	
I	PROW	503	187	XIV	1
III	DOUBLE-HEAD	853	269	XIV	2
V	STERN	758	210	XIV	3

Struck after 311 B. C.

XLIX-a	LAUREL BRANCH	560	242	—	
L-a	EAR OF CORN	570	246	XIV	4
LI-a	CRESCENT	261	150	XIV	5
LII-a	WREATH	548	219	—	
LIII	BRANCH	560	—	XIV	6
LIV	EAR OF CORN	571	—	—	
LV	CRESCENT	260	151	XIV	7
LVI	WREATH	549	218	XIV	8

Corresponding Type of Alexander's issues.	Symbol.	Müller's No.	Müller's Appendix.	Plate.
LVII	DOLPHIN 	542	213	XIV 9
LVIII	BATTLE-AXE 	575	251	—
LIX	KAUSIA 	558	236	—
LX	AKROSTOLION 	280	155	XIV 10 ¹⁰

RECENT ADDITIONS.

Every new consignment of casts or of actual coins which reaches me from Europe, without exception, brings new additions to our list of pieces belonging to the Alexander series under discussion. The didrachms reproduced on Plate XV add four more of this denomination to our list of fractional coins struck contemporaneously with the tetradrachms.

Type No. (tetr.)	Denomination.	Symbol.	Location.	Plate.
XIII	Didrachm	QUIVER	Berlin	XV 1
XVII	Didrachm	BOW	E. T. N.	XV 2
XIX	Didrachm	CLUB AND MONOGRAM	Berlin	XV 3
XX	Didrachm	KERYKEION AND MONOGRAM	Berlin	XV 4

Casts Nos. 1, 3, and 4 were generously sent me by the authorities of the Berlin Museum. I here wish to express my grateful acknowledgment of their aid and kindly interest in my behalf.

On Plate XV are also represented a few tetradrachms, of special interest and value to the present study, which have recently been brought to my notice. Not only do they give new combinations of types, but in Nos. 9 and 10, 11 and 12, we have the certain proofs that the two types, XXV *Dolphin*, and XXVI *Akrostolion*, belong to our series. I have already so attributed them¹¹ on account of style alone; we now have specimens whose obverses were struck from dies used for other coins undoubtedly of our series.

Type No.	Magistrate's Symbol.	Müller's No.	Plate.
II	FULMEN	3 } Obverses	XV { 5
III	DOUBLE HEAD	853 } identical	
VII	KANTHAROS	194 } Obverses	XV { 7
X	IVY LEAF	244 } identical	
XXI	MACEDONIAN SHIELD	var. 223 } Obverses	XV { 9
XXV	DOLPHIN	539 } identical	
XXIII	STAR	— } Obverses	XV { 11
XXVI	AKROSTOLION	281 } identical	

¹⁰ The majority of the reproductions are from casts kindly supplied me by the authorities of the British Museum. I take great pleasure in thanking them for their kindness in so generously helping the advancement of this work.

¹¹ See the *Journal*, XLV (1911): p. 6.

¹² Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 11 are from coins in my own collection; Nos. 10 and 12 are from casts sent me by the Berlin Museum.

THE MINT.

After what may have seemed a tedious, though none the less necessary, catalogue and exposition of types, identical dies, similar styles, etc., the first and all-important question to settle is the location of the mint where these pieces were struck. What mint could have produced a series so evidently important, containing such a variety of denominations in silver and bronze, so unbroken in the regular and continued sequence of its coins, which, in their turn, present such a remarkable homogeneity in general appearance, such a steady gradation in style from those struck at the beginning of Alexander's reign, down through the many succeeding issues, to the last, as pictured on Plate XV? We can only conceive of such a series as being the output of some large and well-regulated mint, supervised by responsible magistrates succeeding each other at stated periods, the work of die-cutters employed there for many years, whose individual styles can be traced in all their changes;¹³ in other words, this coinage can only be the product of a *Royal* mint and, as such, was intended to supply the needs of an empire rather than those of a province.

In our study of the great Egyptian hoard we shall see how during the years from 330 to 310 B. C., the circulating medium of Alexander's dominions in Asia Minor, Syria, Mesopotamia, Babylonia, and Egypt was amply provided for by the immense quantities of coins issued from mints in Cilicia,¹⁴ from Arados,¹⁵ Sidon,¹⁶ Ake,¹⁷ Damascus,¹⁸ Babylon,¹⁹ and Egyptian Alexandria.²⁰ We may follow Müller then, in attributing our coins to the western portion of Alexander's dominions — a conclusion to which we are inevitably forced when we consider that Macedonia, Thrace, and the adjoining provinces are otherwise left without a coinage commensurate to their importance. In fact our series is one of the only four important *groups* of Alexander tetradrachms struck anterior to *circa* 317 B. C., while the Empire was still a unit and administered as such; the other three groups being the Cilician, Phoenician (Arados, Sidon, Ake, Damascus, etc.), and the Babylonian.

Fortunately the corroborations of this attribution to Macedonia and the West are convincing. To begin with, we have seen how coins, dating from the end of Philip's reign, bear the same three mint symbols as our Alexander

13 The limits of the present article forbid my going into this particular point more closely, as it would necessitate many plates containing hundreds of reproductions of coins, in order to show clearly how there must have been many die-sinkers working at one time in the mint, and how their individual styles advanced, degenerated, or became modified by the influence of each other's work.

14 Müller, *Num. d'Alexandre le Grand*, Nos. 1279-80, 1282-94, 1298, 1300-02, 1319-20, 1337.

15 *Idem*, 1360-64, 1368, 1370, 1375.

16 *Idem*, 1379, 1407-08, 1410-11.

17 *Idem*, 1427, 1431-36.

18 *Idem*, 1338-46.

19 *Idem*, 667, 671, 678-708 as attributed by Imhoof-Blumer.

20 *Idem*, 7, 9, 10, 601, 1517 as attributed by Svoronos. To all these numbers, in the light of recent research, will have to be added many coins either entirely unpublished by Müller and Prokesch-Osten or wrongly attributed by them to other districts.

tetradrachms of types I, III, and V. The Philip tetradrachms, being simply continuations of the coins issued by this monarch, could not possibly have been struck in any other district than Thessaly, Macedonia, or Thrace, the sole districts ruled over by Philip where it is at all likely that he struck coins. The later and posthumous Philip tetradrachms, running parallel to types XLIX-LX, would also, most probably, have been struck in regions where people had in previous years become accustomed to such coins, and, above all, whence the trade routes ran to the Barbarians for whose especial use these particular coins seem to have been issued.

Again, if we have to be very careful how we draw deductions from find-spots of the Alexander tetradrachms, owing to their exceptionally wide diffusion throughout the ancient world, the case is very different when we come to the small denominations which were only intended for local use, and hence are seldom found outside the actual districts in which they were struck and in which they were consequently current. When therefore we learn that these fractional pieces (Obv., Head of Herakles; Rev., Eagle or two eagles) which bear symbols identical with those on the tetradrachms and so, as indicated above, struck in the same mint as these, are usually found in Macedonia,²¹ we must place the common mint in just this district.

The large Greek cities of Asia Minor undoubtedly struck their autonomous coins until after Alexander's death; Hellas too enjoyed its nominal freedom, and together with Thessaly and Thrace, which were merely subsidiary provinces, need not be taken into consideration when we are looking for the location of a Royal mint. Such an important mint can conceivably only have been situated in some great commercial centre, strategical point, or seat of government,—and so we are limited to certain cities in Emathia, Mygdonia, and the country eastward to the Thracian borders. These lands constituted the heart of Macedonia, the seat of its government, its people, and its treasures—while the rest were mountainous districts or outlying provinces.

Of all the cities which once lay within these limits Pella and Amphipolis are the only ones that can in any way claim the possession of a mint such as ours must once have been. Pydna, though strategically important, was only a second-rate city, and was neither central nor especially strong. Aegae, until Philip moved his seat of government to Pella, had been the capital of the Macedonian kings, and ever remained their burial place. But in the meanwhile Aegae too had sunk to secondary importance, and as it was situated well inland it could not have been the location of our mint. For when

²¹ *Revue Numismatique*, 4th Series, XI, 1907, p. 32, note. "... Mais les drachms aux types de la tête imberbe d'Héracles et au revers de l'aigle, ainsi que les bronzes correspondant, ont bien été frappés en Macedoine; le Cabinet des Médailles possède quatorze

pièces de cette série d'argent et de bronze et la plupart de ces exemplaires ont été acquis de Cousinéry qui fut consul de France à Salonique et les avait recueillis dans cette ville et aux environs." — E. Babelon.

we look closely at the symbols on our coins we find that, out of a total of forty-one different objects, eight refer *directly* to the sea; *Prow* (I), *Rudder* (IV), *Stern* (V), *Stylis* (VI-a), *Trident* (XIV and XLIV), *Cockle-shell* (XXXV), *Dolphin* (XXV and LVII), *Akrostolion* (XXVI and LX).²² It is difficult to conceive that such a large percentage of magistrates, if they lived inland, would choose as their private symbols objects so closely connected with the sea. This also eliminates the only other possible cities — Berrhoea and Philippi (Crenides).

Pella presents us with quite another case. Naturally an exceedingly strong city, built on hills partly surrounded by a marshy lake, strategically and commercially important because situated in the maritime province of Macedonia, accessible to ships from the sea by the river Lydias, and the meeting-place of roads from Greece through Pydna, from the west through Aegae and Berrhoea, from the north along the valley of the Axios, and from the east through Amphipolis and Therma, Pella flourished exceedingly under Philip's patronage and became the seat of his government and his residence. During Alexander's absence in Asia, Antipater, as regent of Hellas and the West, resided in Pella, which therefore became the administrative centre of all the lands west of the Hellespont. Under Cassander, Pella still remained the capital, but lapsed for a time into secondary importance owing to the foundation and patronage, by this king, of Thessalonike and Cassandreia. If we also suppose that Cassander transferred his mint to one, or both, of these cities, we could explain why our series seems to come to such an abrupt end about 308 B. C. But under the later Macedonian kings Pella again came into favor as a royal metropolis, and Livy relates²³ how the royal treasure was kept in the arx or fortress of this city. Pella, therefore, fills all the requirements for the location of a Royal mint. To this we may add the fact that near by, and very accessible to it, were situated the rich *silver* mines of Lete, whence in the early days a large series of coins had been issued by the natives.

Amphipolis, however, must also be taken into consideration, as it presents a very strong case. From the time when first colonized by Athenian Κληροῦχοι, it had flourished and grown into a large and opulent city, the "jewel of the Athenian crown." Most favorably situated near the sea, with many great roads leading into it from all directions,²⁴ it was, like Pella, of the very first importance commercially and strategically speaking. Moreover — and this touches us closely — it was in the centre of the silver-bearing district of Macedonia. To the south-west were the silver mines about Stagei-

²² The symbol of type XV may represent the forepart of a sea-monster instead of a Pegasus — as described; the finlike addition to the extremity of the body seems to indicate this. We would then have nine marine symbols.

²³ Livy: XLIV, 46.

²⁴ Under the Edonians Amphipolis was known as "Ennea Hodoi," the "Nine Ways," — the name by which it was called when Xerxes invaded Greece. See Herodotus, VII: 114.

ros in the Chalcidice,²⁵ to the north and north-east the silver mines of Bisaltia and the mines about Philippi, while the city itself was built on the very slopes of Mt. Pangaeos — wonderfully rich both in gold and silver ore. Undoubtedly Philip established a mint here, which continued to operate under Alexander and his successors — but were our particular coins struck here?

Few will probably deny that under Philip II there must have been a Royal mint at Pella, his capital and favorite residence, and that this mint continued to operate under Alexander and his immediate successors — for Pella still remained the capital of Macedonia and the governmental centre of the Western dominions. Our series is certainly the only large and consecutive group of Alexander coins struck in the West before 310 B. C.; we would therefore prefer to attribute it to Pella, which is evidently the most fitting location for a mint which issued a series of coins of such a character as ours proves to be. Again, on all the coins of the later issues, from types XLIX-a to LX, we find, *in addition* to the magistrate's symbol, ϩ or ϩ̄, which I take to be the "mint mark," that is, the distinctive mark of the Pella mint in contradistinction to the symbol in the field which merely served to indicate the magistrate. Indications would therefore seem to point to Pella as the location of our mint, and it seems best to accept this attribution — at least until more positive evidence to the contrary turns up.

THE DATES.

Since the fractional currency of the "eagle" type is now seen²⁶ to be merely an accessory to our series of tetradrachms, and was struck in conjunction with these until *circa* 318 B. C., we conclude that the Attic tetradrachms of Alexander followed *directly* on the Aeginetan tetradrachms of Philip; otherwise there would be a gap between these two series which hitherto the small coins had been made to fill.²⁷ This direct sequence is also indicated by the fact that we have tetradrachms of both Philip and Alexander (Types I, III, V) struck under the same three magistrates under whom the former were evidently discontinued in favor of the latter. At what date was this change of standard and of types put into effect?

Numismatists seem to be reluctant to admit that Alexander, on his accession, found the time and opportunity *immediately* to supplant his father's coinage by his own. No tetradrachms (always excepting that much discussed eagle tetradrachm, now believed to have been struck in India)²⁸ bearing his own particular types, but of Aeginetan weight, are known to exist. The standard and type must therefore have been changed at one and the same

²⁵ Leake; *Travels in Northern Greece*, Vol. III.

²⁶ *Am. Jour. of Num.*, XLV (1911): pp. 12 *et seq.*
Plate VII, 2-8.

²⁷ Imhoof-Blumer, *Monnaies grecques*, Paris, 1883.

²⁸ Head, *Num. Chron.*, 1906, 1 *et seq.*; also *Historia Numorum*, 2d Ed.

time, and this has seemed too important and far-reaching a reform to have taken place in the first few troubled years of the young king's reign. Numismatists have explained this difficulty by supposing that during these years Alexander simply continued, even until after his invasion of Asia, to issue coins identical with his father's.²⁹ But is there after all so great a difficulty? The places where Philip's principal (if not sole) mints were located — Pella, Amphipolis, and Philippi, — were all situated in districts which immediately acknowledged Alexander as king. In other words, neither revolt nor disturbed conditions prevented these mints from quietly continuing to issue the money demanded by Philip's plans and Alexander's ambitions. Here were great mints with their complement of regular magistrates, trained die-cutters, and skilled workmen; fully equipped and undoubtedly working to their utmost capacity at the time of Philip's death, — for was he not on the very eve of his projected invasion of the Persian dominions? The death of such a man at such a time might well have paralyzed the country, but history shows that Alexander proved himself equal to the occasion.

Now the question is: Would a change of type on both the gold and silver coinage, and a change of standard in the silver alone, have been too great and sudden a reform to have been introduced at such a critical and feverishly active period of Alexander's life as that which followed his father's murder? His greatest need now was a devoted army — and this his wonderful personality and a liberal pay would easily secure. The latter had heretofore been reckoned and paid in Philip's gold staters.³⁰ If Alexander changed their type³¹ he certainly did not change their *weight*, and this important point, together with the peculiarly appealing nature of the new types chosen, would insure as wide a circulation among Greek peoples as Philip's famous coins had ever enjoyed.

As in the types of the new gold coinage, so too in those of the silver, Alexander proclaimed himself the leader of the Hellenic world against the Persians.³² Since the use of silver would, for a time at least, be greatest among the Macedonian population, the types were chosen with special regard to them, for on the obverse we see the head of Herakles, who was revered as the divine ancestor of the royal house of Macedon; on the reverse we see Zeus of Bottiaea, who had a famous temple at Pella and was honored throughout Macedonia. But the great wisdom of the choice of these types lay in the fact that they would appeal equally strongly to all the rest of the Greeks. In Herakles would be recognized the great national hero of the

²⁹ *Ibid.*, pp. 224 and 225.

³⁰ E. Babelon, *Rev. Num.*, 4th Series, XI (1907): p. 31.

³¹ *Idem*, p. 32 *et seq.*, where M. Babelon dates the introduction of the new gold types as in the year 335 B. C., after the Council of Corinth.

³² *Idem*.

Hellenic race; in Zeus *the god par excellence* of the Greek people, Zeus Hellenicos, the "Father and King of gods and men." Thus the types on both gold and silver were national and most appropriate to the claims and aspirations of Alexander the Great. So far as the new types are concerned, therefore, he had little to fear from an early and radical change.

It would seem reasonable to suppose that the issue of these new gold and silver coins would occur early in his reign, in order not to long delay the proclamation, by the appearance of his name and his own particular types upon the national coinage, of his accession to the Macedonian throne: for Alexander was not Philip's *fainéant* descendant. From the very first as history teaches us, he relied solely on his own abilities rather than any prestige he might have inherited from his father. In other words he had no need of a policy such as his immediate successors pursued in continuing the types of their predecessor's coinage, to guarantee their own and to support their claims to the Empire.

The next point is the sudden change in the standard used for the silver coins. Here, in support of my view that Alexander must have introduced his coinage very soon after his accession, I can not do better than to quote from Dr. Head,³³ though I fear I differ with him slightly as to the actual date of this introduction. He says:—

The general depreciation of gold made it no doubt impossible for him [Alexander] to maintain, by royal decree, the old relation of 13.3 : 1 to silver which had prevailed in the East down to the fall of the Persian empire, according to which 1 gold daric of about 130 grs. was tariffed as equivalent to 20 silver sigloi of about 86½ grs., or to 10 silver staters of Persic weight, of about 173 grs. The inveterate conservatism of the East, which could brook no change in the number of silver coins exchangeable for a gold piece, would not however be startled by a modification of the weights of the two denominations. The duodecimal exchange system of Philip's coinage, which might have satisfied the European portion of Alexander's empire, where gold had always been subject to variations in its market price, being thus unsuitable for countries where a fixed legal exchange rate had been established for centuries, it became necessary to substitute for it a decimal coinage which would satisfy both East and West. Alexander's choice of the Attic standard for both gold and silver met every requirement, and was, at the same time, in harmony with the existing relation (10 : 1) of the two metals.

There is no doubt that Philip's financial institutions, so wisely conceived, had been a great factor in upbuilding the Macedonian power. But his coinage system had by this time outlived its apparent usefulness, and, knowing Philip's character, his statesmanship, his clearness of foresight, his astuteness, we might well be surprised that he could not perceive its inadequacy

³³ *Historia Numorum*, 2d Ed., pp. 224, 225.

to the needs of a Europaeo-Asiatic empire such as he planned to form.³⁴ To one of Philip's ability, contemplating such a rule, the need of a system which would be acceptable to European Greeks, Asiatic Greeks, and the people further East, must have been plainly apparent. The choice of the Attic standard for the silver, while the gold remained as before, was a plan as simple as it was wise, and worthy of such a financier as Philip undoubtedly was. Shall we believe that he was totally blind to the deficiencies of the old system in the face of new conditions? Is it not conceivable that he may have planned some such reform, only to have it interrupted by his untimely death, and so, instead, left its completion to his great successor? Be that as it may, Alexander, who in other things often followed the direction his father's policy pointed out, introduced his well-known silver coins at his accession to the Macedonian throne. To those who find it difficult to believe that the youthful ruler could have had the leisure as well as the statesmanship, in the first few years of his reign, to plan and carry out such an important monetary reform, simple though it was, may not the suggestion that the reform possibly originated in greater or less degree with the experienced and clear-sighted Philip, be more acceptable? It would not then demand in Alexander too much precocious ability if he merely put his father's plans into effect; neither would the choice of such obvious types as were eventually used for the silver long delay him; and even if he were busily engaged in distant campaigns, a thoroughly equipped mint, situated at the capital, Pella, could well issue the coinage in his absence. Of all this there is naturally no actual proof; as outlined, it is merely a suggestion to explain certain facts, and is only intended as such.

Throughout Series A the issues of the various groups of magistrates follow each other in a rather monotonous sequence, and present nothing on the individual coins that we can attribute to the possible influence of some passing historical event which would enable us to date them with accuracy. It is not until we come to the group consisting of types XXXVII to XXXIX-a that our coins give us any clue whatever to the years of their actual issue. At this point, during the term of office of the three magistrates signing themselves *Cornucopia*, *Pallas Promachos*, *Bow and quiver*, the simple legend ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ is suddenly changed to ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ³⁵ and this title henceforth remains on our coins until we come to types LIII and following, when the legend again reverts to the old style.

³⁴ In Philip's mind there was probably no thought of an empire such as Alexander eventually formed, but there is no doubt that he intended to bring Asia Minor under his hegemony, and that would mean, practically,

the same financial conditions as obtained in Alexander's greater empire.

³⁵ Also ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ.

What is the significance of this passing innovation? It is evident that throughout his lifetime Alexander contented himself with the modest legend ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. On the coins especially intended for use in the West³⁶ it would have been far from politic for Alexander to display a title so abhorrent to the Greek mind. By force of arms and circumstances his undoubtedly was the hegemony over Hellas and the Greeks, but he understood their character too well to advertise the fact boldly on what he intended should be a national coinage. Besides, he desired to appear as their champion, as a leader chosen by them and in sympathy with them, not as a self-imposed tyrant, so contrary to Hellenic ideals of true liberty. After his death, however, the Empire he had founded came to be administered by his generals, hard-headed soldiers, proud Macedonian chiefs, who felt their superiority over the Greeks, and could never grasp Alexander's ideals and ambitions, his love and reverence for all that told of Hellas' former greatness. The only empire of which they could conceive was one held together by Macedonian arms and ruled by Macedonian princes. Little did they care for Greek ideals of liberty, either in the concrete or the abstract, except in so far as they could use them to further their own ends or weaken some rival's power. At this time, then, the title ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ seems to have been added³⁷ to the names of the puppet kings Philip Arrhidaios and Alexander son of Roxana, in a vain attempt to give some semblance of unity to the Empire and of dignity to the kings — the one an imbecile, the other a boy. The legends ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ and ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ were intended to indicate that these kings were the rightful successors of Alexander the Great, and as such, rulers of the Empire, in contradistinction to the many powerful generals and satraps who were setting themselves up either as heads of the Empire itself, or as independent kings in their own particular domains.

On the coinage issued from the Pella mint, the name of Philip Arrhidaios never appeared; instead, the legend ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ was continued after the great king's death. At that time Antipater was residing at Pella as regent of Thrace, Macedonia, and Greece proper. When the news of Alexander's sudden death at Babylon, in the spring of 323 B. C., reached the West, the Greeks hastened to assert their freedom from Macedonian power, weakened as it was by the uncertainty of conflicting rumors and the rapid sequence of events in the East. Soon Antipater found himself hard pressed in the Lamian war, and had his urgent needs supplied by the Pella mint from which an immense amount of money was issued at that time.³⁸ Uncertain what events

³⁶ As Alexander progressed eastward other mints were established to supply currency for these new provinces.

³⁷ At first in the Asiatic mints only.

³⁸ Discussed later.

might be occurring daily in the East, and not knowing who of the many claimants to the throne might be gaining the upper hand, to the destruction of the rest, Antipater (no doubt wisely) decided to retain on the Macedonian coinage the now almost magic name of Alexander.

It was not till February of the year 320 B. C., that, after many vicissitudes, the royal court with the associate kings Philip Arrhidaios and Alexander IV, arrived in Macedonia to take up their residence in Pella, and thence to rule the great Empire which had come so near disintegration, and which was still in constant danger of such a fate. The coinage having now for some three years continued the old legend, it was probably not thought necessary, or even advisable, to alter it.

In 318 B. C., Eurydike, the ambitious and headstrong wife of Philip Arrhidaios, aspiring to the first place in the Empire, proclaimed her husband sole king and called on Cassander to replace Polysperchon as regent. However, in deference to their hero's memory, the army went over to the opposing faction led by Alexander's mother Olympias in behalf of his son Alexander IV. Philip and Eurydike were taken prisoners and soon after done away with, and Olympias found herself ruling Macedonia in her grandson's name. It is to this period, 317 B. C., that I would attribute the first appearance of the title ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ on the coins struck at the Pella mint. For although Cassander soon advanced north, besieged Olympias in Pydna, forced her to surrender, and so seized all the country to the borders of Thrace, he nevertheless continued this new style of legend on the coins issued under his immediate authority. Alexander IV was now the only true scion left of the royal house of Philip and Alexander, and as yet, Cassander did not dare deny him. Unwillingly enough, no doubt, and solely to gain the support and goodwill of the people and the army, he recognized him as the Empire's ruler while proclaiming himself his regent.

On the coins struck just before and just after the introduction of ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ, and connected with each other by identical obverse dies, we find the three symbols: *Cornucopia*, *Pallas Promachos*, *Bow and quiver*. Hence we conclude that the three magistrates whose symbols these are, were colleagues in office together. This forcibly reminds us of the system in vogue under the Roman Republic by which three officials, called *Tresviri Monetales*, issued from the mint under their charge a coinage bearing their respective names. In our mint there seems to have been at times a fourth magistrate officiating temporarily with the other three — temporarily, because his coins are always comparatively few in number. Thus the fourth colleague to the above-mentioned three was the moneyer signing himself *Star in circle* (type XXXVI); later he seems to have been succeeded by the one signing *Dolphin* (type

XL).³⁹ That there were as many as four magistrates actually working together at one time is confirmed by the fact that a little later we have a group of four symbols: *Laurel branch* (XLIX), *Ear of wheat* (L), *Crescent* (LI), and *Wreath* (LII), all appearing on coins which bear the legend ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ; when however the ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ is finally dropped, the coins still continue to display these four symbols.

Taking as an example the group types XXXV to XL, the quantity of the coins themselves, and the number⁴⁰ of different obverse and reverse dies which have come down to us, preclude the possibility of our moneyers having been *Annual* magistrates; but if we consider them *Biennial* we find the results correspond surprisingly closely to such historical facts as are known to us. Thus the first part of this group (types XXXVI-XXXIX) we may attribute, as suggested above, to the year 318-317 B. C.; while the second part which bears the title ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, would belong to the year 317-316. Continuing this system with the following types, which fall naturally into three groups of four signs each, we get this result: types XLI, XLII, XLIII, with XLIV as the fourth, cover the two years 316-315 to 315-314; types XLV, XLVI, XLVII, with XLVIII as the fourth, cover the two years 314-313 to 313-312; types XLIX, L, LI, and LII (all with ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, but few in number) cover the year 312-311.

Now it was in the summer of the year 311 B. C.⁴¹ that Cassander caused the little Alexander to be put to death. It is to the influence of this important event that I would attribute the sudden discontinuance of ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ on the coinage henceforth issued from the Pella mint, under the actual as well as the nominal rule of Cassander. As the last four magistrates had been in office only one year when this event occurred, their coins until the end of their term are those described under types LII, LIV, LV, and LVI, — all with ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ omitted. As types LVII to LX, with the possible addition of three other symbols,⁴² brings us to the close of our series, I have given the year 308-307 as the approximate date of the closing of the Pella mint under Cassander, when in all probability he transferred the striking of the valuable metals to Cassandreia and Thessalonike, two cities founded and patronized by this monarch.

In a general way the system suggested above, — namely that three magistrates, with the addition of an occasional fourth, were in office for two years, — works backwards as well. Types I to XXXV, plus the newly discovered

³⁹ See *Am. Jour. of Num.*, XLV (1911): p. 40. The "Dolphin" is not very clear — it may simply prove to be a deformed cornucopia (type XXXVII a).

⁴⁰ In my own possession are over a hundred different obverse, and even more reverse dies of types

XXXVI to XL. As new varieties are continually coming to my notice, these numbers are probably only a portion of what once existed.

⁴¹ Droysen, *Geschichte des Hellenismus*, II: p. 73.

⁴² See *Am. Jour. of Num.*, XLV (1911): p. 43.

type (VI-a) give us thirty-six symbols in all; according to the system, this would cover a period of eighteen years.⁴³ As types XXXVI and following seem to belong to 318-317 B. C., we get 336-335 for the beginning of our series. In other words have we not a date coincident with the accession of Alexander the Great — a result I have already argued for on other grounds?

EDWARD T. NEWELL.

(To be continued.)

MODERN JAPANESE WAR MEDALS AND BADGES.

ONE indication of the influence of modern Occidental taste on the Japanese, and their receptive attitude towards marked innovations on their ancient artistic methods, resulting from their intercourse with Western peoples, may be seen in their recent medals. A glance at Plates 19 and 20 in this issue of the *Journal*, will reveal how closely they have copied the medallic ideas of the white nations. Although much of the native symbolism has been retained, the shapes of the various pieces, their conceptions and purposes, are for the most part anything but Japanese.

The first Plate (19) shows three official war medals. Numbers 1 and 2 were given by the Government to the soldiers who participated in the Chinese-Japanese and the Russian-Japanese wars. The only other war medals issued by the Japanese Government were struck for those who fought in the Formosa war and the Boxer uprising. All of these medals are exceedingly difficult to obtain, for the loyalty and patriotism of the Japanese soldier precludes his parting with them, and again, it is against the law in Japan for anyone to traffic in them or even to have them in their possession unless entitled to wear them.

The Red Cross medal is not so zealously guarded, and is not hard to secure. It is found in various metals and sizes, according to the class, and the varieties are more in the nature of badges than of medals. The remaining pieces engraved on Plate 20 are not governmental productions, and with the exception of numbers 4 and 5, are rather badges, souvenirs and medalets. Those of which we give engravings are representative specimens bearing on war, selected from several hundred Japanese issues lately acquired by The American Numismatic Society.

I. THE CHINESE-JAPANESE WAR MEDAL.

This medal is of dark chocolate-colored bronze, and is more pear-shaped than circular. The obverse has the navy and army flags crossed, and the im-

⁴³ That is, $36 \div 4 = 9$, or nine groups of four magistrates each; and 9×2 (allowing two years as the term of office for each group) = 18.

perial chrysanthemum above. On the reverse the four characters in the centre signify "Commemorative medal for service in the war." The inscription around the edge reads: "Meiji [period] twenty-seventh-eighth years," the years in which this war took place, or 1894-5 in our era. The medal is on a swivel, and the bar on the ribbon is uninscribed; unlike the English war medals no names of the recipients are stamped on the edge. The colors of the ribbon are green and white.

2. THE RUSSIAN-JAPANESE WAR MEDAL.

This medal is of a golden-colored bronze, and is worn with a clasp or bar and a special ribbon. The obverse has, in addition to the two flags and the chrysanthemum, the imperial Kiri crest. The reverse has an inscription in eight characters on a conventionalized form of an antique shield. Its translation is: "Meiji thirty-seventh-eighth years war-time." It will be noted that the character for thirty is written in the contracted form. Surrounding the shield is a wreath of palm on the left and laurel on the right, tied with a bow of ribbon at the base. On the bar is an inscription in four characters, reading: "Commemorative medal for service in the war." The ribbon has a central stripe of dark blue with a green stripe on each side and an outside edging of white. Like the previous medal this one is also uninscribed.

3. THE RED CROSS SOCIETY BADGE.

This is of silver and shows the Society's cross with the Howo bird or phoenix above, and the Kiri crests and leaves, and the bamboo surrounding. The reverse has an inscription in two horizontal lines, reading: "Meiji twenty-first year, Japanese Red Cross Society." The Japanese use their symbol for 10 (+) followed by the word meaning "character," to denote "cross." The ribbon bow as shown on this badge is that used when worn by women; the men's badge has a ribbon like those on the two previous medals, but the color is red with four blue stripes.

Plate 20, for the most part, shows unofficial badges and medalets.

4. SPECIAL MERIT DECORATION OF THE JAPANESE MILITARY ARTS ASSOCIATION.

This is of silver and is an especially rare decoration much prized in Japan, though not an official medal. This society, known in Japan as the Dai Nippon Butoku Kai, is a large organization, patriotic in character. The medal is in the form of a locket, and has on the front the bust of the late Prince Komatsu-no-Miya, the former President of the Association. This bust is in relief, in gilt, and is hand-chased. The reverse has two characters meaning "Military Vir-

tue," surrounded by rays, and beneath the inscription is a bow and two arrows with peculiar heads; the upper one is that known as *karbura* or turnip-head, and the other one as *karimata* or goose-legged. On the inside of the medal are engraved the following inscriptions: On the right side when opened, "To show for merit and work," and on the left, "President of the Japanese Butoku Association [who has been decorated with] highest order (*i. e.* the Greatest Merit medal), [and with the] second order (the Golden Kite), Prince Akishito." The loop and clasp are made up of a cherry-blossom design and a conventionalized radiant sun.

5. ORDINARY MEMBERSHIP BADGE OF THE MILITARY ARTS ASSOCIATION.

This is made of yellow bronze, and has on its obverse a design similar to that used on the reverse of the previous medal. The reverse has the name of the association in six characters.

6. MEDAL COMMEMORATIVE OF THE FALL OF PORT ARTHUR.

This is an unofficial medalet made of brass, silver-plated. The obverse shows a fort over which the Japanese flag is flying, and the Russian flag thrown down; the sea and a peninsula in the distance. The inscription on the reverse reads: "Meiji thirty-seventh year, commemorative medal of the fall of Port Arthur."

7. SOUVENIR OF THE RETURN OF THE TROOPS FROM MANCHURIA.

The inscription on this piece is best translated: "Welcoming Victorious Tokyo Army Society." The reverse is blank; the piece probably had a stick-pin attached to it, and is of base metal. The star and the shape of the planchet are purely Occidental.

8. SOUVENIR OF THE VISIT OF THE U. S. FLEET.

Although this is not a medal commemorating war it is thought to have sufficient interest to be shown here. This badge was sold on the streets of Yokohama by "fakirs" at the time our battleship fleet was in Japanese waters. The piece is of copper, gilded on the obverse and silvered on the reverse, and has the Japanese and American flags crossed at the top. In the centre of the obverse is a likeness (?) of Admiral Sperry, facing. The inscription is in English, and reads: SOUVENIR VISIT OF U. S. A. FLEET TO JAPAN, 1908, REAR ADMIRAL SPERRY. The reverse has a modern battleship in the centre with Fuji Yama in the distance. The Japanese inscription reads as follows: "American fleet Welcome Memorial Souvenir."

9. COMMEMORATIVE MEDALET OF THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF PEACE,
RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

The face shows a star and anchor (army and navy) and a laurel wreath in red and green enamel. The back reads: "First Anniversary Souvenir medal" below "40. 9. 1." in Arabic numerals, which denote the date, — Meiji fortieth year, ninth month (September), first day; a rather peculiar way to express a date on a Japanese medal. The piece is silver.

10. COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL OF THE DECLARATION OF WAR.

This is of bronze, and is in the form of a modern projectile. On the obverse is an inscription, reading "Conquering the Russians," on a shield; an insect at the top, a laurel wreath at the base, and army and navy flags behind and at the sides. The reverse has an inscription signifying "Declaration of war. Meiji thirty-seventh year, February tenth."

11. MEDAL COMMEMORATING THE FALL OF PORT ARTHUR.

This piece has the shape of the cherry-blossom, and is of bronze; it shows a view of Port Arthur and the harbor. Japanese flags are flying over the different fortresses. The inscription at the top reads, "Souvenir medal, Capture of Port Arthur." The reverse is blank.

12. COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL OF THE VICTORIOUS RUSSIAN-JAPANESE WAR.

This is a more pretentious piece than the others, and may perhaps be a semi-official medal. It is of silver and has a purple and white ribbon. The obverse shows a Japanese soldier standing astride a globe which is floating on clouds, his right hand upraised, probably in the act of shouting *Banzai*! Over his left shoulder and floating behind him are national and regimental flags; above and back of all are rays from the meridian sun. On the reverse, the first horizontal line reads: "Memorial Medal of Victory." Then follows a Chinese poem in six lines, read vertically, praising the officers and soldiers who fought for the nation.

13. BADGE, SUBSCRIPTION BY BOYS FOR TORPEDO BOAT.

This is of brass and shows a torpedo boat on the obverse. The inscription on the reverse says: "Souvenir medal given by Patriotic Boys' Association to the subscribers for torpedo boats."

14. MEDAL COMMEMORATING THE RETURN OF MARSHAL OYAMA TO TOKYO.

This piece is of nickel and is in the shape of one of the corps badges. In the centre of the obverse is the sun, above Japanese flags. The inscrip-

tion reads, "Souvenir medal of the military parade to celebrate the victory of the Russo-Japanese war, Meiji thirty-seventh-eighth year." On the reverse is a similar sun, within the legend "Issued by the Tokyo Victorious Army Welcoming Society, May 5, Meiji thirty-seventh."

15. MEDAL OF THE JAPANESE SCHOOL OF ARMS.

This is made of copper, silver-plated, and is in the form of a *tsuba* or sword-guard. The inscription reads, "Medal for fencing." At the bottom are cherry petals. The reverse is blank.

HOWLAND WOOD.

PRIVATE GOLD COINAGE.

III.

(Continued from Vol. XLV, p. 67.)

MOFFAT & CO., SAN FRANCISCO, 1849-1853.

A description of the new ten dollar piece of the Assay Office was contained in the "Prices Current" of San Francisco of Feb. 16, 1852, as follows:

The United States Assayer now has the authority from the Government to issue ingots or coin of the denomination of ten and twenty dollars. The obverse of these pieces is in design what is termed "engine turned," with a band across the centre bearing this inscription:

AUGUSTUS HUMBERT
UNITED STATES ASSAYER
OF GOLD CALIFORNIA
1852

The reverse has an eagle similar to the fifty-dollar piece; over it a scroll indicative of the fineness of the coin in thousandths—"884 Thous."—Under the eagle "Ten Dols." with the legend "United States of America." This is far preferable to the system of private coinage, although certainly not so desirable as a regular mint issue.

The twenty-dollar piece of the Assay Office would seem to have first been issued on Feb. 28, according to the following extract taken from the "Prices Current" of Feb. 28, 1852:

The United States Assay Office commenced this morning issuing the twenty-dollar pieces. In our last we neglected to give the fineness and weight of these, and also the \$10 piece, which is as follows: "The fineness of both pieces is 884 thousandths, the weight of the twenty 525.4; of the tens, 262.7 grains."

On Feb. 16, 1852, the firm of Moffat & Co. was dissolved, the business being continued by the other three members of the firm, and notice of the dissolution was published in the "San Francisco Herald," as follows:

UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Feb. 16, 1852.

We beg leave to inform you that the partnership of Moffat & Co. has been dissolved by mutual consent. The undersigned have formed a new co-partnership, under the name of Curtis, Perry & Ward, by whom the business of the old firm will be conducted, and to whom the "Contract for Smelting and Assaying Gold in California," authorized by Act of Congress, has been continued by the Treasury Department. The following denominations of coin are now authorized to be issued by the Treasury Department from the Assay Office: Ten Dollars, Twenty Dollars, and Fifty Dollars; also bars of Five Hundred Dollars and One Thousand Dollars. . . .

The "Daily Alta California" of Feb. 16, 1852, contained the following:

UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE. — A CARD. — Curtis, Perry & Ward beg leave to inform the public that the "Contract for Smelting and Assaying Gold in California, authorized by Act of Congress," held by the late firm of Moffat & Co., has been transferred and continued to them by the Treasury Department.

After the reorganization of the firm of Moffat & Co. in February, 1852, very little mention of the operations of the Assay Office can be found in the San Francisco newspapers until early in October, with the exception of an editorial, which is given here in full:

A great deal of discussion has occurred in the public prints of late upon the Assay Office now in operation in this city. It has been made as much as possible a party contest, but one of the Whig papers has almost robbed it of that character by a fierce onslaught upon the office, condemning it in more serious terms than even its Democratic opposers. The consideration of the subject has been watched with great interest because the matter is really one of moment to a greater number of the citizens of California than any other single question of public policy that is now before them. But here, as is not uncommon, the subject has been argued not with a view to demonstrate the value of the establishment to the public, but more with a desire to fix the responsibility of its creation upon the one or the other political party.

The Assay Office, as at present organized, was created by a law of the first session of the 31st Congress. It was adopted as a temporary provision which it was hoped would meet the public wants and partially supply the place of a mint, and it was not brought forward until all reasonable men saw that there was no hope of passing the New York and California Mint bill at that session. It was supported by the whole California delegation—or, rather, it was assented to by them, because they were inclined to believe that whilst it would work no positive injury, it might be made an instrument of great good. It should be recollected that the action of the State Legislature in establishing such an office had great weight in producing this conviction upon the mind of Congress, and the general tone of the California press seemed to favor such an idea.

The advantage which was expected to be realized from the law was the enhancing of the price of gold-dust. A perusal of the debates in Congress will show this conclusively. It was assented to upon what was deemed good authority that the creation of a State Assay Office had produced very beneficial effects in California in that regard, and as it was known that the low price of gold-dust was a serious evil and a great wrong, the conviction was a natural one that a measure which promised temporary alleviation was better than continued suffering under the

ills complained of. No party considerations entered into the matter. It was voted for and supported by both Whigs and Democrats, although there was every reason to believe that the office and its emoluments would be thrown into Whig hands by the administration.

It was foreseen that the establishment of the Assay Office might open the way to building up a vast monopoly, which would enrich a few individuals at the public expense; but it was believed that at the next session a mint would certainly be given to California, and it was also presumed that her intelligent citizens and independent press would confine within proper bounds the acquisitiveness of those who would be selected to administer the law. Therefore, although it was palpable that individuals expected to make money through the law, it was thought that the public advantage which would be wrought was a sufficient ground for the course pursued.

But have these anticipations been realized? Has the Assay Office been of the advantage expected? The weight of testimony must lead to a negative reply. That it has been of some service is undeniable; but in the main it has failed to fulfill the expectations of its friends. Not totally failed, perhaps, but so far failed as to lead it to be regarded with suspicion instead of hope.

It is charged — with how much truth we cannot pretend to say — that the persons having the Assay Office under their control are garnering a rich reward from their business. And it is asserted that the real effect of the law has been to create a monopoly, which is wringing its thousands daily from the "hard earnings" of the industrious miners. Without inquiring into these charges particularly, it is probably true that "much moneys" are made from the business — much more than can be said to have an offset in the public good conferred.

Another point at issue in relation to the Assay Office is the propriety of receiving its coin as a legal tender. It really seems a little strange that any question should be entertained upon this subject, especially after the recommendation of President Fillmore that a law should be passed to make legal currency of such coins as the Assay Office might issue. And more particularly does it seem inexplicable when it is reflected that Mr. Bayly of Virginia actually introduced a substitute for the California Mint bill which had for its avowed object to make the United States Assayer's ingots a legal tender. It is urged that the understanding when the law was passed was to the effect that the ingots would be a legal tender. Such was undoubtedly the belief of every man who voted for the law; but the watchful Whig sentinels of the Treasury early discovered that the law was imperfect, and their representations no doubt produced the President's recommendation. Without, therefore, discussing the acts of any receivers of public money, it is palpable that the coins of the Assay Office are not legal tender.

The great objection to the Assay Office, however, is to be found in the fact that it jeopardizes the establishment of a mint. The course Mr. Bayly pursued in the last Congress had this tendency, and in fact exerted a very serious influence against the mint if it did not in reality defeat it. Still, it would not be fair to presume that the proprietors of the Assay Office desire to defeat a mint for California, although the course of their friends in Congress had that effect more or less. But it should not be forgotten that California must have a mint. There should be no more delay; no more hesitation; no more uncertainty. The Congress of the United States should be made to know and feel this, and they must give us our due. If the Assay Office be a monopoly, this is the true way to destroy it. If it have failed to promote the public welfare, the mint alone will cure the evil and answer the wants of this community. In this view, therefore, all should understand that the Assay Office has proved itself an enemy to the mint, and the danger is that it may yet be used to retard, if not defeat, the construction of that Government establishment in California.

Early in the Fall of 1852 the ingots of the Assay Office were refused at the Custom House, and much embarrassment to business ensued. At this time the issues of the Assay Office represented the greater proportion of California's circulating medium, and their chief use had been in payment of customs duties.

The following letter from the Treasury Department to the Collector of the Port of San Francisco, published in the "San Francisco Herald" of Oct. 9, 1852, gave the first intimation of the repudiation of these ingots :

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 4, 1852.

SIR : The authority previously given you by the Department to receive the gold coins of the United States Assay Office at San Francisco in payment of dues to the Government is hereby revoked, as Congress in the second section of the Civil and Diplomatic bill, approved Aug. 31, 1852, has prohibited them from being received in any payments to the United States.

As the issues of that office were made under the authority of Congress, the Department had considered that they were virtually coin of the United States, in which opinion it was sustained by very high legal authority, and therefore had authorized it to be received in payment for duties at the Custom Houses on the Pacific, knowing at the same time that it would remove a great obstacle to commercial operations in California by affording a circulating medium in coin of full standard value with that of the regular coinage, in absence of a sufficient supply of the latter not only for the commercial operations, but even for the ordinary transactions of private life.

Under the provisions of the above Act you are therefore requested and instructed in future to receive in payment for dues to the United States only the issues of the United States Mint and its branches, and the following foreign coin at their respective values, as noted below, agreeably to existing laws, authorizing the receiving of such foreign coins for public dues, viz. : The silver dollar of Mexico, Peru, Chile, and Central America at 100 cents, in accordance with the conditions prescribed in the Act of 25th June, 1834, and the gold coins of Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, Brazil, Mexico, and Colombia, agreeably to the conditions of the Act of 28th June, 1834.

The Department will take the most prompt measures for purchasing, leasing, or erecting a Mint at San Francisco, agreeably to authority invested in it for that purpose by Congress, and so soon as the needful plans and specifications which are now preparing can be completed, proposals will be invited by advertisement in California and on the Atlantic for sixty days, agreeably to the directions of Congress, and the establishment will be commenced and will be put into operation in the least possible time after proposals can be obtained and a contract completed, as the Department is anxious to remove as soon as possible any inconvenience which the commercial community may experience in consequence of the issues of the Assay Office being no longer legally receivable. In the meantime the Department will ascertain if any temporary arrangement can be effected of furnishing a circulating medium in California of the standard fineness agreeably to the above Act of Congress, which may at least to some degree lessen the inconvenience arising from the present scarcity in California of the actual mint coinage.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

WILLIAM L. HODGE,

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

TO T. BUTLER KING, ESQ.,

Collector, San Francisco.

A meeting of merchants took place in the Merchants' Exchange in San Francisco on October 9, to take action upon the order of the Treasury Department. Among others present was Collector King. The "San Francisco Herald" of Oct. 10, 1852, printed the following account of the proceedings :

THE RECENT TREASURY ORDER.

MEETING OF THE MERCHANTS. — REMEDY PROPOSED. — SPEECHES, ETC., ETC.

In pursuance of a call published in the morning papers, a large number of our most respectable and influential merchants assembled at 12 o'clock yesterday in the Merchants' Exchange, to consider what course they should pursue in view of the recent order of the Secretary of the Treasury, prohibiting the Collector of this Port from receiving the issues of the Assay Office in payment of duties.

Beverly C. Sanders, Esq., was called to the chair ; and on taking his seat, he briefly explained the object for which the meeting was called. If he understood it, he said, it was to take into consideration the late extraordinary and oppressive action of Congress in instructing the public officers in California to refuse to receive ingots or other coins issued by the Assay Officers of the United States, in payment of public dues. This, in brief words, said he, I believe to be the object of this meeting, and the Chair will be pleased to hear any suggestions that may be made on the subject by the gentlemen.

Mr. Franklin, of the firm of Selim & E. Franklin, Auctioneers, said that with the view of bringing out other suggestions, it occurred to him that the merchants who had duties to pay, might continue to pay them in ingots, and sign bonds to make good in United States currency within a short time, to be specified ; and at the same time they might enter into bonds to Mr. King, the Collector, to indemnify him for going beyond his strict instructions in the matter.

Ex-Governor Smith said he felt induced to make some remarks on the subject before the meeting, although he was not interested in it as a merchant, for the purpose of putting the assemblage in possession of the facts of the case, and in doing so he would speak only facts. I am induced, said Mr. Smith, to do so more in consequence of the remarks of the worthy Chairman (Mr. Sanders), who has characterized the Act of Congress prohibiting the receipt of ingots for public dues, "Extraordinary and oppressive." I think myself, that the Act is misapprehended ; and for the purpose of putting the question in the true light, I shall occupy your time for a few moments, not more than ten or fifteen. I will first read the letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury to Mr. King, the Collector of this Port. It is as follows :

The authority previously given by the Department to receive the gold issues of the United States Assay Office at San Francisco, in payment of dues to the Government, is hereby revoked, as Congress, in the 2d section of the Civil and Diplomatic Bill, approved the 31st of August, 1852, has prohibited them from being received in any payment to the United States.

As the issues of that office were made under the authority of Congress, the Department had considered they were virtually coin of the United States, in which opinion it was sustained by high legal authority, and, therefore had authorized it to be received in payment for duties at the Custom Houses on the Pacific ; knowing at the same time, that it would remove a great obstacle to commercial operations in California, by affording a circulating medium, in coin of full standard value with that of the regular coinage, in absence of a sufficient supply of the latter, not only for commercial operations but even for the ordinary daily transactions of private life.

I wish the assembly to bear in mind, that these ingots were authorized to be received, because "it would remove a great obstacle to commercial operations in California, by affording

a circulating medium of full standard value with that of the regular coinage, in the absence of a sufficient supply of the latter, not only for the commercial operations, but even for the ordinary transactions of private life." Under the provisions of this Act, the Secretary says to the Collector: "You are, therefore, requested and instructed in future to receive in payment for dues to the United States, only the issues of the United States Mint and its branches, and the following foreign coins," etc.

This assembly, I repeat, will bear in mind that the ingots were originally authorized to be received because they were of the same standard value as the coin issued from the Mint. That is the ground on which the Secretary puts the matter here; and his action is put on the ground, expressly, that it is now prohibited by Act of Congress. Now, I respectfully ask, Is there any Act of Congress prohibiting the receipt of ingots? The extract from the law, which is taken from the Appropriation Bill, reads as follows:

And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to contract for a term of not more than one year, and upon reasonable terms, not exceeding one per centum, with the proprietors of one, and if practicable with those of more than one assaying establishment in California, upon satisfactory security, to be judged by him, who shall discharge the duties prescribed, and in the manner designated by the Act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year ending thirtieth of June, Eighteen hundred and fifty-one: and no gold or silver, other than coin of standard fineness of the United States, or foreign coin, in the manner prescribed by existing laws, shall be receivable in payment of dues to the United States.

You will observe that in this clause there are two points, one authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to contract with one or more assaying offices in San Francisco, for one year, etc. Now, it might be very well asked, Why should Congress, in passing this law, be so anxious to multiply the assaying capacities of San Francisco, if the slugs, when assayed, are to be of no effect and of useless value? This Act of Congress demonstrates an anxiety to multiply this description of currency, which, it is said, it refuses. I advert to this, for the purpose of showing that it is a construction not borne out by the section itself.

The second point is, that no gold or silver, except it be of the standard fineness, shall be received. Now the Secretary of the Treasury received them on the ground that they were of the standard value, so that he has pronounced that these ingots are of the standard value of the coin of the United States. The whole subject, therefore, turns on this point: Are these ingots coins of the United States or not? On that subject I can only say that a circular or rather an order, was issued from the Treasury Department, authorizing the Collector of this Port to receive them, and the Secretary of the Treasury had no authority to issue such an order unless they were of the standard value of the coins of the United States.

That order is in the possession of the Collector, and it will be seen that it is exactly in conformity with this view of the subject. Having said this much, let me add a few words. Let us refer back and see what has been the past legislation of Congress on the subject.

The Constitution declares that nothing shall be legal tender but gold and silver. Congress, to be sure, may receive what it pleases, but it cannot discharge its debts in anything but gold or silver. By the first Act passed on the subject, entitled "An Act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed in 1799, it is provided that "All duties and fees to be collected shall be payable in the money of the United States, or in foreign gold and silver coins at the following rates," etc., going on to describe the value of foreign coins. Mr. Hamilton, who was then Secretary of the Treasury, if I recollect right, authorized specie-paying bank notes to be received, but in consequence of the Government having lost a great deal by

bank notes a new law was passed, dated 30th of April, 1816, seeking to correct as fast as possible the abuses into which the collection system had fallen in this regard. It will be found there as follows:

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and hereby is, required and directed to adopt such measures as he may deem necessary, to cause as soon as may be, all duties, taxes, and debts, or sums of money, accruing or becoming payable to the United States, to be collected and paid in the legal tender of the United States, or Treasury Notes, or notes of the Bank of the United States, as by law provided and declared, or notes of Banks which are payable and paid on demand, in said legal currency of the United States, and that from and after the twentieth day of February next, no such duties, taxes, debts or sums of money, accruing or becoming payable to the United States as aforesaid, ought to be collected or received otherwise than in the legal currency of the United States, or Treasury Notes, notes of the Bank of the United States, or in notes of Banks which are payable and paid on demand in the said legal currency of the United States.

This was the first recognition of the Treasury order of Mr. Hamilton. It was the first effort to recover the steps that had been lost. By the third section of the Act passed March 2d, 1833, which was designed for the purpose of allaying the agitation in South Carolina, and which was called the celebrated Compromise Act, it is provided as follows: "And from and after the day last aforesaid — (to wit, 30th of June, 1832) — all duties upon imports shall be collected in ready money, and all credits now allowed by law in payments of duties shall be and hereby are, abolished." I read this for the purpose of letting the meeting see that up to that time, viz: the year 1833, there were steady collections of the public dues in cash, gold and silver. The Act of 1836, known as the celebrated Sub-Treasury Act, which was so much abused at the time, but which has since become exceedingly acceptable to the country, provides by the 18th section as follows:

Be it further enacted, that on the first day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven and thereafter, all duties, taxes, sales of public lands, debts and sums of money, accruing or becoming due to the United States, and also all sums due for postage or otherwise to the General Post Office Department, shall be paid in gold and silver only, or in Treasury Notes issued under the authority of the United States.

Thus stands the law now. It is corroborated by the Act making appropriations for the year 1851, which Act is referred to in the Circular addressed to Mr. King, as follows: — "The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to make a contract, &c., and in the manner designated by the Act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, Eighteen hundred and fifty-one." Now a law was passed authorizing the conversion of the gold-dust of California into bars or ingots, upon which the value was to be impressed under the authority of a United States officer, to wit, the Assayer. No ingots could go into circulation which were not fully worth what they represented. That was the law that was passed, and under that law the Secretary of the Treasury, taking the subject into consideration, issued an order to receive these ingots for the public dues, and the system has prevailed to the present time. Now, it is alleged that the recent Act of Congress — the clause which I have read to you — forbids the receipt of these ingots for public dues. I have read to you the only law which exists on the subject, and I respectfully submit that it does not forbid it.

[Some person present said it was a ratification of it.]

Ex-Governor Smith continued — As has been well remarked, it is a ratification of it, So far from forbidding, it is an expressed ratification of the former Act, for it refers to it. So far

from forbidding the receipt of these ingots, the Government expresses its anxiety to have ingots multiplied, by increasing the number of assaying offices, and it does not require any other mode of payment than that which existed from 1799 to the present hour. The whole question, therefore is,—Are these ingots coins of the United States or not? They are issued under authority of law. I have read the law. They are made to assume a particular value. That value is impressed upon them under the authority of an officer of the United States, and they are put in circulation for the purpose of being received for the public dues. When you connect this view of the subject with the all-pervading principle that no statute is repealed except by direct enactment or by obvious inconsistency, you see that this Act is far from being repealed: on the contrary, the Acts referred to actually affirm it. The question then is—Why should the Secretary of the Treasury, under this law, which did not come from the President's hands until the 31st of August—why should he have been in such rapid haste to send forth a Circular under it to the inconvenience of the commercial community of San Francisco? Now, I am one of those who love a fair thing; but I want it understood distinctly that there has been no change in the law. I stand here on my reputation, and on my capacity, such as it is, and repeat, there has been no change in the law. There has been no change in the action of the Treasury Department, but on that it is for the meeting to decide. It is for you to decide upon that question. I address you only that you may understand the evil properly. Outside this assembly, however, I shall speak my thoughts and express my natural feelings and denounce this interference with the commercial interests with the indignation which naturally swells my bosom. (Applause.)

There were calls for "King," "King," "King," from different parts of the room. Mr. Sanders to Mr. King—"Will Mr. King please address the meeting and explain this matter?"

Collector King then said: I beg to assure you, gentlemen, that I feel as much embarrassment at the present moment, as any one of you; and that if it be found practicable, I shall be as ready as you could desire, to adopt such a course as may seem best suited to remove our present difficulties. (Applause.) I will beg leave, in justice to the Secretary of the Treasury and without intention to implicate any one, to speak a few brief words in answer to my friend Governor Smith, who has just taken his seat. He has read to you the various Acts of Congress authorizing the issue of coins of the United States, among others the last two. Although he thinks, and honestly thinks, I have no doubt, that there is no difference between the Act of 1850 and the recent one of 1852, I think I can show you a material difference, and there lies the difficulty. The Act of 1850, you will perceive, authorizes the employment of assayers and the establishment of assay offices to convert gold into ingots, on which shall be placed the degree of fineness, and actual value. The result is that the assayers stamp each piece after weighing and assaying it, that it contains the value of \$50 of coin of the United States. Thus they stamp these pieces; but if you will look on their faces you will find them of various degrees of fineness, nor are they of the fineness of coin of the United States. This value, however is stamped upon them, and as far as that goes, they are of the value of fifty dollars, but not of the fineness of the coin of the United States. This Act cuts us off at the hips, and prevents the receipt of ingots stamped under the law of 1850. It declares that the gold issued under the new Act shall be of the fineness of coin of the United States. Here is the difference which my friend has not hit on; and this is the great difference—the great difficulty I will read you a few figures I have taken down to show this difference. The statute fineness of United States coin is nine hundred one-thousandths, precisely, and one hundred one-thousandths parts of alloy, composed of silver and copper. There is no alloy of copper in the ingots assayed here, but there is a very considerable alloy of silver, which is not taken out

because it is an expensive matter in this country, labor being so dear. The fineness of ingots is from 880 to 890 and 897 one-thousandths. They vary, and here lies the difficulty. Whether by design or accident, in the recent Act the term fineness, instead of value, was inserted, thereby rendering it impossible for the Secretary to take them in payment of public dues.

Now what is to be done in the present emergency, at this moment, I do not pretend to suggest, but I will, with your permission, gentlemen, say, as I am still exercising the duties of Collector here, and also those of Assistant Treasurer (although I hope to be soon relieved of both), I will explain the embarrassing circumstances in which this Act has placed myself. Up to May or June a year ago I was simply Collector of Customs of the Port of San Francisco, and all the moneys I received were held by me as Collector, and returned to the Treasury Department by me in that capacity. It became necessary under the law to have an Assistant Treasurer to assist in taking care of the public moneys. In May or June last, the Secretary of the Treasury transmitted to me a preliminary appointment as Assistant Treasurer, and requested me to execute bonds to the sum of \$100,000, and take the responsibility of the office. I was very reluctant to take it, but as a matter of pride I executed the bond. He then imposed upon me the duties of the office and required me to open an account with the Treasury of the United States, and transfer from myself as Collector to myself as Assistant Treasurer, all the moneys I held as Collector of the Port of San Francisco. I have been therefore acting since some time in August last as Collector and Assistant Treasurer in this city. Now you will perceive I am required monthly to pay over to myself all moneys not required for current expenses as Collector, to myself as Assistant Treasurer, for which I am held responsible to the Treasury of the United States under the Sub-Treasury Act to which my friend [Ex-Gov. Smith] has alluded, and the provisions of which are very stringent. A violation of the provisions of this Act imposes heavy penalties, even to the penitentiary—a punishment not very pleasant to have before one's eye. (*Laughter.*) I do not know at this moment that if I pursue the course which I am about to suggest, I will make myself liable for a penitentiary offence; but if that is the punishment I cannot do anything. If, on the other hand, after taking legal advice, I find I am not liable to anything but money, I will try to do something which will relieve us from the embarrassment into which we are thrown by this unexpected Act.

Now, it has been suggested,—and if I can do it in accordance with the wishes of the mercantile community, and without making myself liable to a criminal prosecution, I will do it,—I will receive these ingots until something can be done, or at least until coin can be received, if the merchants of San Francisco will think proper to indemnify me for the pecuniary risk. If I do this it will be at a very great risk, because you will perceive I will be overstepping the orders of the Treasury Department, which are imperative that I shall pay over to myself as Assistant Treasurer all moneys not required for current expenses at the Custom House. If I should receive these ingots, as I have shown you, the other receipts as Assistant Treasurer are cut off, because these ingots are not of the fineness of U. S. coins, which the law requires they should be. If I receive them as Collector, I cannot pay them to myself as Assistant Treasurer; and if an Assistant Treasurer should be appointed as I am informed there is, he could not receive them from me. I would, therefore, do it on my own responsibility, and I would have to settle with my successor, who I hope may come speedily. I would not, therefore, take the responsibility unless the merchants of San Francisco would relieve me from all loss in the matter.

Now if you will bear with me for a few moments I will tell you that this is not the first embarrassment in which I have been placed. When I came here I was ordered to receive these ingots for public dues. I did so until the month of June, when some doubt arose whether they

were legal coin, and I was told not to receive them. That was in June, 1851. I knew what a shock it would have caused if I had obeyed the order. I was not then Assistant Treasurer, but simply Collector, holding the public money and returning it as such, notwithstanding it has been said I made no returns. I sent for the Assayers privately and showed them the order. I told them if it were enforced it would cause the greatest difficulty, and if they would indemnify me for continuing to receive them I would do so until I wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury and got permission to continue to receive them. The Assayers placed in my hands as a deposit ten thousand dollars, to indemnify me for any loss if the Secretary of the Treasury should refuse to revoke the order given by the Commissioner of the Customs. In reply to my communication on the subject I received this letter, which I showed to Gov. Smith this morning, and which the gentleman may read to the meeting if he pleases.

Voices — "Read it yourself."

Mr. King proceeded — It is as follows :

SIR — The Department is informed that you have some doubts as to your authority to receive in payment of public dues the bars or ingots issued by the United States Assay Office in San Francisco, and in order to remove such doubts, I would state that the receipt of them hereafter is approved, and you are hereby authorized to receive them, as well as those of the denominations of \$20 and \$10 which the Assayer is authorized to issue.

That, gentlemen, was the approval of my course in continuing to receive ingots. At that time, however, I was in a different position to that which I now occupy. I was then acting only as Collector, and I returned the money in my hands as Collector. I was not under the liabilities or responsibility of an Assistant Treasurer under the Sub-Treasury Act. I will now say, by way of conclusion, that if you will have the kindness to appoint a committee to confer with me on the subject, I will take legal advice, and I will communicate to that committee what I think I ought to do : and if it is possible I will unite with them in suggesting some plan, which, if the merchants will ratify and sanction and stand pledged to indemnify me for, will enable us to get through this embarrassment.

Ex-Governor Smith : I will be glad to say a few words more, and I wish it to be understood that I do not mean directly or indirectly to make a single complaint against the worthy Collector of the Port. He has taken the responsibility once, and I have no doubt will do so again, the fear of the penitentiary to the contrary notwithstanding. (*Laughter.*) I will venture to say that he may take the responsibility fearlessly, for he will never have to go to the penitentiary for it. (*More laughter.*) I will be willing to go arm in arm with him to his destiny for so doing, no matter what might be the consequences.

But one word as to the misapprehension as to the difference which Mr. King alludes to, and also to another point which has not been referred to. I read to you that under the January 1st Act it was declared that nothing but money of the United States, which was of sufficient fineness should be received in payment of the public dues. Mark that. The first Act of 1799 recognizes nothing but gold or silver, and that of a sufficient fineness. I want this to be distinctly understood, because the coin of the United States is of a standard value. The Sub-Treasury Act goes further, and says that all sums due for postage or otherwise shall be paid in gold or silver coin only. That is the Act of 1816, so much talked of and so much misunderstood, but now so generally approved. It was the law that gold and silver of a sufficient fineness only should be received. Now comes this Act in reference to the Assay Office. Was not that Act designated to relieve California, preliminary to the establishment of a mint here? Undoubtedly. It was to make coin — to make a currency — a species of temporary currency.

I wish it understood that owing to the emergency of the time, Congress departed from its rules, by creating a temporary mint here, the currency and issues of which should perform the functions of coin of the United States according to previous Acts of Congress. What does it say? It says:

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to contract with some assaying office in California for the assaying and fixing the value of gold in grain and lumps, and in forming the same into bars, as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury—and that the said United States Assayer shall cause the stamp of the U. S. indicating the degree of fineness and value, to be affixed to each bar or ingot of gold that may be issued from the establishment.

Now what was the use of appointing an Assayer if not to impress the fineness and value of the article upon its face? I have disposed of that, and now one word more. In the face of this law as it stood, in the face of the law requiring coin to be made of the standard fineness, I ask Was there any coin not of sufficient fineness up to that time? I put the question to the gentleman, Was there any coin not of the sufficient standard of the United States?

Mr. King: Of course there was no coin except of the standard fineness, but I would call the attention of my friend to the fact that the Act of 1850 does not require the issues of the Assay Offices to be of sufficient fineness, but that the actual fineness shall be stamped, and I have read to you that the degree of fineness varies and—

Ex-Gov. Smith: Yes, we heard it—we'll agree that it varies.

Mr. King: The standard of the United States is 900 thousandths, and the actual standard of the Assay Office varies, as I have shown, from 880 to 897 thousandths. There are various degrees of fineness, and here is the distinction which I beg the gentleman to perceive, and on which the whole question turns. The recent Act says that nothing but gold and silver of standard fineness shall be received, and therefore it cuts off the recent issues of the Assay Office. I will go on and say that if under the new Act a contract should be made, and coin should be issued of the standard value of that of the United States, I have no question it would be receivable. I have no doubt the Secretary would give orders to receive it. But the Government of the United States has the power to tell me to receive nothing but potatoes in payment of the public dues, if it pleases. They have said, as my friend has told us, that bank notes or treasury notes should be received, and now they say that nothing but gold and silver of a sufficient fineness shall be received. Of course that cuts off everything else. This, it seems to me, is very plain.

Ex-Governor Smith: I will answer that. I pray the attention of the meeting to this point. I have shown that all the Acts, up to the Sub-Treasury Act of 1846, declare that nothing but gold and silver shall be received in payment of public dues. Of course under the Act of 1846 nothing but gold and silver of sufficient fineness could be received.

Mr. King: Certainly.

Ex-Gov. Smith: He says Certainly, and the present Act re-echoes the same thing. Now that is exactly what I want to establish. I want to show there is consistency between this Act and the others.

Mr. King: Except the Act of 1850.

Ex-Gov. Smith: Except the Act of 1850. Now what is this Act? Listen, if you please. The Act of September 30th, 1850, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to contract with some assaying office in California for the assaying and fixing the value of gold in grain and lumps, and in forming the same into bars, as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treas-

ury, and that the said United States Assayer shall cause the stamp of the United States, indicating the value, to be affixed to each bar or ingot of gold, that may be issued from the establishment. Well, now does that authorize the Government of the United States, or does it not, to receive them in payment of public dues? There is not a word said on the subject. It simply authorizes the establishment of assay offices, and the creating of these bars or ingots; but it does not say a word as to the receipt of them in payment of public dues. Well, with this law before him, the Secretary of the Treasury takes the subject up and pronounces them currency not fit to be received as coin of sufficient standard. This last Act does not interfere with them in any manner whatever. How stands the gentleman, therefore? If this Act interferes with them the Secretary of the Treasury violates the law, because the old laws all required gold or silver of sufficient fineness — the Secretary of the Treasury is acting in violation of the law. This is as plain as a pike-staff (*laughter*); but he was not acting in violation of law, for this very Act made these ingots coins of the United States.

Mr. King: Certainly.

Ex-Gov. Smith: The gentleman agrees to that. Mark this, gentlemen, he agrees with me as to that. The question then is, Does the law prescribe a different rule? Certainly not, for it secured a sufficiency of fineness as well as anything else. But let us look at the facts of the case. Here is a bill passed in a hurry, at the end of the session; it is tacked on the General Appropriation Bill. It goes into the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury in a hurry, and he acts on it in hot haste. Was there any necessity for his acting upon it so hastily? Does the Act not show that it was the intention of Congress to authorize the receipt of these ingots? Why does the Act require the establishment of more assaying offices? I say there is no necessity for this action, and I say again that such Acts as these are never repealed by implication. It is a correct principle that one Act cannot repeal another by implication. Under the law, the Collector was authorized to receive them, and Congress was never heard to whisper even one word of disapprobation.

What, then, is the result? It is as plain as can be. There is no finer feeling in the world than what springs from a conviction that is honest and right, and under such feeling a Collector may bid defiance to all sorts of combinations against him. I would not hesitate to say that a man who owed dues to the Government should stand upon his rights in this matter before God and his country, and I would answer for the results.

Mr. King: May I be permitted one word. This discussion has proceeded much farther than I supposed it would, and it is really not pertinent to the business actually before the meeting. We came here to ascertain what we could do to get out of the difficulty in which we are placed. It does not matter much what former Acts of Congress may have done regarding the coins of the United States. The Act of 1850 made the issues of these Assay Offices coin of the United States. I have no doubt of it. It was a new law, and it authorized the issue of new coin, and as far as that coin was concerned, it was an exception to the law requiring a degree of fineness of nine-hundred thousandths. But the actual value was required to be impressed on the piece. That Act did not interfere with the Mint of the United States, which was still required to issue coin of nine-hundred thousandths value. I was ordered to receive them, I did so. Now this Act forbids their receipt, or in other words requires that nothing shall be received here except coin of nine-hundred thousandths in value. Therefore, you cannot receive coin of eight-hundred thousandths. That is a simple question. I am sorry to have to refer to it again, but that is the technical point of the matter, and I do not see that the Secretary of the Treasury had authority to do anything else. When new assay offices are formed, and coin issued of a standard value, there will be no objection to receive them.

Mr. J. P. Haven, Agent of the Underwriters in this city, said he had in his hand a Resolution which he was requested to offer. He would propose it without any remarks. It simply proposes to get out of the difficulty in which we are placed by the new law. The Resolution was as follows :

Resolved: That a committee of five be appointed to confer with the public officers entrusted with the collection of the revenue, and that said committee report to an adjourned meeting a course of action to be adopted by those interested in the payment of public dues.

The Resolution was passed, and on motion the Chair appointed: Messrs. F. W. Macon-dray, G. B. Post, H. Haight, J. P. Haven, and Robert Rogers as the committee.

On motion, the Chairman, Beverly C. Sanders, Esq., was added to the committee.

On motion the meeting adjourned to meet again at the same hour and place on Monday next, to hear the report of the committee.

Immediately upon the publication of the letter of instruction of Assistant Secretary Hodge to Collector King, a Memorial was prepared outlining the disadvantages under which the California business men had been laboring, because of the lack of a proper circulating medium. This Memorial, forwarded to Secretary Corwin of the Treasury, read as follows :

MEMORIAL.

The Hon. THOMAS CORWIN,

Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

SIR: The undersigned merchants, bankers, traders, and others, residents of the State of California, in view of the late Act of Congress and the instructions issued by the Treasury Department prohibiting the receipt of other than American and foreign coin in payment of public dues, beg leave to present the following statement of facts for your consideration :

Chief among the evils experienced by the citizens of California engaged in mercantile transactions after the discovery of gold was the absence of a circulating medium. A country prior to and during its occupation by the American forces had known no other representatives of value than its hides and cattle, whose imports were so limited as to afford employment to only a dozen vessels annually, at once became the resort of all the unemployed vessels on the Pacific, and when the stimulant of so important a discovery was communicated to our Atlantic and the European cities, a thousand vessels entered the port of San Francisco the year succeeding, freighted with valuable cargoes, to supply the host that had embarked for the theatre of such profitable labor.

Under the administration of the military government of the Territory the impossibility of collecting duties in the coin prescribed by law was so apparent as to leave the officers of collection no other alternative than to receive gold-dust on deposit as a security of the ultimate payment in coin of the amounts due on the importation. These deposits were subsequently sold at public auction, and gold the known value of which approximated \$18 per ounce realized but from \$6 to \$8 per ounce.

The extreme low rates at which gold was purchased by the holders of the limited amount of coin then in the country induced importations from the South American republics of the debased currency of those countries, and for a brief period supplied the demand so painfully experienced for a medium of circulation other than the native gold used in the ordinary transactions of trade.

Upon the establishment of the Collective District, of which this city is the great centre, the instructions of the Department being imperative, the newly appointed revenue officers exacted the payment of all public dues either in the National mint issue or in those of foreign governments at the rates prescribed by the Act of Congress. All the coin in a short time was absorbed by the Treasury, and resort was had to numerous private coinages, the evils of which were only checked by the Act authorizing the appointment of an Assayer, and instructions from the Department permitting the receipt of the Assay Office ingots in payment of the revenue. The result was most beneficial, not only to the mercantile community, but was more especially felt by the miners, the price of gold-dust advancing from the current rate of \$16 an ounce, at which value it was used in barter, to \$17 and \$17.50 per ounce; a circulating medium was furnished, the baser coin of foreign countries driven comparatively from circulation, and the private coining establishments compelled to discontinue operations. The confidence with which a coinage attested by an officer of the United States was regarded withdrew from their hoarding places the National emission, and the State at large was provided with a currency bearing the same value in all parts and for all uses.

It is true the people of California were not wholly contented with the substitute for a mint coinage, and have loudly called for the establishment of a mint; yet the issue of the Assay Office was productive of so many advantages as to be gratefully received as an earnest of the greater benefits soon to be conferred upon the youngest sister of the Confederation.

To illustrate the injustice of the Act, and the hardships attendant upon its operation, we beg to apprise you that within two days, or since the instructions emanating from the Department were made known, American coin has advanced from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 per cent. premium, and as a natural consequence articles of a dutiable class have advanced in prices in even greater ratio. Flour quoted on the 5th at \$27 a barrel was sold on the 9th at \$29. The scarcity of goods at this juncture is great, and their prices range from 50 to 150 per cent. above original cost. If to those prices we are called upon to pay an additional tax of 10 per cent. upon the amount of duties regulated by the Tariff Act, it is in fact to increase the cost to the consumer in like ratio. We could multiply instances of a similar character were it necessary to show that the miner will receive less for the fruits of his toil, and the consumer be required to pay more for the necessaries of life, if the importer is compelled to add to the prices of goods the freight, insurance, and interest on coin introduced from the Atlantic cities. We contend, moreover, that having legalized a medium which is in fact the currency of the State, it is illegal as it is unjust for the Government to repudiate the offspring of its own creation.

From inquiries of the Honorable Collector of this Port we learn the amount of duties payable monthly to this office averages nearly \$200,000. And from personal inquiry we have ascertained that the American coin held by seven principal bankers in this city, whose united deposits exceed \$1,500,000, does not amount to \$100,000, sufficient to discharge the duties accruing and payable within the next fifteen days.

The inability of the merchants of San Francisco to comply with the stringent instructions of the Department is therefore apparent. It is not a question of convenience, of additional import, or of impracticability, but is shown to be an impossibility.

In this emergency, the Collector of the Port having readily consented to the only measure of relief which did not subject him to the penalties of the law, by continuing to receive the assay ingots as a deposit merely, securing himself by individual guarantees against loss in their ultimate exchange into American coin, it becomes our duty in earnest but respectful terms to memorialize the Department to approve and confirm his action in relation thereto, and to request that upon the issue by the Assay Office of ingots of standard fineness of American mint coinage, to authorize their receipt in payment of all public dues.

In view of the riches daily being poured out upon the common land by the State of California, and the great stimulus to every branch of trade, manufacture, and commerce, communicated by the enterprise of its citizens, we claim this as merited by every principle of right and justice.

Respectfully, etc.

(Signed by numerous merchants.)

Certain criticisms as to the fineness of the coins of the Assay Office having been published in the newspapers, the United States Assayer explained his position in the "San Francisco Herald" of Oct. 13, 1852, as follows:

As erroneous impressions seem to have gone abroad in this community in regard to the United States Assay Office, permit me through your columns to make the following statement:

The average of the rates of commission at present charged at this office is $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. The issues of the office are of the denominations, in fineness, of 880, 884, and 887 thousandths, adopted as a standard heretofore in consequence of these respective figures being about the average fineness of gold found in California — it being well understood that coins of a lower degree of fineness are made of greater weight, in order that they shall possess the full value of coin of the United States Mint.

Now as the gold deposited for assay of late has ranged much higher in fineness than formerly, it will be possible, without additional authority, to issue also at the same cost, and for the same rates of commission as charged for the other issues of the establishment — a standard of 900 thousandths fine, the alloy being, as in all previous issues, the silver originally found in connection with the gold. This is all this office has proposed to do.

In regard to what constitutes the standard fineness of the United States coin the following is the law:

An Act supplementary to the Act entitled An Act establishing a Mint, and regulating the coin of the United States, approved Jan. 18, 1837. . . .

Section 8.—That the standard for both gold and silver coins of the United States shall hereafter be such that of one thousand parts, by weight, nine hundred shall be of pure metal, and one hundred of alloy; and the alloy of the gold coins shall be of copper and silver; provided the silver do not exceed one-half of the whole alloy.

It is manifest that to conform strictly to this standard of the Mint, in all its points — that is, to make the coin of a fineness of 900 thousandths of gold, and the "alloy of not more than one-half silver, and the balance copper" — would involve the necessity of separating the silver from the gold and substituting copper. And it is very evident that this long, tedious, and expensive process cannot be adopted until the proper facilities are afforded by the branch of the Mint which is to be established in San Francisco, connected with which there must necessarily be refining and chemical works for the manufacture of acids.

I am, Very Respectfully Yours,

UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE,
San Francisco, Oct. 12, 1852.

AUGUSTUS HUMBERT,
U. S. Assayer.

The committee of merchants appointed at the meeting of Oct. 9, made the following proposition to the Collector of the Port in regard to the acceptance of the issues of the Assay Office in payment of customs duties:

That five Trustees be nominated to execute a bond to the Collector conditioned for the payment to him, at the period of his retirement from office, of a sum of American or other legal coin equal to the amount of the balance of the ingots received by him from this date. To indemnify the parties to the bond it is proposed that importers who shall not wish to bond their goods or enter the market to procure coin at the advanced premium which it will probably command, shall make a deposit of 5 per cent. of the amount of ingots paid in by them, to the credit of the Trustees; and at the same time execute a bond to the said Trustees, under the provisions of which the sum so deposited may be used, either in the purchase of coin at low rates, if practicable, to exchange for the ingots, or from which to realize the amount of coin when called for by the Collector. Should a repeal of the law, as is confidently anticipated, be obtained, or the reception of ingots be authorized, the sum so deposited will be returned to the owners thereof without charge.

It would seem that the proposition of the merchants that they guarantee the Collector against any loss through the free acceptance of the Assay Office ingots satisfactorily settled all difficulty, for the California newspapers made no further mention of the matter.

As far as can be learned the only action taken upon the petition of the San Francisco merchants by the Secretary of the Treasury was to make the following recommendation in his report for 1852 :

By the Act of Sept. 30, 1850, Congress authorized the appointment of a United States Assayer for California, and directed a contract to be made by the Department with the proprietors of some well-established assaying works for assaying gold and forming it into bars and ingots under the supervision of the Assayer. A contract was concluded, and ample security required for its faithful performance, and the contractors were limited in their charges for the services rendered by them to the rate fixed by the Legislature of California in establishing the State Assay Office.

The Department was induced, with a view to furnish so far as it had the power a safe and convenient currency to the people of California, to authorize the receipt of the issues of the Assay Office thus established for public dues, especially as they have all the essential requisites of coin, and as this was believed to be the object of Congress. The general Appropriation Act of the last session contained a provision by which a further receipt of these issues was prohibited, and in obedience thereto the instruction under which they had been received was revoked.

The Department has reason to believe from petitions addressed to it by a public meeting of the merchants of San Francisco, and from information received from other reliable sources, that much inconvenience and embarrassment has resulted from this legislation. It remains with Congress, however, to say what relief shall be extended, and the subject is submitted to their consideration.

As soon as the Collector of the Port announced that it was his opinion that the reason the Secretary of the Treasury had ordered him to refuse the ingots of the Assay Office was because they were of a lower standard than United States coins, it was suggested that this difficulty might be surmounted

by the issue on the part of the Assay Office of pieces of the Government standard of 900 thousandths. Representations were made to Messrs. Curtis, Perry & Ward, and they immediately prepared to strike coins of the fineness of 900 thousandths, saying they thought this might be done in the course of a week.

Apparently very few ingots were issued at the Assay Office after October, 1852, of a fineness lower than 900 thousandths. The publication of a new tariff by Messrs. Curtis, Perry & Ward made the coining of \$50 ingots undesirable, and it is not probable that a piece of this denomination was issued bearing date of 1853. From a San Francisco newspaper of 1853, we extract the following:

For the information of the public at home and abroad we publish below the new tariff of coinage recently issued by the Assay Office in this city:

	Per Cent.
For \$20 pieces, under 4000 dwts.	2
For \$20 pieces, from 4000 to 8000	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
For \$20 pieces, over 8000	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
For \$10 pieces, under 8000	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
For \$10 pieces, for 8000 and over	2
For melting and assaying into bars	1
For large amounts	0 $\frac{3}{4}$

It will be apparent on examining the above that the issue of ingots will for the present cease, as no person would pay the same percentage for coining them (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. the rate) as for \$20 pieces. We may therefore reasonably congratulate ourselves on having soon a circulating medium without any of the objections so long and strenuously urged against the octagon.

The new table of rates announced by Curtis, Perry & Ward, in which they stated that the \$10 and \$20 pieces could be struck at the Assay Office as cheaply as the fifty-dollar pieces, effectually put an end to the issue of the larger pieces, for depositors of gold could thus have their raw metal transformed into the smaller and more useful coins at an equal expense. At this time the establishment of Messrs. Curtis, Perry & Ward was the most extensive in California, as will be seen by the following reference to it in "Daily Alta California" of March 2, 1853:

The machinery made use of by Messrs. Curtis, Perry & Ward is of the same description, made by the same mechanics, and is as perfect in all its parts, as that of the United States Mint at Philadelphia. The capacity of their press is such as to enable them to coin \$360,000 in \$10 pieces and \$720,000 in \$20 pieces per day, and it keeps up with their facilities for drawing, cutting, and adjusting by being worked only a few hours per day. The mechanical execution of the coin itself is fully equal to that of the United States Mint, as will be seen by a comparison of the coins. Too much credit cannot be awarded to Messrs. Curtis, Perry & Ward for the radical change in the facilities for coinage offered by them to the people of this State while at the same time it is advantageous to them personally.

There are no records to show the number of pieces of coin issued by the United States Assay Office. At the time no attempt seems to have been made to keep track of the number; apparently records of the lots of gold in bulk received and coined alone were kept, and where these records now are is unknown. Representatives of the newspapers of the period made frequent efforts to obtain these particulars, and even then the coiners were unable to furnish them.

That the number of pieces issued by the Assay Office ran into many thousands is unquestioned, for in one of the few published statements of the private coinage, which represented the period from Jan. 1, 1851, to March 31, 1851, Moffat & Co. had struck \$89,000 of their coins bearing the name of "Moffat & Co." up to Jan. 27, when they ceased the issue of this variety, and commenced the coinage of the octagonal ingots bearing the Assay Office stamp, of which, at the end of March 31, a total of \$350,000 worth had been coined.

The "San Francisco Herald" of Oct. 31, 1851, in an article on private gold coinage, had the following to say in regard to the amount of coinage produced by the Assay Office:

. . . . Since the publication of the product for the quarter ending March 31 of this year the six coining establishments then in operation have ceased to issue. They have been superseded by the United States Assay Office. By reference to our files we find that the United States Assay Office coined \$600,000 during the first quarter of 1851, at a time, too, when Baldwin was coining \$590,000, and Moffat, Shultz, and Dubosq together some \$350,000. Nearly all these private coins, except Moffat's, have been recoinced into \$50 pieces. Taking this into consideration, and also the increased percentage of exports which may also be applied to the coinage, it would appear that the Assay Office must have coined during the quarter ended Sept. 30, not less than \$1,000,000. This is doubtless a low estimate, and the true amount may reach two millions.

On Sept. 30, 1851, the "Prices Current" said that the amount of gold-dust at the Assay Office to be smelted and made into fifty-dollar ingots had lately been on the increase, and occasionally attained the figure of \$100,000 per day.

The comparative scarcity of the fifty-dollar slugs at the present time, notwithstanding the enormous number originally struck, may be ascribed to the fact that as the ungainly pieces were worth much above their face value, a considerable profit was derived from remelting them. Foreign bankers, it is said, preferred the octagonal ingots to regular American coin, and they were exported in huge quantities, some direct from California, others from New York City. An item appeared in one of the papers on Jan. 13, 1853, to the effect that the steamer Asia, from New York to Liverpool, took \$200,000 in fifty-dollar gold pieces. The possibilities of profit through handling them are

shown by the report of the United States Mint Assayers, Messrs. Eckfeldt and Du Bois, which stated :

The two professed finenesses, 880 and 887 thousandths, are found upon assay here to be duly maintained, whether in single pieces or in large quantities. But some irregularity in the weight of so large a piece, alloyed with silver only, and offering eight corners to wear, is to be expected. When presented in quantities sufficient for parting the silver, say, seventy ounces, the average mint value is about \$50.10 ; in less quantities, the silver not being allowed for, the average value is about \$49.90. But even without the silver they occasionally come up fully to the alleged value.

The United States Assay Office ceased operations December 14, 1853, and the close of that year marked the last of the issues of the coins bearing the stamp of "Moffat & Co.," although the latter conducted an Assay Office in San Francisco until some time in the early 'sixties.

Messrs. Curtis & Perry, late of the United States Assay Office, took the contract to furnish both building and machinery for the new United States Branch Mint, — Mr. Curtis attending to the construction of the building and Mr. Perry making all the arrangements for the machinery. Twenty feet frontage was added to their old establishment on Commercial Street, near Montgomery, and the Branch Mint began operations April 15, 1854, by striking a number of twenty-dollar gold pieces of the National design.

Following are given the various denominations issued by Moffat & Co., Augustus Humbert, United States Assayer, and the United States Assay Office of Gold, from 1849 to the close of 1853 :

MOFFAT & CO.

1849.

6 — *Sixteen Dollars.* A rectangular ingot. *Obverse,* In three lines, the inscription: MOFFAT & CO. | 20¾ CARAT | \$16.00

It is not improbable that this was the form of the earliest pieces of gold which passed as money in California. A local paper of 1849, referring to the original currency of the State, said that at first rectangular bars of gold of the value of \$20 and \$50 were circulated. That no examples of these values are now known does not necessarily prove that none was ever issued, for many different values of ingots produced by Moffat & Co. are on record, ranging in denomination from \$9.43 to nearly \$3,000. The Mint Assayers refer to the assay of one ingot in particular which had a value of \$264, and also state that the Moffat ingots assayed and melted at the Mint bore the varying finenesses of $21\frac{5}{32}$, $21\frac{1}{2}$, $21\frac{7}{8}$, $21\frac{3}{4}$, $20\frac{3}{4}$, 22, and $21\frac{5}{16}$ carats. Only two ingots containing gold of any of these finenesses are now known, viz: one of \$16 and one of \$9.43, which possess finenesses respectively of $20\frac{3}{4}$ and $21\frac{7}{8}$ carats. The \$16 ingot is said to have been intrinsically worth \$15.75. (See plate.)

7 — *Nine Dollars and Forty-three Cents.* This ingot differed in form from the one of \$16 denomination. One end is rounded. *Obverse*, In three lines: MOFFAT & CO. | 21 $\frac{7}{16}$ CARAT | \$9.43
Reverse, In a single line: 10 DWT. 6 GRS.

Only one specimen of this ingot is known to exist, which is in the collection of the United States Mint at Philadelphia.

8 — *Ten Dollars.* *Obverse*, Head of Liberty to the left, surrounded by thirteen stars. Beneath is the date, 1849. On the coronet of Liberty, MOFFAT & CO. *Reverse*, An eagle, with the United States shield on his breast; in the right talon an olive branch; the left holds three arrows. The main devices on both obverse and reverse closely resemble the regular Ten Dollar piece of the United States Mint. Around the border of the reverse, at the upper portion, is the inscription, S. M. V. CALIFORNIA GOLD. At the bottom, the denomination, TEN DOL.

This was the first coin struck by Moffat & Co., and is said to have been the first piece of the denomination issued in California, of the private series. We have already commented on the letters S. M. V.¹ The 1849 Ten Dollar piece is not at all scarce, but a very good specimen brought \$17 at the Stickney sale. There are three varieties, but they are probably merely die varieties, and represent no radical difference in design.

9 — *Five Dollars.* *Obverse* and *Reverse*, Similar to those of the Ten Dollar piece, the reverse inscription reading, S. M. V. CALIFORNIA GOLD. FIVE DOL.

This is one of the commonest of all the issues of California private coins, and consists of several die varieties, which are held at a slight premium.

1850.

10 — *Five Dollars.* *Obverse* and *Reverse*, Similar in design to the piece of the same denomination issued in 1849. (See 9.) There are several die varieties of the date of 1850.

1851.

There are no coins of Moffat & Co. bearing the above date, so far as can be ascertained, but coins with the stamp MOFFAT & CO. were undoubtedly struck in 1851, before the arrival of Augustus Humbert, the newly appointed United States Assayer.

AUGUSTUS HUMBERT, UNITED STATES ASSAYER OF GOLD, CALIFORNIA.

(MOFFAT & CO.)

1851.

11 — *Fifty Dollars.* *Obverse*, Within a beaded circle an eagle standing on a rock, his head to right; the right talon holds a shield and three arrows; the left a bundle of arrows. In the beak a scroll inscribed LIBERTY. Around the inside of the enclosing circle, at the top, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Below is the denomination, 50 D C. Above the eagle, on a label, 880 THOUS.; the ends of this label turn outward. Sunk in the edge, AUGUSTUS HUMBERT UNITED STATES ASSAYER OF GOLD CALIFORNIA 1851. That portion of the planchet outside the die (which is circular) is not depressed. *Reverse*, A mass of engine-turning. In the centre a small circular target enclosing 50. Octagonal.

¹ See the *Journal*, XLV: p. 48.

This is the very first of the Fifty Dollar gold pieces issued, and is regarded as one of the rarest.

12 — *Fifty Dollars.* *Obverse,* Same as 11, but fineness 887 THOUS. *Reverse,* The value 50 in the centre of the engine-turning is absent. Octagonal.

The dies for the first of the two varieties of the octagonal Fifty Dollar ingots were undoubtedly the work of Charles C. Wright, the famous medalist, who resided in New York City at that period. Augustus Humbert also lived in New York City at the time of his appointment as United States Assayer in the latter part of 1850, and it is quite reasonable to suppose that he would commission Mr. Wright to design for him what was actually nothing more than an assayer's stamp.

It is not probable that Mr. Humbert thought he was to affix his stamp to coins, nor is there anything in the Act authorizing the establishment of the United States Assay Office at San Francisco to lead one to believe that an issue of coins was contemplated. The establishment was created simply for the purpose of smelting and assaying raw gold, running the same into ingots upon which the United States Assayer should place his stamp, certifying that the particular ingot in question possessed a certain weight; that it contained gold of a certain fineness, and that its intrinsic value at the prevailing market rate was a definite sum marked upon its face in dollars and cents.

The existence of two bronze pattern pieces bears out this contention, as indeed do the first issues of the octagonal ingots at the United States Assay Office in San Francisco in 1851. The first of these was of the design known as the lettered edge variety, but at the bottom was inscribed D C DWT. GRS. At the top the label bore the inscription THOUS. the degree of fineness thus being left blank. It would seem from this pattern piece that the original intention of the makers of the octagonal ingots was to strike a certain number of pieces from one melting, to stamp upon each at the top, along side of the word THOUS. the degree of fineness, and at the bottom to punch the value in dollars and cents, and the weight in pennyweights and grains. The edge of this pattern was lettered, several errors being made, as follows: "AUGUSTUS UMBERT ASSAYER OF GOLD CALFORNIA UNITED STATES. 1851. Wright fec." The H was left off the name of Humbert and the first I omitted from California.

The same design could have answered very well for the purpose of striking the One-hundred and Two-hundred Dollar gold pieces, to which reference is made elsewhere, although no gold piece of any denomination is known to be in existence, which has features of design similar to the above-described pattern coin, and the inscription D C DWT. GRS.

The first octagonal Fifty Dollar ingot shows the D C, the last letter of which certainly did not stand for *California*, as has been stated, but for *Cents*, and a close scrutiny of the earlier issues will show that the digits 50 beside the D C were made with a punch, and there is one variety of the Fifty Dollar piece which shows the fineness, 880, struck with a punch alongside the word THOUS.

The dies for the Fifty Dollar ingots of the later variety, showing the denomination in letters, as FIFTY DOLLS. and dated 1851 and 1852, were all engraved by Albert Küner of San Francisco, and the value is engraved in the die. It is not known who made the

dies for the \$10 and \$20 pieces of the United States Assay Office, although Mr. Küner informed a friend that they were not executed by him.

While many references to the Fifty Dollar octagonal piece as a coin have been made in recent years, still it was rarely so called in the pioneer days. The name of ingot, given to it in the Act authorizing its issue, clung to the piece through all the period it was made, although various other terms were applied to it in common parlance, such as "golden adobe," "quintuple eagle," "slug," and "five-eagle" piece. During the active discussion which took place in the California newspapers in the Fall of 1852, after the repudiation of the Fifty Dollar piece by the Custom House authorities, it was almost invariably referred to as an "ingot."

The term "slug" originated with the Moffat & Co. and F. D. Kohler rectangular pieces. Kohler was the first to strike a real Fifty Dollar "slug," and pieces bearing his stamp had a general currency throughout California long before the issue of the octagonal ingots by the United States Assay Office.

13 — *Fifty Dollars.* *Obverse,* An eagle, as on 11, but the label above has 887 THOUS. and the ends are folded under. Below the eagle FIFTY DOLLS. The field outside the circle is depressed, and has the legend AUGUSTUS HUMBERT UNITED STATES ASSAYER OF GOLD CALIFORNIA and 1851 at the base. Border beaded. *Reverse,* Engine-turned. Edge reeded. Octagonal.

14 — *Fifty Dollars.* *Obverse* and *Reverse* the same as 13, but the fineness is 880 THOUS. Edge reeded. Octagonal.

1852.

15 — *Fifty Dollars.* *Obverse* and *Reverse,* As 13, but from entirely different dies. Fineness 887 THOUS.; the ends of the label turned outward. Edge reeded. Octagonal.

16 — *Ten Dollars.* *Obverse,* Head of Liberty to the left, surrounded by thirteen stars. On the coronet, MOFFAT & CO. Below is the date, 1852. *Reverse,* An eagle holding a scroll, upon which is 880 THOUS. This eagle is the same as that used by Augustus Humbert on pieces of different denominations. Around the border is the inscription 264 GRS. CALIFORNIA GOLD TEN D.

This Ten Dollar piece is that issued by Moffat & Co. in response to the petition by San Francisco business men to strike \$300,000 worth of their private coin. From the edge inscription it would seem that the firm had in mind the opinion of Eckfeldt and Du Bois, who stated in one of their reports that a coin struck in California gold, in order to have the value of ten dollars, should weigh 264 grains.

17 — *Twenty Dollars.* *Obverse,* The same eagle as that borne by the Fifty Dollar piece, except that instead of arrows an olive branch is held in the left talon. Around the border UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Below is the denomination TWENTY DOLS. On a scroll above the eagle is 884 THOUS. *Reverse,* Engine-turned, inclosing a rectangular tablet across the centre, upon which, in four lines, AUGUSTUS HUMBERT | UNITED STATES ASSAYER | OF GOLD CALIFORNIA. | 1852. The border is beaded and the edge reeded.

This was the first Twenty Dollar piece from the United States Assay Office. The date is struck over 1851. It is said that but six of these pieces are known. There is little doubt that the foregoing variety is quite rare. When permission was asked to strike pieces of a less denomination than \$50 in 1851, the Assayer doubtless thought that it would be readily granted. It is therefore reasonable to suppose that he soon took steps

to have dies made for the new denominations, and it is not unlikely that long before 1851 came to an end the United States Assayer was in possession of dies bearing that date.

When the permission was given in December, 1851, and then almost immediately withdrawn, it is reasonable to suppose that no further steps were taken for making new dies. When the long-delayed permission was finally granted, Feb. 11, 1852, the contractors, in order to begin coinage immediately, and to facilitate matters, undoubtedly instructed the engraver to sink a figure 2 over the 1, in 1851. That the coinage from these dies was extremely limited and lasted only a short time, is evident from the fact that the firm of Moffat & Co. dissolved almost immediately after the permission to issue \$10 and \$20 pieces had been received, the dissolution being announced on Feb. 16. The newly organized firm naturally wished to issue coins bearing their distinctive stamp immediately, and such pieces, with the stamp of the "United States Assay Office of Gold" very soon made their appearance.

18 — *Ten Dollars.* *Obverse and Reverse,* The designs are the same as the Twenty Dollar piece, but the obverse inscription reads UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TEN DOLS. The fineness, like that of the Ten Dollar piece, reads 884 THOUS.

This was the first Ten Dollar piece to be struck at the United States Assay Office.

UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE OF GOLD.

1852.

(CURTIS, PERRY & WARD.)

Here lies the dividing line between the coin issued by the United States Assay Office under Moffat & Co., as contractors, and the newly organized firm of Curtis, Perry & Ward, and it is safe to place all the coins with the legend "United States Assay Office of Gold, San Francisco, Cal." under the latter *régime*.

19 — *Fifty Dollars.* *Obverse,* The central device is an eagle holding a ribbon in beak, similar to that of 1851, but around the border is UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE OF GOLD, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. Above the eagle, on a label with ends folded under, 887 THOUS. *Reverse,* Engine-turned. Edge reeded.

This is an entirely different die from the one of similar fineness described under No. 13.

20 — *Fifty Dollars.* *Obverse,* Similar to 19, but from an entirely different die. The fineness is 900 THOUS. and the ends of the label are turned outward. *Reverse,* Engine-turned. Edge reeded.

21 — *Ten Dollars.* *Obverse,* The usual eagle, but with an olive branch in the left talon. Legend, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TEN DOLS. Across the label above the eagle 884 THOUS. *Reverse,* In four lines across the tablet is the inscription: UNITED STATES ASSAY | OFFICE OF GOLD SAN | FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA | 1852. Above and below the inscription the surface is engine-turned.

1853.

22 — *Twenty Dollars.* *Obverse and Reverse,* Inscriptions and designs the same as on the Ten Dollar piece of 1852, with the difference in date and denomination. The fineness reads 884 THOUS. Edge reeded. This is a very scarce variety.

23 — *Twenty Dollars.* Same design as the foregoing, but the fineness reads 900 THOUS.

24 — *Ten Dollars.* Same design as last, but with different denomination. Fineness on label 900 THOUS.

25 — *Ten Dollars.* Same design as 24, but fineness 884 THOUS.

1853.

26 — *Twenty Dollars.* *Obverse,* Head of Liberty to the left, surrounded by thirteen stars; the date, 1853, below. On the coronet is MOFFAT & CO. *Reverse,* A close imitation of that of the regular United States Double Eagle, with shield on breast, a scroll at either side, and the radiation and thirteen stars above. The eagle grasps three short arrows. The border is beaded and the edge reeded.

This was the last coin struck bearing the stamp of Moffat & Co., and of course was issued after the withdrawal of Mr. Moffat from the firm conducting the United States Assay Office.

The first of the Twenty Dollar gold-pieces issued by the firm of Moffat & Co., after its separation from the United States Assay Office, seems to have been struck in the latter part of July, 1853, according to the following, from "Daily Alta California," July 26, 1853:

MOFFAT & CO.'S ASSAY OFFICE. — The new double eagles lately issued by this firm are attracting much admiration for their beautiful workmanship. The coin is a fac-simile of that struck by the United States Mint, with the exception that the head instead of bearing the motto LIBERTY has MOFFAT & CO. As regards design and finish the piece is scarcely inferior to the issues of the Mint, and reflects great credit upon Messrs. Moffat & Co.'s taste, enterprise, and artistical skill.

This is the last obtainable record of the private mint of Moffat & Co. But little information concerning the operations of Mr. Moffat after his retirement from the Assay Office seems to be available.

EDGAR H. ADAMS.

[To be continued.]

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL MEDAL.

A MEDAL of local interest, which was struck for delegates to the National Conference of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, well known throughout the Roman Catholic Church for its works of mercy and charity, and which recently assembled in Boston, was very generally worn by those in attendance at its meetings. The obverse bears a Roman cross, from the upper arms of which issue a circle of rays. Legend, above, NATIONAL CONFERENCE and below, completing the circle, BOSTON 1911. On the reverse is a seated figure of the saint. He wears the robes of his Order, and has a halo about his head; he holds an infant in his arms and two children cling about his knees. Beneath the group ST. VINCENT DE PAUL. Size 18; the metal is "composition," silvered.

LOUIS OSCAR ROTY,

HIS LIFE WORK AND HIS INFLUENCE ON THE PAST AND FUTURE OF MEDALLIC ART.

By DR. GEORGE FREDERICK KUNZ.

Mr. Chairman and Members of The American Numismatic Society:—

It was with much hesitation and some misgiving that I accepted the invitation to speak on the subject of Louis Oscar Roty, his work and his influence. I therefore ask your indulgence if I fail to do justice to so important a subject.

My remarks will not be eulogistic only, but critical and suggestive as well, for Roty not only sought and attained a high degree of personal success, but loved his art for itself, and aimed to advance and perfect it through the inspiration and example of his productions. Hence the influence of his work on the future of medallic art offers much food for speculation.

Louis Oscar Roty, long recognized as the leader of the modern French school of medalists, was born on the 12th of June, 1846, in a house in the Rue Popincourt, Paris. He was the son of a private tutor, and did not receive any artistic culture from his father. When quite young he was apprenticed to an engraver and chaser. His evenings were devoted to attendance on a course of drawing. After a few years had been passed in this way, the director of a course assured Roty's father that his son was likely to be successful as an artist, and the father decided to allow him to enter the *Ecole des Arts Décoratifs*, where he enjoyed the advice of Mons. Lecoq de Boisbaudran; he entered the *Ecole des Beaux Arts* in 1864. Here he was to study painting, but having lost the twenty-franc piece given him by his mother to buy the necessary paint-box, he followed a comrade into Dumont's studio, in order to make use of his day in drawing from life. The following day he went again to this studio, and finally determined to visit it regularly. From a painter he had become a sculptor. As a student he is said to have produced work of such merit that he almost entirely made his expenses of tuition and living.

Already a skillful engraver, Roty perfected himself in this art in the studio of Ponscarne (1827–1903). He passed his examination for professor of drawing, and was soon appointed to a professorship in the schools of Paris. Before this he had also studied under the sculptors Augustin Dumont (1801–1884) — then sixty-one years old — and H. Chapu (1833–1891), and became a pupil of the medalist J. C. Chaplain (1839–1909).

Although, as we have seen, he soon abandoned his first enthusiasm for the study of painting, and directed all his efforts to the attainment of excel-

lence as a medalist, his early love of the former art and the training he acquired in it unquestionably influenced his style, lending to it much of its peculiar charm, and, we may perhaps admit, some of its few defects.

The talent exhibited by the young art student was soon recognized in the *Beaux Arts*, and in 1872 he was awarded the second *Grand Prix de Rome*. A model he exhibited in the Salon of 1873 for a medal named "*l'Amour piqué*" won for him one of the third medals in the competition. Two years later, the first *Grand Prix de Rome*, assuring him a long sojourn in the Eternal City, was adjudged to him for the wax model of a design representing a shepherd seeking to read the inscription engraved upon a rock at the Pass of Thermopylae; this design he afterwards engraved in Greece. He was awarded a medal of the second class in 1882, and a first class medal in 1885. In the Universal Expositions of 1889 and 1890 he received the *Grand Prix*, and in 1905 the *Medaille d'Honneur*, given for the first time to an engraver of medals.

Roty's first works were "*Venus et l'Amour*," "*l'Amour piqué*," which we have already noted, a portrait of Maurice Albert, a portrait of a young lady cut on a cameo, "*Vulcain conseillant Minerve*," this being the last work sent from Rome. The three years he passed in that city were devoted to the study of its unrivalled monuments of art, and to hard and unremitting work in perfecting himself as a medalist. In 1879 he returned to Paris. Here he had numerous material difficulties to contend with, and he again sought a position as professor in the night schools; this position he held for five years. In the meantime, however, his work was gaining a reputation for him, more especially his plaquettes, a form neglected since the Renaissance.

His last works were the portraits of Demagny, de Brouardel, "*l'Ange Gardien au Berceau*," a portrait of Jules Lefebvre, and his second Marriage Medal. Regarding one of these, the medal with the Guardian Angel was really modelled in 1898, but was only brought to light again at the end of his career; his very last, the Marriage Medal, was made in 1905. After this time Roty did nothing, his brain being too weak.

In 1879 Roty married Marie Boulanger, daughter of Pierre Boulanger, an iron worker, who put new life into that art as did Roty into the medalist's. Mons. Boulanger executed the iron braces for the doors of the Cathedral of Notre Dame in Paris, and did work for many provincial churches. He was a Chevalier of the Legion d'Honneur, and died in 1891.

Already in 1901 Roty was suffering from arteriosclerosis. Had he spared himself his life might have been prolonged, but this he was unwilling to do. He died May 23, 1911, in his quiet and beautiful home, No. 30 Rue de

Luxembourg, Auteuil (Paris), which has so many delightful associations for those who have enjoyed the hospitality of the gifted artist. He leaves a widow and two sons, Maurice and Georges, the former twenty-nine years old and the latter ten years younger.

He was buried in the *Cimetière Montparnasse*, the tomb in which his remains were laid being of his own modeling. It had been designed for the grave of one of his children, and showed the recumbent figure of a young girl holding a doll in her arms. The entire burial plot was covered with a mass of floral tributes.

Roty's supreme artistic qualities have secured general recognition ; details in execution may be criticised here and there, and some may find that the pictorial element is sometimes rendered unduly prominent, but the tender charm which constitutes the leading characteristic of his work will always exercise its sway over those who love beauty of form and depth of sentiment.

The Government acknowledged his services to art by naming him Chevalier of the Legion d'Honneur in 1885. In 1889 he was promoted to the rank of Officer in the Order, and in 1900 to that of Commander. On June 30, 1888, he was elected a member of the *Académie des Beaux Arts*, a branch of the *Institut*, as the successor of the copper-plate engraver, Bertinot. From the beginning of the last century, it had been customary to have but one representative of the medalist's art in the *Académie des Beaux Arts*, but at the urgent request of the celebrated medalist, the late J. C. Chaplain, then a member of that body, an exception was made in favor of his pupil. One of Roty's most charming plaquettes, that bearing the beautiful design with the motto "IN LABORE QUIES," was executed by him as a tribute to his friends on the occasion of his nomination as Officer of the Legion d'Honneur.

Roty was a Corresponding Member of the *Académie Royale de Belgique* and of The American Numismatic Society, and many foreign Orders were bestowed upon him. He founded, in 1893, the charitable association known as the *Fraternité Artistique*, whose aim is the education of the children of deceased artists who have left their families without resources.

We are fortunate in having a number of portraits of the late eminent sculptor, and a series of admirable photographs, and few men have been honored by a painter, Chartran, in 1875, a sculptor, Rivière, and a medalist, Patey, giving us likenesses of an artist.

There can be little doubt that Roty's fertility of invention, urging him to continue work, and his desire to provide amply for his young family as he personally told me, led to his breakdown, and prevented the world from receiving much from his hand during the past half-dozen years, during most of which time he has been invalided, until at last his spirit passed away into

immortality. But his genius, embodied in his artistic productions, will remain with us as a memory, and his inspirations will live with us and those who are to follow as long as there shall be a medal-lover, and even the last inhabitant of our sphere, if he found a Roty medal, would feel the keen impulse of a high ideal.¹

[To be continued.]

A TAFT-DIAZ MEDAL.

THE result of the recent Revolution in Mexico, which cost President Diaz his position and assembled our national forces in large numbers along the boundary between Texas and that country, recalls a scene of a very different character, some two years ago, when the Presidents of the two nations, each accompanied by a brilliant staff, met each other on the bridge which crosses the Rio Grande between the two border cities of Ciudad Juarez in Mexico and El Paso in Texas, and clasped hands in token of the friendship of the two nations. The event is said to have been the first of that character in our history, and was well worthy of being commemorated by a national medal. It is to be hoped that the time is not distant when incidents of historic importance shall receive due notice, under the authority of Government, and from designs by eminent American artists. A series of such pieces would form a most interesting feature in the cabinet of any collector of Americana.

It was in response to this feeling — no doubt much more general than is usually recognized, — that a medal was struck which met with a ready sale at the West, and of which no description has been published. The obverse field has two ellipses side by side; that on the left enclosing a clothed bust, facing, of President Taft, and the other a similar bust of President Diaz, somewhat turning to the left. The likenesses are not very good, and the names, WM. H. TAFT | OF U. S. and PORFIRIO DIAZ | MEXICO in curving lines under each, are hardly superfluous. Over the ellipses, 1909 Legend, above, MEETING OF THE PRESIDENTS; beneath the portraits, OCTOBER 16 curving upward; and completing the circle of the legend, ★ EL PASO, TEX. JUAREZ, MEX. ★ The reverse has the Texas star in a wreath of laurel, open at the top and tied with a bow at the base. No legend, but near the lower edge in very small letters, SCHWAAB, MILWAUKEE by whom the piece was issued.

Clasp: — An eagle with wings expanded, resting on a globe crossed by the flags of the United States and Mexico, executed in enamels of appropriate colors; two right hands joined on olive-branches, complete the design. The medal is of brass or copper, gilt, and size 22 nearly. w. c.

¹ The thanks of the author are due to Madame Roty, of the Monnaie de Paris, for many facts and illustrations, and to M. Georges Pelissier, Membre Société de l'His-

PROPOSED ARRANGEMENT OF A CATALOGUE OF COINS.

THE language of a science of facts, like Numismatics,—in whatever tongue,—should be a model of conciseness carried to its furthest extent. To omit a single detail of known information, regarding a coin or medal, whether on the specimen itself or outside, is unpardonable. Almost equally unpardonable is it to place one word too much in such a description. That the greatest numismatic writers have sinned in both these ways is nothing in favor of such carelessness any more than bad jokes are excusable because Shakespeare, to please the inferior sort amongst his audience, disfigured his writings with them. Rather should numismatists imitate the example of the best heralds, who, by a choice phraseology, gave to the bare facts of their descriptions a life redolent of romance and history. In the infancy of a science, conciseness is not to be expected, but the friends of Numismatics must allow that the era has arrived when future progress must be controlled by definite laws of expression. In this direction, the following table is proposed, the writer not suggesting it as a perfect model of future classification but merely as the result of very many years devoted to the practical task of identifying and cataloguing coins for museums and private collectors, and no one will be better pleased than himself if this first suggestion should lead to others in the same field, either in the way of individual items or other proposed schemes, out of which there may ultimately be evolved a system sufficiently perfect to lead to its universal adoption.

A. H. COOPER-PRICHARD.

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|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Number: N. | 19. Source of Metal: Sce. |
| 2. Country, or Series: Cry.; Ser. | 20. Cast, or Struck. Specify if cast. |
| 3. Province, County, etc.: Prov.; Cy. | 21. Shape: Sh. |
| 4. Town: Tn. | 22. Weight: Wt. |
| 5. Government, form of: Gov. | 23. Size; Sz. |
| 6. Issuer: Isr. | 24. Thickness: Thns. |
| a. Occupation of Issuer: Ocp. Isr. | 25. Condition: Condn. |
| 7. Period: Per. | a. Pierced: Prcd. |
| 8. Period of Art: St(yle), or Art. | 26. Patination, or Color: Pat.; Col. |
| 9. Issue: Iss. | 27. Transparent, or Translucent: Transp.;
Transl. |
| 10. Variety of Issue: Var. | 28. Provenance: Proven. |
| 11. Denomination: Den. | 29. Bibliography: Bib. |
| 12. Standard of Weight: Stan. | 30. Varieties known: Vars. Kn. |
| 13. Material: Mat. | 31. Collectors' Distinctions: Colls. Dis. |
| 14. Date. | 32. Quantity in Issue: Quan. |
| 15. Mint: M. | 33. Rarity: Rar. |
| 16. Mint Master: M. Mr. | 34. Value of Denomination: Val. Den. |
| 17. Artist: Artt. | 35. Market Value: Val. |
| 18. Engraver: Egr. | |

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|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 36. Duplicates: Dupl. | 45. Inscriptions in Field: Inss. |
| 37. Bought: Bt. | a. Extension of above: Extn. Inss. |
| a. Donor: Dr. | b. Translation of above: Trn. Inss. |
| 38. Date of Acquisition: Acq. | 46. Symbols in field: Syms. |
| 39. Price Paid: Pr. | 47. Mint Marks: M. M. |
| | 48. Counter Stamps: C. S. |
| 40. FLAN. | 49. Mis-Strikes: M. S. |
| 41. Legend: Leg. | 50. Exergue: Ex. |
| a. Interior: Int. | a; b. Extension; Translation. |
| b. Exterior: Ex. | 51. Border: Bord. |
| 42. Legend in full: Full. | 52. Edge. |
| 43. Translation of Legend: Trn. | a. Extension. |
| 44. Type. | b. Translation. |
| a. In beaded circle: b. c. | 53. Historical References: H. R. |

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

(Continued from Vol. XLV, p. 69.)

XII. AUSTRIA. (Continued.) B. 2. *Hospitals.* (Continued.)

The following belongs in this connection.

2704. *Obverse.* Bust, to right. Inscription: ELISABETH KAISERIN VON OESTER-REICH | KOENIGIN VON UNGARN (etc.)

Reverse. Within field: DIE KRANKEN ZU HEILEN | ZU · SCHIRMEN DAS LAND · | GELOBET DIE KAISERIN | MIT HERTZ UND MIT HAND | .s. 1866 .s. | ——— Inscription: ZUR EHRE I. M. DER KAISERIN ELISABETH PROTECTORIN DER VERWUNDETEN *

Gilt bronze. 28. 42mm. By A. Kleeberg of Vienna. *Mitth. des Clubs* (etc.) in *Wien*, May, 1891, p. 142, No. 32.

There are also the following:

Red Cross Exposition. Vienna, 1873.

2705. *Obverse.* Filleted head, to right. Upon truncation: C. SCHNITZSPAHN F. Upon lower edge: G. LOOS DIR. Inscription: AUGUSTA DEUTSCHE KAISERIN KOENIGIN VON PREUSSEN

Reverse. Within heavy ivy wreath, the Geneva cross, beneath which: WIEN 1873 Gold, silver. 26. 43mm. In the Boston collection.

2706. *Obverse.* Two heads, to right. Beneath: G. LOOS DIR. Upon outer truncation: C. MERTENS Inscription: WILHELM KOENIG AUGUSTA KOENIGIN VON PREUSSEN *Reverse.* The Geneva cross.

Silver. 26. 43mm. In the Boston collection.

Do., Do., Do., 1894.

2707. *Obverse.* Bust of Archduke Franz Ferdinand.

Reverse. The Geneva Cross.

Silver, bronze. 30. 48mm. Cubasch Cat., April, 1900, No. 2783; R. Ball Cat., Oct., 1905, No. 1629.

B. 3. *Medical Societies.*

Arad. Convention of Hungarian Physicians, 1870.

2708. *Obverse.* Female with wreath seated upon a flowing urn. Beside her, vines, a cask, and sheaf of grain. Behind, at left, mountains, a mining lift, and a vessel;

at right, a train of cars. Beneath, at right: W. SEIDAN Exergue: A TERMESZET | A MŰVESZETNEK | MESTERE

Reverse. Two armorial shields, joined above, beneath a crown. Inscription: A MAGYAR ORVOSOK ES TERMESZET VIZSGALOK | * ARADON 1870 *

Silver, bronze. 28. 44mm. In the Government and Boston collections.

Besztercebánya. See Neusohl.

Bistritz. See Neusohl.

Buda Pest. Do. Do. 1863.

See Bene, No. 2478.

Do. Hygienic Congress, 1894.

2709. *Obverse.* The Hungarian arms. Exergue: BUDA PEST.

Reverse. A spring clamp, upon which: MARTON ALAJOS.

Gilt shell. 18 x 18. 30 x 30mm. In the Government collection.

2710. *Obverse.* Bust, nearly facing. Inscription: SAXLEHNER ANDRAS HUNYADI JANOS FORRASA

Reverse. KIRANDULAS | 1894 | SZEPT. 3^{AN} Inscription: VIII NEMZETK. KOSEGESZSEGI ES DEMOGRAFIAI CONGRESSUS

Bronze. 16. 25mm. With ring, and red, white, and green ribbon. Presented to the members of the Congress by Mr. Saxlehner, proprietor of the Hunyadi spring. In the Government collection.

Do. XVIth International Medical Congress, 1909.

2711. *Obverse.* View of the city, with clouds above. At left below, upon a folded band backed by laurel: MCMIX | BUDA PESTINI (incused.) At right, crowned cartouche bearing armorial shields of the twin cities. In right lower angle: IFLVCY

Reverse. Aesculapius nude and seated to left, with staff across his left arm; at his side an owl with outspread wings. In background a flaming altar and the base of a column. At left: CONVENTUS | MEDICORUM | XVI | INTER | NATIONA | LIS (incused.) Upon right edge: IFL VERSTAGH. CY.

Bronze. Quadrangular, curved above. 25 x 25. 40 x 40mm. With loop and ring. In the Boston collection.

2712. *Obverse.* Female, seated, to right, with crown surmounted by cross; right arm outstretched, and left resting upon armorial shield entwined by laurel. At right and behind, the two cities upon both sides of the river, with two connecting bridges. At left, above and upon clouds, a shield beneath battle-axe and bearing FR in monogram, and supported at left by erect eagle and at right by laurel branch. Above: BUDA PEST Upon lower left edge: T. SZIRMAI

Reverse. Upon two parallel branches of oak and laurel, entwined by ribbon, a vacant panel. At left, patera and drinking serpent. Above: XVI^E CONGRES INTERNATIONAL | DES SCIENCES | MEDICALES | 29 AOUT — 4 SEPTEMBRE 1909

Bronze, silvered. Quadrangular, curved above. 36 x 32. 57 x 52mm. Upon rim: BRONZE In the Jacobs collection.

Carlsbad. XXXVIIth Congress of German Naturalists and Physicians, 1862.

2713. *Obverse.* Crowned bust, to right. Beneath: KAISER KARL IV Inscription: ZUR ERINNERUNG AN DIE 37^{TE} VERSAMMLUNG DEUTSCHER NATURFORSCHER UND AERZTE *

Reverse. Plain.

Bronze. 50. 80mm. Donebauer, p. 464, No. 4177.

2714. *Obverse.* The spring. Beneath: W. SEIDAN F. Legend: FELIX PER SECUA MANA FONS SACER

Reverse. ERINNERUNG | AN DIE | 37^{TE} VERSAMMLUNG | DER DEUTSCHEN | NATURFORSCHER | UND AERZTE | IN KARLSBAD | 1862

Silver (but six struck), bronze. 28. 44mm. Kluyskens Cat., p. 217, No. 15, and p. 218, No. 22; Donebauer, p. 464, No. 4179; Boehm. Priv.-Münzen, p. 794, No. 853. In the Boston collection.

Cracow. VIth Congress of do., 1881.

2715. *Obverse*. Staff of Aesculapius, with serpent and patera.

Reverse. Inscription in Polish.

Bronze. 28. 43mm. By Langer. Helbing Cat., Feb., 1901, No. 1978.

Do. Hygienic Exposition, 1887.

2716. *Reverse*. Hygeia, facing, seated, with serpent. At left, an oak branch; at right, a stream flowing from rocks. Inscription: PAMIATKA ZWYSTAWY HYGIENICZNEJ | * 1887 *

Reverse. Within branches of laurel and oak tied by ribbon, four lines of Russian; beneath, 1887 Below, at left: PRAGE CRISTEBAUER

Gilt bronze. 22. 35mm. In the Boston collection.

Eger. Congress of Hungarian Physicians, 1868.

2717. Within a stalk of grain and vine branch, tied by ribbon, a cherub from whom is suspended by wreaths and a two-branching band two shields; upon the left one, a prancing unicorn; upon the right, a stork with serpent in its bill and bunch of grapes in its claw. Beneath: SEIDAN

Reverse. Building. Inscription: EGER A MAGYAR ORVOSOKNAK ES TERMESZET—
| VIZSGALOKNAK 1868 (Eger to the Hungarian Physicians and Naturalists.) Exergue:
EGRI ERSEKI (archiepiscopal) LYCEUM

Silver, bronze. 28. 44mm. In the Boston collection.

Előpatak. XVIIIth Do., 1875.

2718. *Obverse*. Two armorial shields, within scrolls and surmounted by a crown. Inscription: A MAGYAR ORVOSOK ES TERMESZET VIZSGALOK XVIII NAGYGYULESENEK *

Reverse. Buildings. Exergue: ELOPATAK | 1875.

Bronze. 26. 40mm. In the Boston collection.

Eperies. See Kaschau.

Erlau. See Eger.

(To be continued.)

Newport, R. I.

HORATIO R. STORER.

THE NEW CANADIAN COINS.

WE are indebted to Mr. R. W. McLachlan for examples of the new Cent and Ten-cent pieces, lately issued from the Dominion Mint at Ottawa. The devices which they bear are substantially the same, varying of course in size. On the obverse is the bust of the King in profile to the left, crowned and wearing his robes and an Order-chain. Legend, GEORGIVS V REX ET IND. IMP: The cross on the top of the crown separates the legend between REX and ET. The familiar abbreviations D: G: do not appear on these coins. The reverses have the value—that on the Ten-cent piece 10 | CENTS | CANADA | 1911 in a wreath, the tips of the branches separated by a crown: and on the Cent ONE | CENT | CANADA | — | 1911 within a beaded circle, outside of which is a vine-border. The artist was Mr. Bertram Mackennall.

PROCEEDINGS.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

A REGULAR meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held on Saturday afternoon, April 15, 1911, Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., one of the Governors, presiding.

The following Reports were presented :—

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society :—

Your Council regrets to be obliged to report the death of Honorary Member Sir C. Purdon Clarke, and Corresponding Member Louis Oscar Roty.

Herr Armin Egger, of Vienna, Austria, has been elected an Associate Member.

The Governors have appointed Dr. W. R. Martin as a member of the Committee on Papers and Exhibitions, in place of Mr. Gutzon Borglum, who was unable to serve.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society :—

CURRENT FUNDS

Balance, March 18, 1911	\$2,419 83	
Receipts	100 30	
	<hr/>	\$2,520 13
Disbursements.....		848 97
		<hr/>
Balance.....		\$1,671 16

PERMANENT FUNDS

Balance, March 18, 1911, unchanged.....	\$1,853 50
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CHARLES PRYER, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society :—

Your Director would report that nothing unusual has occurred here during the past month. The work of the Society has gone along smoothly and without interruption. The number of Visitors to the building since the last meeting is 964, which, considering that no special exhibition has been held during that time, is most satisfactory.

The accessions to the collections, as reported by Miss Baldwin, the Curator, amount to 32 coins, 11 medals, 213 tokens, etc., and 4 decorations, of which 213 Hard. times tokens, store cards, etc., were received from the estate of the late Joseph N. T. Levick, and six medals and plaquettes, by O. Spaniel, of Paris, were presented by Monsieur Spaniel.

The Librarian, Mr. Prichard, reports accessions to the Library of 23 bound volumes, 8 unbound monographs, 4 pamphlets, 21 periodicals, 28 catalogues, and further reports as follows :—

“Among the books received are the new edition of the *Historia Nummorum* and Valentine's long delayed *Modern Copper Coins of the Muhammadan States*. Two other

books, not of a strictly numismatic character, which have been received this month, are especially to be appreciated. These are Socin's Arabic Grammar from Dr. Martin, and Boutell's Heraldry. Books of this nature, bearing upon languages, especially Oriental languages, and an allied and illustrative sister science like Heraldry, are always to be welcomed in a working numismatic library and will be gratefully received, for Numismatics is so broad in its scope that, in order to study it intelligently, one must be master of several other sciences."

In getting together the medals and plaques by Roty, that are in the Society's collections, for exhibition here to-day, your Director was impressed by the rather small number that he could find; when the immense number of medals produced by this wonderful artist is considered, it is certainly to be regretted that we have not more of them.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, *Director*.

The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, This Society has learned with profound regret of the death of its illustrious Corresponding Member, Louis Oscar Roty, therefore, be it

Resolved, That, in the death of this great artist and Medalist, the World of Art has met with an irreparable loss. Yet his work will ever remain an inspiration to all creators and a joy to all lovers of the beautiful.

Resolved, That The American Numismatic Society extends to Madame Roty and her family its heartfelt sympathy.

Dr. George F. Kunz delivered an address on the life and works of Louis Oscar Roty (see page 153 of this number), and presented to the Society on behalf of Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt two specimens, one in silver and one in bronze, of the Peter Cooper Medal by Roty.

It was moved and carried that the thanks of the Society be tendered to Dr. Kunz for his most interesting address, and a copy be requested for publication in the *Journal*.

The following Resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That the thanks of The American Numismatic Society be tendered to Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt for the generous gift of two specimens of the Peter Cooper Medal by Roty.

Mr. Victor D. Brenner delivered the following address:—

Mr. Chairman, and Members of The American Numismatic Society:—

It is seldom that a man of talent reaches so high a place of honor in our world of art as did the Master-medalist Roty. To speak of his life-work, whether from the aesthetic point of view or of his ability to execute that which he had created mentally, would mean the filling of many volumes. It is gratifying to know that such volumes do already exist and fill many a shelf in our libraries. Were I to speak of the Master as I knew him intimately for five years, that too would take volumes to relate. I wish I had the gift to do so. His interest in me as a pupil was like that of a parent whose child was to develop himself in a far-away land. He often expressed to me his belief in the unlimited possibilities of this our newer country. Such were my relations with the Master-medalist.

I believe that no truer words can be said than those lines from the Master himself, in a memoir of Augustin Dupré: "Who of us has not felt a real and lively emotion when thinking that the medals leaving our hands will convey to future generations the level of our time and our love for humanity."

The world mourns the departure of this man, and recognizes its loss of one gifted with great talent. He was a giant indeed in his greatness as an artist, as an educator, and as a patriot. We mourn the cessation of such a man's activities, and we are grateful that his genius remains with us whenever we are brought into the presence of his work. In his medals all of him is to be found, for through his logical and poetic mind a correct impression of ideas and events is displayed in imperishable material in every one of his creations. The richness of his vocabulary of symbolism was without a rival in the nineteenth century, and his charm and simplicity of composition has not been equalled.

He was ever tireless of work, by day or night; even at midnight he was often found examining his work by candle-light, to detect the minutest imperfection. Not sufficiently satisfied with his own knowledge as critic of his work, he continually showed his compositions to every comer, and was contented only when they impressed the beholder with the same emotion that agitated him in the conception of his creation. It was his frequent custom when composing, to invite the uninitiated layman to view his work, in order to ascertain whether the expression or gesture conveyed the intended meaning to another.

Roger Marx speaks of the Master in these terms:—

Roty's art reveals other phases of French thought. More sensitive and more imaginative than M. Chaplain, and more solicitous of grace and distinction, at once ingenuous and subtle, he recalls Proudhon, inasmuch as, like him, he has the gift of realizing, arousing, and making evident at the first glance the meaning of the most abstract generalities. In his allegories, as in his symbols of faith and love and maternity, poetry and truth are delightfully mingled. His whole work proclaims and sings the beauty of womanhood, now revealed quite unclothed, now the contour of the form left to be divined under the transparent draperies. These garments, flowing in harmonious folds, have been compared to those seen in Grecian statuary and in coroplastes of Tanagra. It would be more correct to say that M. Roty has rejuvenated the art of antique drapery, and has derived therefrom many exquisite effects.

He also writes, that the success in making the medal and plaque popular is largely due to Roty, and no effort was ever spared by him to effect this purpose. Not satisfied with the use of the medal for public events only, as it was before his time, he worked and succeeded in making it a household object, recording events in domestic life.

It was only after being overtaken by that fatigue which complicated and undermined his health, that he was forced to abandon the work which stood for most of his happiness. He wrote to me in 1902 from St. Raphael:—"For two months I have been away from Paris to ask of quietude the return of health; the doctors have ordered an absolute rest from work, reading or writing. You see that the programme is not a gay one, and I suffer thereby."

Roty's temperament was genial: he was ready with speech and gesture, and into his conversation as into his medals, introduced most beautiful figures, and consequently his companionship was much sought by his colleagues and by society. In 1906, on the

occasion of his receiving the great medal of honor from the Salon, he wrote me:—"I have never entertained the hope that an engraver of medals could have attained so high an honor. The sculptors of to-day think differently." It must be remembered that shortly before his time two seats in the Institute were created for Medal Engravers. He continues in the same letter:—"As for myself, I am already too old to profit by such success, therefore it is for you and your colleagues in medal engraving, to take advantage of this progress."

In his domestic life simplicity was the dominant note, and his love for his wife is well expressed in her portrait which he modelled, and in its inscription:—"So that I may have you always before my eyes, ever young and happy."

It was moved and carried that the thanks of the Society be tendered to Mr. Brenner for his interesting address, and a copy be requested for publication in the *Journal*.

It was moved and carried that an expression of the sincere regret of this Society for the death of Sir C. Purdon Clarke be spread upon the minutes.

The meeting then adjourned.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, *Secretary*.

BOOK NOTICES.

MANUAL OF FAR EASTERN NUMISMATICS. NO. 1, CHINESE PAPER MONEY, BY H. A. RAMSDEN. pp. 37; 3 full page illustrations and numerous text cuts. Jun Kobayagawa Co., Yokohama, 1911.

This pamphlet is the first of a series of handbooks dealing with the numismatics of the Far East. Although the Chinese were the first to make use of paper money, which was some time in the ninth century, little has been written on the subject and very few have collected along these lines. Consequently this handbook is very opportune. Only the governmental issues are discussed. Of these the various notes and series have been so carefully described by Mr. Ramsden, that one can easily attribute and classify any note. The different issues are taken up chronologically by dynasties, and the value of the book is further enhanced by the numerous text illustrations and by several appendices.

H. W.

MODERN CHINESE COPPER COINS, BY H. A. RAMSDEN. pp. 27 and numerous text illustrations. The Numismatist Print, Worcester, Mass., 1911.

This pamphlet is a catalogue of the modern-struck copper coins of China, which were first issued about a dozen years ago, but which have been displaced by a new series on a different basis. Although these coins are very plentiful, for nearly all the Provinces issued them, no attempt at a classification has before been made. The value of this work is self-apparent. In all, over 150 pieces are listed, and numerous wood-cuts help to elucidate the different types. Chinese characters with their English equivalents are plentifully used, and a very handy glossary closes the work.

H. W.



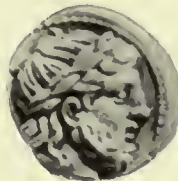
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CONTEMPORARY ISSUES OF PHILIP'S COINS.



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RECENT ADDITIONS.



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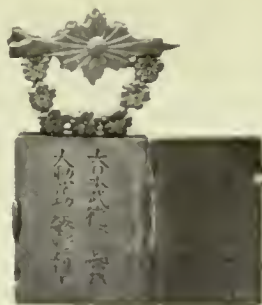
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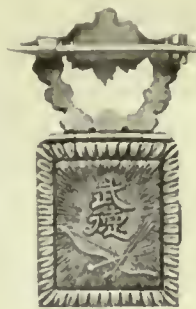
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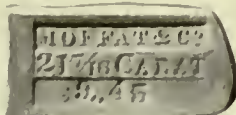
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No. 6.



No. 7. Obv. and Rev.



No. 8.



No. 10.



No. 18.



No. 11. Obv.



No. 12. Obv.



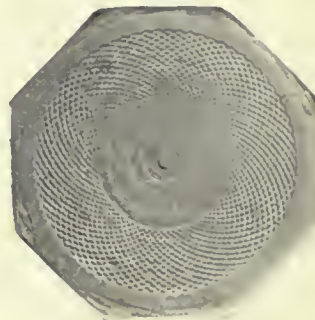
No. 13. Obv.



No. 11. Rev.



No. 12. Rev.



No. 13. Rev.



No. 23.



No. 26.



PAINTING, BY CHARTRAN, 1875.



PLAQUE, BY A. PATEY.



STATUE, BY THEODORE RIVIÈRE.

OSCAR ROTY.



ROTY IN 1892.



ROTY IN 1900.



ROTY'S STUDIO, AUTEUIL.



ROTY'S TOMB. DAY OF BURIAL.



ROTY IN 1889.

John



ROTY'S TOMB.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

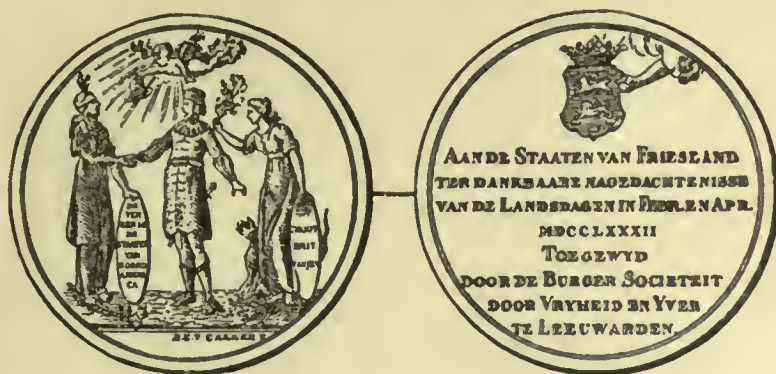
At mihi plavdo
Ipse domi, simvl ac nvmmos contemplor in arca.

—Horatii, Sat. I, i. 66.

VOL. XLV: No. 4.

NEW YORK.

OCTOBER, 1911.



THE LEEUWARDEN MEDAL, 1782.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

ONE of the most interesting Medals among those known as the "Peace Medals" of the American Colonial series is that struck in 1782 at Leeuwarden, the capital of the Province of Friesland, in the Netherlands, for it commemorates the first recognition (in February of that year) of the independence of the United States by any foreign power. It is 602, in Betts's "Historical Medals of America;" occasional references to the piece have been made in the *Journal*;¹ a somewhat full account of the circumstances which led to its production are given in Van Loon's Supplement, 573. By a fortunate discovery in the Record book of an old Frisian Society, of the original drawings and sketches prepared by a committee of that organization, it has been possible to trace the evolution of this Medal from its first inception. This has been done in a very complete and exhaustive paper, published under the title "*Verhaal van het Ontstaan van der Gedenkpenning op de Vrijverklaring van Amerika in 1782*," by S. Wigtersma, Hzn., of Leeuwarden, with illustrations from photographs of the sketches. The translation below gives the substance of this pamphlet, to which we have added a few notes, and the plate is a reproduction of the sketches, slightly reduced. The size of the Medal is 28, American scale; that of the original drawings we do not find mentioned. — ED.

¹ See the *Journal*, II: 64, and XXIII: 32. Their "High Mightinesses the States-General" (*i. e.* the National Legislature) passed the following Resolution the same year, on the anniversary of the Battle of Lexington, doubtless led to do so by the general approval of the action of Friesland: — "It has been thought fit and

resolved, that Mr. Adams shall be admitted and acknowledged in quality of Envoy of the United States of North America to their High Mightinesses, as he is admitted and acknowledged by the present." In commemoration of this action the Medal known as the "Libera Soror" was struck by the Netherlands.

A MEMORIAL tablet of bronze was unveiled July 15, 1909, in the Government house at Leeuwarden, in memory of the fact that by a Resolution passed February 26, 1782, by the Frisian "States" (the Diet or Assembly of the Province), Friesland was first of all the United Provinces to recognize John Adams as Minister of the United States of America. After the ceremony of dedication, a visit was paid to the Frisian Museum, where a collection of documents, prints and medals had been gathered, many of them having special reference to the occurrence commemorated by the tablet.¹ That Resolution was enthusiastically received by the patriotic Frisians, and especially by the students and professors of the University of Franeker, and a few of the solid citizens of the capital were also much pleased with the action taken.

In the latter half of the 18th century an Association existed in Leeuwarden, composed of thirty-six prosperous merchants and vessel-owners, which had the significant title "Liberty and Zeal" (*Door Vrijheid en IJver*), the purpose of which was to promote various commercial operations, such as the importation of wheat and salt, with other public enterprises—the reclamation of bogs, insurance against the Barbary pirates, etc. The injury to commerce resulting from the war with England eventually led its members to take an interest in politics. The Resolution passed by the "States" of Friesland met with the hearty endorsement of this Society, and it desired to give public evidence of its approval by the presentation of a Souvenir Medal to the members of the "States," "struck in perpetual memory of their courageous, effective and patriotic resolve," being "encouraged thereto by representatives of various cities of Holland." A petition sent to the "States" May 8, 1782, asking their acceptance of the plan brought forth a favorable reply; whereupon the enthusiastic President of the Society, Wopke Wopkens, pronounced a glowing panegyric on the spirited conduct of the Frisian Legislature.

As the archives of the Society contain the records of the old association, we are able to follow the progress of the evolution of the Medal.

When, as the first step, it was considered desirable to obtain the consent of the "States" to accept the Medals, it was thought best to explain just what the design proposed was to represent, and the following description was given; thereafter the Society felt bound to retain the essential features of

¹ This tablet was presented to the city of Leeuwarden by the DeWitt Historical Society of Tompkins County, Ithaca, N. Y. The armorial devices of the United States and the Netherlands, the State of New York and the Province of Friesland, and the cities of Ithaca and Leeuwarden, with the Seal of the Historical Society are shown on the tablet, which bears the following inscription:—"Memorial of Gratitude. At Leeuwarden, in the States of Friesland, February, 1782, the first vote was taken which led to the recognition of the independence of the United States of America by the Republic of the United Netherlands. Erected by the DeWitt Historical Society of Tompkins County, of Ithaca, N. Y., A. D. 1909." A full account of the ceremony of unveiling was given in the "Leeuwarden Courant" of the following day. The date of this issue is given in the pamphlet as July 16, 1909; from which, and the date on the tablet, we infer that the year given in the opening sentence of its text (1910), is a typographic error, and have changed it accordingly.—E.D.

that original design. A rough sketch was presented, showing on the obverse the Frisian arms, held by a hand issuing from a cloud, with the inscription [translated] "To the States of Friesland, in grateful remembrance of the sessions of February and April, 1782. Presented by the Citizens' Society LIBERTY AND ZEAL of Leeuwarden." This expressed their approval of the action of the Diet. On the reverse were to be depicted two events in which the nation at large was most concerned, in which their Excellencies had preceded the "States" of the other Provinces, — the acceptance of Mr. Adams as Minister of the "United States of North America," and the refusal of a separate treaty of peace with England. These were to be shown symbolically by a group consisting of a Frisian in the ancient and characteristic dress of the Province, extending his right hand to America in token of friendship and fraternity, while with his left he refuses the peace proffered by England.

May 16, 1782, the Society "Liberty and Zeal" held a meeting at the tavern "The Black Cross," kept by A. de Rijk, twenty-seven of the thirty-six members being present, to take steps for the speedy preparation of the Medal, the presentation of which they had already determined to carry out. It was unanimously voted to appoint four members as a committee to draw up a provisional design, and the following gentlemen were named: the President, Wopke Wopkens, with Hermanus Balk, Tjaerd van der Walle, and Dr. U. Cats as his associates. The committee undertook the task, and each member appears to have drawn a design of his own, and the sketches of three of them are still preserved in the archives.

Pres. Wopkens, a retired captain, succeeded only in producing a rude scribble, and contented himself with a description of the symbolical device he suggested.

The second member of the committee possessed more artistic ability, as well as much interest, for he drew the four sketches which have his initials, H. B. (Hermanus Balk), shown on plate XXV, figures 1, 2, 3 and 4.

In 1, the Frisian in the high pointed hat of the 17th century, offers his hand to a smart little fellow in cocked hat and wig, who, as indicated by the inscription on the elliptical shield which he holds before him, was intended to represent the United States of America.¹ The Frisian points with his left hand to an olive branch which is extended to him by a portly gentleman in modern dress. A tiger² [?] lurks behind this latter figure (England), while a serpent darts its head from his waistcoat pocket, to typify his treachery [Perfidious Albion!]. A cherub overhead displays a liberty cap and cornucopia.

¹ The original sketches, from which figures 1, 2 and 3 have been somewhat reduced, show the lettering in script in the shields as "*De Vereenigde Staaten van Noord America*." The last words gave rise to Mr Adams's objection, noted later. — Ed.

² Van Loon, Supplement, 572, calls it a leopard; others have described it as a bull-dog and a lioness. It will be safe to call it a leopard, if we accept the contention of those heralds who claim that the lions in the Arms of England were originally leopards. — Ed.

Balk's second sketch (Fig. 2) shows a slight change in the position of the figures. The Frisian has removed his hat, and the Englishman donned his, while America is clad in a classical (Roman) costume. In the background at the left burns the altar of gratitude, and in the foreground are his broken, cast-off fetters. The leopard sits beside the Englishman, who vainly proffers the olive branch of peace, and on the ground at his feet a snake coils ominously.

The third sketch (Fig. 3) has as its central figure the goddess of Liberty with pike and cap. The American stands at the left (on the Frisian's right), costumed as in figure 2. The Englishman has removed his hat, and a dog beside him snaps at the goddess, while an adder lurks at his feet. Light from above shines on the group, but a shaft of lightning threatens the Briton's head.

From the fourth drawing (Fig. 4) the goddess of Liberty has disappeared. The Englishman with his hat beneath his left arm, his rejected olive branch and his dog and adder, stands moodily in a corner. The Roman American, with the word "*Congres*" in script on his shield, is advancing in front of an altar. The Frisian, behind it, makes a gesture of declination with his left hand.

Mr. Balk's design for the reverse of the Medal shows a sketch of the Frisian coat of arms, which are held by a hand extending from a cloud. His sketches have his initials.

The third member of the committee¹ has erased his initials from his sketch (Fig. 5 and 6) so that we cannot identify the artist. This does not much matter, as his peaceful little group utterly fails to portray the elevated conception of President Wopkens. [The representative American, as shown on figure 5, judged by his costume, his cocked hat, dress sword, and top boots, might be taken for Frederick the Great, rather than a citizen of the United States. For the Frisian's dress we refer the reader to the engraving; it suggests the garments worn by the "Knickerbocker Dutchmen" of Washington Irving's veracious history of New Amsterdam, as depicted in the engravings of the dignitaries of that period. On the Netherlander's left we see the Englishman approaching obsequiously, hat in hand, and offering the olive-branch of peace, only to be repulsed; behind him is a soldier (?) with a sword in his right hand and a scroll with a pendant seal (?) in his left. In the distance two ships are sailing away. — ED.] The reverse shows the Frisian arms, held by a hand issuing from a cloud, but the two lions "*passant guardant*" on the shield, the field of which is "*billey*" (tinctures not indicated²), are errone-

¹ The fourth member appears to have made no sketch. — ED.

² On the Medal, however, the field of the shield indi-

cates azure, or blue, and the lions and billets are gold, the latter being seven in number, alluding to the seven Provinces. — ED.

ously shown as moving to the observer's right, instead of to the left, the former the less honorable direction, and the inscription proposed is the same as that upon the Medal except that *TE LEEUWARDEN* is lacking.

Apparently there was at the time no expert die-cutter in Friesland, since the Society communicated with Hendrik van Peisen, of Amsterdam, who in turn consulted Jacobus Cornelis Ploos van Amstel and Jacobus Buijs, the latter an excellent draughtsman, who was commissioned to make several sketches of designs for the medal, following the original suggestions. Buijs submitted four sketches for the obverse and two for the reverse, which were sent to the Society for its criticism. These sketches have been kept in the archives (See figures 7-12). A note from Buijs read: "In the latest sketch (Fig. 9) I have introduced an altar behind the American, partly to fill in the space, but also to indicate gratitude. I have placed a dagger in the Englishman's left hand; the imagery is somewhat strong, and if not approved can be dropped."

As we may imagine, the designs by Buijs were received by the Society with pleasure. His sketches (Figs. 7, 8 and 9) follow the original specifications closely, both as regards grouping and symbolism. In figure 7 England and America are correctly typified by females, since it is customary to represent nations allegorically in that way, and really Friesland ought also to have been thus drawn.

In figure 8 a banner represents Great Britain, its staff entwined by a snake bearing an olive branch in its mouth. This attempt to indicate England's attitude appears to us to be a total failure. America here wears the feather head-dress of an Indian; her left hand rests on the rim of her shield. Liberty is represented by the "free hat" on a staff between the two.

In figure 9 a cherub bears the Liberty cap and extends a blessing over Frisian, who turns his back on England, while the youthful America wears his feather head-dress firmly. John Bull, as Buijs calls him, has a three-cornered chapeau under his left arm and a dagger partially concealed in his left hand, as mentioned in the artist's note. In figures 7, 8 and 9 America is more graceful than in the design finally adopted.

Figure 10 is a very free conception by the artist. The Frisian is identified by his old-fashioned costume and by his beard, following an ancient picture described in a letter from Wopkens. America, a youth, grasps him gratefully by the hand. England, a man well along in years, his head bare, with his branch of peace in his right and the handcuffs in his left hand, looks like an unsuccessful commercial traveler.

The two designs for the reverse, figures 11 and 12, are very simple, but well arranged. Heraldically they are not strictly correct; the wand of Mercury

and Neptune's trident, taken from Balk's detail, should be omitted, while the lions' heads should face the observer.

The Society devoted considerable time to the consideration of the several designs and finally reached the following conclusion:—"The two female figures of sketch 7 are approved; between them place the ancient Frisian, as shown in Balk's sketch, figure 2, as characteristic of the period when Friesland was free. The exact poses are left to the judgment of the artist, while the attitude of America should be slightly altered, to gaze upward at the goddess of Liberty, which should be retained from sketch 9." A question was raised as to America's feather head-dress, and its omission was suggested, as it was thought to be more characteristic of South than North America. The sketch of the Briton in figure 7 was considered satisfactory, and the leopard or tiger¹ was to be retained. The Society also wished to have the serpent portrayed as an adder, thus suggesting treachery, and not wisdom, of which the serpent is sometimes used as an emblem. The inscriptions on the shields in figure 7 were approved, although it was suggested that possibly a rearrangement of the longer ones might be desirable. "On the reverse, the arms of Friesland should be shown immediately in the hand of Providence, rather than suspended by a scroll or ribbon."

The corrected design was not long in completion, and was received, accompanied by a letter from Mr. van Peisen, on August 3. Unfortunately the accepted drawing has not been kept, having been sent to the die engraver and lost. In the letter Mr. van Peisen explains that the artist wished to retain the feather head-dress for America, and that both he and Mr. Ploos favored van Calker as engraver in preference to Holtzhey.² One essential change was proposed in the inscription on the shield held by America, which should read simply AMERICA instead of NORTH AMERICA, as it was said that Mr. Adams made it a point to insist that he was the Minister of the United States of America, and not of "North America."

The gentlemen did not consider Buijs's design of the Frisian sufficiently characteristic, and therefore selected the costume in Mr. Balk's design, figure 2. The artist informed the committee that the die-cutter would make any minor changes desired.

¹ Prof. J. H. van Swinden, of the University of Franeker, a contemporary with the Society, in translating the Dutch descriptions into French, calls it a *leopard*, and says "the leopard is the emblem of the kingdom" of England.

² Johan George Holtzhey, the son of Martin Holtzhey, was born at Amsterdam in 1729. He was Mint-master of the Zealand Mint in 1754, and died in 1808. He engraved in 1762 the Medal anticipating the Peace of Hubertsburg, which closed the "Seven Years'

War" (Betts, 442), the "Mare Liberum," 1780 (*ibid.* 571), the Crul Medal on the death of that Admiral at St. Eustatia in 1781 (*ibid.* 581), and others relating to America, including the "Libera Soror" (Betts, 603), on which the figure of America is certainly more gracefully drawn than that by van Calker. The latter produced one other American Colonial piece, sometimes called the "Pax Restaurata" (Betts, 613), which is engraved in Van Loon, Sup. 609, but of no special interest. — ED.

Mr. Buijs was permitted to have a feather or two instead of the panache worn on the head of America as represented by the female on figure 7. The suggestions of Ploos and Buijs were followed, and arrangements made to have the Medal made by B. C. van Calker, of Zeist, but the Society ignored van Peisen's proposal to substitute "America" for "North America." As Buijs's design for the Frisian was not considered sufficiently characteristic, the costume proposed in Balk's second design (fig. 2) was selected. According to the original description of the Medal as planned by the Society, it should depict a Frisian clad in the ancient costume, as shown by two old pictures, representing a Frisian dinner.¹ The costume there given, however, is not peculiarly Frisian, but agrees with that worn about 1450 at the luxurious court of Burgundy, and later followed throughout Western Europe. It would therefore appear that after Mr. Wopkens's discovery of these paintings he changed his mind in regard to the characteristic dress, but unfortunately the second selection was not especially Frisian. Moreover the painting does not seem to have been perfectly understood, so that the reproduction on the Medal is quite inaccurate.

The important question now arose, To whom should the Medals be presented; and it was resolved that they should be distributed as follows: 1. One each to the members of the "States" and to each of the two Secretaries. 2. The Court of Friesland, including the Clerk and Solicitor General, one each. 3. Mr. Adams, and Mr. Dumas (Adams's Secretary) two. 4. The French Ambassador (le Duc de la Vauguyon), two—one for himself and one for the Royal Cabinet of Coins and Medals, Paris. 5. It was further resolved that each member of the Society should have the right to order four Medals struck off for himself, but not more, at the regular price. 6. That Messrs. van Peisen, Buijs, and Ploos van Amstel should each receive a Medal, in case they did not render a bill.

At a special meeting it was resolved that His Highness William V, Prince of Orange-Nassau, as being a member of the "States," should also be presented with a Medal. Almost all the members took advantage of the opportunity to order four Medals, and the eleven absent members were also advised of their privilege.

A proposal to change the number to be presented to Mr. Adams from two to twelve, in consequence of an inquiry made by him privately whether they could be purchased, was voted down; nor was the offer of a member to pay personally for the twelve Medals accepted, since it was decided that as it was the Society's intention to honor the Frisian "States" it did not feel it would

¹ One of these pictures is reproduced in Wigersma's pamphlet. — ED.

be proper to extend the honor to the American Minister, and, in the second place, the Medal should not be purchasable in any way, as tending to lessen its distinction.

The Medals were ready for distribution in April, 1783, or one year after the original inception.

The records of the Society inform us fully in regard to the cost, which amounted in all to 2064.50 florins. The members paid 4.75 florins each for their Medals. One member did not participate, as he "did not care a groat about America," while another was a member of the "States," and was therefore exempted. The remaining thirty-four members contributed 42 florins each, to defray the expense of preparing this token of esteem.

Taking a twentieth century view of the Medal, it may be said that while the emblematic device on the obverse may somewhat suggest the closing scene of a pantomime, this is more or less inevitable with a group of symbolical figures, especially where the meaning is intended to be clear without an inscription. The two nations, England and America, are represented by females, which is allegorically correct. Frisia might also well have been thus represented, had it not been for the original idea of Wopkens, of "a Frisian dressed according to the ancient characteristic fashion."

On the reverse, the arms are heraldically correct. This side is appropriately simple, but by no means decorative. Taken as a whole, we consider it as a good Medal of the time. The engraver can not be held responsible for the faults of the design. The die appears to be well cut and finished, though the relief is not high. We have compared this with the work of Holtzhey, and must agree with Ploos and Buijs in giving the preference to van Calker.

The Society "Liberty and Zeal" dissolved in 1787. Some of the members fled, while others were temporarily deprived of their liberty, on account of their fiery patriotism.

[We are not altogether in accord with the writer, in considering this as "a good Medal of the time." Holtzhey's "LIBERA SOROR" is much more pleasing. Van Calker's gaunt Indian woman, in short-skirted dress and high leggings, while perhaps true to the aboriginal fashion of the period, is as awkward in attitude and figure as she is unattractive in costume. The great interest of the Medal to American collectors is due to the occasion which evoked it, rather than to any artistic merit, of which it has but little. To meet the objection that "the arms of Friesland should be shown immediately in the hand of Providence, rather than suspended by a scroll of ribbon," the artist's final sketches propose a compromise: in each of his drawings he

retains the ribbon suspending the shield, but it is held by a hand emerging from clouds above. The contrast between this device and that finally adopted is certainly in the artist's favor. The stiffness of the slender arm pushed out from a small cloud to hold the shield by its corner, has nothing to commend it aesthetically, and indeed the Frisian arms are of more apparent importance than Providence itself. — ED.]

PRIVATE GOLD COINAGE.¹

IV.

(Continued from Vol. XLV, p. 152.)

VARIOUS CALIFORNIAN PRIVATE MINTS, 1849-1855.

ALTHOUGH the pieces struck by Moffat & Co. and their business successors probably exceeded both in number and value those of any of their competitors, there were several other Californian concerns engaged in the production of private coinage. At this distance of time, and because of the destruction of most of the original sources of information, it is impossible to determine which of these firms is entitled to claim priority, although careful researches have been made through the newspapers of the period, contemporary letters and documents, and indeed in every other direction accessible to the writer, which seemed to offer a possible clue. What has been learned is given in this chapter, but before taking up the story of these various firms and "Companies," we will mention several other Moffat issues which were omitted in the previous chapter.

8A — *Ten Dollars.* *Obverse,* Same as obverse of 8. *Reverse,* TEN D. This variety is shown on the plate of Moffat & Co.'s coins over No. 8. An illustration of No. 8, with TEN DOL. on the reverse, will be shown over its proper number on another plate.

11A — *Fifty Dollars.* *Obverse,* Same as obverse of 11. *Reverse,* Similar, but from an entirely different die, which is striking enough to warrant giving the piece a separate number.

This coin is in the collection of Charles Gregory of New York City, to whom our thanks are due for his kindness in loaning it, and also a number of other California gold pieces for illustration.

11B — *Fifty Dollars.* *Obverse,* Same as obverse of 11; the 50 omitted from the reverse. Octagonal.

12A — *Fifty Dollars.* *Obverse,* Same as obverse of 12, with fineness 887 THOUS. *Reverse,* Same as reverse of 11, with 50 in centre of engine-turning. Octagonal.

Ten would seem to represent the total number of the varieties of the octagonal Fifty Dollar "slug." Charles H. Shinkle of Pittsburgh, who has made a special study of the Fifty Dollar pieces, states that he has examined

more than a hundred of them, as many as twenty-five and thirty at a time, but could not find more varieties than given here.

The dissolution of the firm of Moffat & Co. took place earlier than was stated in the account of the mint of Moffat & Co., according to an advertisement in the San Francisco "Daily Alta California," of Feb. 12, 1852, which apparently had been running since Dec. 24, 1851. For this information, which seems quite important in this connection, we are indebted to John L. Hitchcock of San Francisco.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. — The firm heretofore known and existing under the name and style of Moffat & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the entire interest of the special partner, John L. Moffat, having been purchased by the remaining partners, who have the right to use the name of Moffat & Co.

JOHN L. MOFFAT,
JOSEPH R. CURTIS,
By his attorney in fact, SAMUEL H. WARD,
PHILO H. PERRY,
SAMUEL H. WARD.

San Francisco, December 24th, 1851.

The firm will hereafter consist of the undersigned remaining partners, and its business until further notice, will be conducted under the name and style of Moffat & Co.

JOSEPH R. CURTIS,
PHILO H. PERRY,
SAMUEL H. WARD.

San Francisco, December 24th, 1851.

As the remaining partners thus had the right to use the title of "Moffat & Co.," the assumption that John L. Moffat continued in the assay business after the date of his separation from the United States Assay Office may be wrong; and if so, then the \$20 piece of 1853 (No. 26), may have been issued by the firm of Curtis, Perry & Ward. Just what reason they could have had for the striking of a piece bearing their private stamp at a time when the United States Assay Office was in full operation, and when pieces of that stamp of \$20 denomination were being made, is not however apparent.

THE PACIFIC COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO.

1849.

From what information can be gained, the coins bearing the stamp of the "Pacific Company" were produced by the coining firm of Broderick & Kohler, sometimes referred to as F. D. Kohler & Co., composed of David C. Broderick, afterward United States Senator from California, and one of that State's chief citizens, and Frederick D. Kohler, the first Chief Engineer

of San Francisco's Fire Department, and the only California State Assayer. One authority states that :

There was a lack of coin on the Coast, and a considerable time was required to get it from the East, so it was proposed to form a company to assay and coin gold. Frederick D. Kohler was selected as the assayer, and Broderick was made his associate. They coined Five and Ten Dollar pieces, and it is said the profit upon these coins, which contained only \$4 and \$8 respectively, and upon the gold purchased at \$14 per ounce, was so great that they were soon enabled to retire, and in the Fall of 1849 the firm sold the business.

Here is another reference to this firm :

In April, 1849, a party of eleven New Yorkers, consisting of D. C. Broderick, F. D. Kohler, George W. Green, William McKibbin, Dr. Carpenter, Jacob Howe, Michael Phelan, and four others, organized themselves into a company styled the 'Republic Company,' embarked for California, *via* Panama, and reached San Francisco in June. Then each member of the company followed the line of business in which he had an interest, quite a number going to the mines.

There was a great need of coin or ingots to act as currency to take the place of gold-dust, suitable for transmission abroad, and Kohler, who was an assayer, as well as a jeweler, and Col. Jonathan D. Stevenson [who commanded the First Regiment of New York Volunteers in the Mexican War], a leading figure in San Francisco in those days, a friend of Kohler, told the latter that a number of Englishmen, among them being skilled assayers, had consulted with Col. Stevenson and San Francisco merchants as to the possibility of starting an assaying establishment, and of coining gold pieces that should pass in lieu of gold-dust. Kohler made a number of assays, and he was chosen for the purpose and backed by ample capital to embark in the enterprise. He and Broderick entered a partnership for the conduct of the assaying business under the title of Broderick & Kohler. Broderick knew absolutely nothing about the assaying business, but he had many friends willing to assist him with capital.

The firm, says another authority, "coined Five and Ten Dollar pieces, which passed equally current with United States coinage, and yielded a handsome profit of about twenty-five per cent. on the value of each dollar coined, reckoning gold-dust at \$20 per ounce, which was further increased by the purchase of the dust at \$16 per ounce. The partnership continued until Broderick's election to the State Senate in January, 1850, when the firm sold out to Baldwin."

Still another account says :

Broderick & Kohler entered a co-partnership to make coin out of gold-dust. After melting the dust and pounding it into bars in various sizes, ranging in value from \$5 to \$50, they stamped the pieces of gold with the firm name of Broderick & Kohler. They carried on their business in a little shanty which they built opposite the Plaza, on Clay Street, above Kearny. This was the first mint of San Francisco. The coin turned out of this establishment was always found to be worth just as much as was represented, and in many instances, when the bars were weighed, it was discovered that they contained more gold than the acknowledged value of the coin.

Another reference to the firm of Broderick & Kohler states :

The firm of Kohler & Co. engaged in business in Clay Street, opposite the Plaza, melting, assaying, and manufacturing coin. Shortly after, they commenced the manufacture of jewelry, being among the first in this State. The part in which Mr. Broderick officiated was at the stamping press and using the sledge-hammer when necessary, which was not very infrequent. He was constantly very arduously at work, very often from daylight to midnight, from the time of the formation of the firm up to the time he was elected to represent San Francisco County in the Senate of the State, which was in January, 1850.

Still another account reads :

Broderick met some former friends on the coast in the Spring of 1849, and, as there was a lack of coin on the coast, and several months being required to procure it from the East, it was proposed to form a company to assay and coin gold. Frederick D. Kohler was selected for the assayer, and Broderick became his associate, performing the severe manual labor required. They coined so-called Five and Ten Dollar pieces, and the profits upon these coins, which contained only four dollars and eight dollars respectively, and upon the gold purchased at \$14 per ounce, soon placed Broderick in good circumstances, and laid the foundation for a fortune large for those times. In the Autumn of 1849 the firm sold the business and Broderick began to think of returning to politics.

When the announcement of the death of Kohler was published in the "Daily Alta California" of Dec. 7, 1864, it stated: "He entered into partnership with the lamented Broderick in the business of assaying gold, stamping bars, and coining 'slugs,' the office occupied by the firm being on Clay Street, opposite the Plaza. Some of the \$10 stamped bars issued by this firm were shown us this morning. He left three sons."

These extracts, which furnish a good illustration of the difficulty of finding the facts in a mass of contradictory evidence, contain some accurate statements and very many inaccurate ones. While the plant of Broderick & Kohler was not sold immediately after Broderick's election to the State Senate, still it was sold to Baldwin & Co. But this was for the reason that Kohler had been appointed State Assayer of California, and he discontinued his private business in order to take up his new duties. It is probable that the Fifty Dollar pieces attributed to them in the citations above were not issued under the auspices of the firm of Broderick & Kohler, but that the writers had in mind the slugs of the State Assay Office. The office was, it is true, located on Clay Street, opposite the Plaza.

Broderick & Kohler bought many pieces of San Francisco real estate from November 19, 1849, up to and including January 3, 1850, under the firm name; after that date the name of D. C. Broderick alone is found in connection with similar purchases, that of Kohler not appearing again in connection with such transactions.

Broderick and Kohler were old firemen, the former having been a member of Howard Engine Company, No. 34, of New York, and Kohler an assistant engineer of the old New York Volunteer Fire Department, and a member of Protection Engine No. 5. The business of Kohler in New York City was that of a jeweler, while Broderick was an expert stone-cutter. Broderick was born in Washington, D. C., in 1819, and Kohler on Staten Island in 1810.

It is quite probable that the coins of the Pacific Company were hand-struck, which explains the reference above to Broderick's arduous labors with the sledge-hammer. This method was utilized at some of the other private mints, such, for instance, as that of the Ormsby establishment, which operated at Sacramento at about the same time. At the 1884 Levick sale a Ten Dollar gold-piece of the Pacific Company, rudely struck, but in fine condition, would seem, judging from the photograph, to have been produced by a blow of the hammer.

Taking into consideration all the circumstances, it seems almost certain that the Pacific Company coins were made by Broderick & Kohler. This firm undoubtedly struck Five and Ten Dollar pieces, yet there is no specimen known showing either the name of Broderick & Kohler or F. D. Kohler & Co. No coins of the California series, except those of the Pacific Company, were of a value approximate to \$4 and \$8 for the Five and Ten Dollar pieces, and the origin of the other coins of 1849 has been settled with reasonable certainty.

Kohler, being a jeweler, as already mentioned, could very well have engraved the dies for the coins, the design of which was particularly appropriate when it is remembered that California had just come from under Mexican control, for it showed the radiated Mexican liberty cap on one side and the American eagle on the other.

27 — *Ten Dollars.* *Obverse,* An eagle, with outspread wings, its head turned defiantly to the left; the talons hold an olive branch. Around the border PACIFIC COMPANY, CALIFORNIA. Below is the date in large figures, 1849. *Reverse,* In the centre of the field, a liberty cap, from which spring ten radiations, between each of which are three stars, making a total of thirty. Below is the denomination, 10 DOLLARS the figures being large and out of proportion to the word DOLLARS.

An assay at the United States Mint of a Ten Dollar piece of this Company showed it to weigh 229 grains, with a fineness of .797, and an intrinsic value of \$7.86; it thus enjoys the distinction of being the least valuable of all the varieties of Ten Dollar pieces ever struck by private persons in this country, making the much condemned Baldwin Ten Dollar piece stand out as the acme of purity in contrast.

Notwithstanding its low intrinsic worth, this piece now commands an excessively high fictitious value, which has steadily advanced. In 1884, at the Levick sale, a rudely

struck but otherwise fine specimen brought \$22; at a Chapman sale, April 6-9, 1886, one with milled edge and in fine condition was sold for an unknown figure, while the last to be disposed of, at the Elwell sale, held by Low, July 15-16, 1903, an uncirculated example with milled edge, said to have come from Cuba, brought \$420. Virgil M. Brand has a specimen, and there is also one in the Philadelphia Mint cabinet.

28 — *Five Dollars.* *Obverse and Reverse,* Similar to those of the last, but the date, 1849, is not so large in proportion, and is more in harmony with the rest of the inscription. This may also be said of the denomination on the reverse, the 5 and DOLLARS being of almost equal size.

This piece was the lowest in value of any of the pioneer gold. It weighed 130 grains, of a fineness of .797, and an intrinsic value of \$4.48. Like the Ten Dollar piece, this fact has no bearing upon the esteem with which it is regarded by collectors, it being one of the great rarities. Only three specimens are known, one of which is in the Mint at Philadelphia; Mr. Brand has one, but the whereabouts of the third is not known.

29 — *Dollar.* *Obverse and Reverse,* Similar to 27; but value on the reverse 1 DOLLAR.

This is the rarest denomination of this very rare series. Only two examples are known — one being owned by Virgil M. Brand, and the other by H. O. Granberg. It is not probable that Dollars of this stamp were generally circulated.

CINCINNATI MINING AND TRADING COMPANY.

1849.

An exhaustive search through the files of California newspapers from 1848 to 1855 has failed to reveal any mention of this Company. Indeed, the only reference to the name was the "Cincinnati Company," mentioned in "Alta California" of November 10, 1851. It seems to have been simply a mining company, operating in Calaveras or Tuolumne County. The Superintendent was a Mr. Windler, and others connected with the Company were Messrs. Buck, J. Barkhone, and L. Forstling.

Almarin B. Paul, of San Francisco, who conducted an extensive business in Sacramento in 1849 and 1850, and through whose hands passed many of the private issues, states that neither he nor any of the pioneers with whom he had consulted, remember seeing this Company's coins in circulation. It is very likely that those known were simply trial pieces, struck in gold, and that for some reason the Company which contemplated their issue abandoned the plan. The design was markedly different from those of the other private coins.

The By-laws of this Company were printed by the Model Western Printing House of Cincinnati in 1849, and show the organization to have been one of the hundreds of bodies of men in various parts of the country, who

fitted out expeditions for the purpose of conducting a general business in California in the gold-fever days. The full title was given as the "California Mining and Trading Company of Cincinnati, Ohio." The names of the officers and members follow :

J. H. LEAVERING, *President*; W. B. NORMAN, *Vice-President*; DAVID KINSEY, *Treasurer*; SAM. T. JONES, *Secretary*; A. H. COLTON, *Book-keeper*; Jos. Talbert, G. W. Letter, L. M. Rogers, *Board of Finance*, and J. Johnson, S. Whitehead, T. W. Kinsey, A. G. Kinsey, M. West, G. J. Guilford, H. Probasco, C. Mohr, E. A. Stokes, C. Long, J. P. Harley, P. K. Urner, W. Kerr, R. W. Cook, F. Moreland, John Bell, R. L. Megowan, F. Hamlin, J. Bird, Sam. Withington, J. Graham, Geo. Martin, H. Ruffner, J. W. Anderson, J. D. Benedict, A. T. Perry, T. A. Bishop, Chas. Eberle, A. S. Voorhees, Christopher Bell, W. Wilson, A. F. Gove, J. Pearson, H. Urner, A. B. Nixon, H. Helm (died at Savannah), J. Elstner, J. King, G. W. Fosdick, W. B. Diver, N. Graves, David Scott, A. Johnson, *Members*.

30—*Ten Dollars*. *Obverse*, The bust of an Indian wearing a headdress of feathers, and facing to the left. Around the border is inscribed CINCINNATI MINING & TRADING COMPANY. *Reverse*, An eagle of peculiar shape, very slender in outline, facing to the left, with outspread wings and upturned beak. The right talon grasps the United States shield, the left an olive branch and three arrows. Around the border at the top is the inscription CALIFORNIA TEN DOLLARS. At the bottom is the date, 1849.

There are four known specimens of this piece, which weighs 258 grains, and has an intrinsic value of \$9.70. One of these is in the Philadelphia Mint cabinet, another in the collection of Virgil M. Brand; a third was disposed of at Philadelphia in 1908, and the fourth at the Zabriskie sale in 1909.

31—*Five Dollars*. *Obverse and Reverse*, As that of the larger denomination, but the reverse inscription reads CALIFORNIA FIVE DOLLARS.

The only known specimen is in the Mint cabinet at Philadelphia. The coin was of such apparent rarity, even when the first piece came to the Mint in 1849, that the Assayers did not cut it for a test. It weighed, however, 132 grains, and its intrinsic value as estimated by them was \$4.95.

J. S. ORMSBY & COMPANY, SACRAMENTO.

1849.

The minting firm of Ormsby & Co. was composed of Dr. J. S. Ormsby (said to have come from Pennsylvania) and Major William M. Ormsby, who in 1860 was killed in a battle with the Indians at Winnemucca, Nev. Ormsby County, Nev., is named after him.

Early in the summer of 1849 the firm opened a gold-smelting and coining establishment on K Street, in Sacramento. From their proximity to the gold-workings along the upper Sacramento and American Rivers, and as they were also the nearest coining plant to the mines of all the private estab-

lishments of this character then in operation in California, Ormsby & Co. did an extensive business and turned out many coins, although specimens of their work are now extremely rare.

While one of the California historians has stated that some of the machinery which had been brought out by different Trading Companies was removed to San Francisco by the Ormsbys, a coining press cannot have been included, for all the pieces issued from this mint, like some others of the private coins struck elsewhere in California during the same period, were made with a hammer.

It has been stated that Five and Ten Dollar gold-pieces were struck at this mint, but there is no proof available that coins of the denomination of Five Dollars were made by the Ormsbys. Neither is there anything to show that they operated in 1850, as has also been stated. This however is a point which cannot be decided by reference to the coins themselves, for they bear no date. It is reasonably certain that they were not struck earlier than July, 1849.

The principal workman at the Ormsby mint was a dentist, Dr. William W. Light. Dr. Light was a native of Bethel, Clermont County, Ohio; after studying medicine and dentistry, he left on January 1, 1849, for California, reaching there in August. According to Winfield J. Davis's History of Sacramento County, "he found employment almost immediately with the Ormsbys, who had set up a mint and were coining gold. Not knowing how to do the annealing, however, they were making bad work of it, and were glad to employ the doctor at \$50 a day, to superintend the work, but he shortly after quit that situation and went mining." Dr. Light was a member of the firm of Light and Pierson, who conducted a dental business in Sacramento for a number of years.

The following extract, which is taken from the "San Jose Pioneer," of May 5, 1877, written by one of the California pioneers, may be considered as fairly reliable in the most of its references to the Ormsby mint, and it also contains some other interesting data in connection with the California private coinage :

In the flush days of '49 gold was so plenty in San Francisco, Sacramento, and other towns, that its value was not readily appreciated. There was plenty of gold, but no coin. This was the basis of one of the first speculations of the country.

In the general rush to California, consequent upon the discovery of gold at Sutter's saw-mill, among other machinery brought here, was a quantity for the purpose of coining the precious metals. Almost every company crossing the plains or rounding the Horn brought with them ample machinery for this purpose, and several well-known institutions of this kind did an extensive business in San Francisco.

The singularly-shaped block of granite found buried in the sand at the time of the excavation for the foundation of the California Market, some years since, which is still to be seen at the junction of Sumner Street with the market nearest Montgomery Street, and which excited so much speculation at the time of its discovery, was undoubtedly intended for this purpose, and portions of iron-work designed for similar use lay until within a few years past scattered about various portions of Sacramento.

A private mint was established in Sacramento in 1849, and continued during the following year by J. S. Ormsby & Co., the company consisting of Major Ormsby, who was killed by the Indians in the Winnemucca War, famous in the early annals of the State of Nevada, and his brother, Dr. Ormsby, who some years after represented the County of Sonoma in the California Assembly.

This establishment, which was located on K Street, just below the site of the Golden Eagle, did an extensive business, the miners bringing dust to be coined forming a line and awaiting their regular turn. The gold was melted here, and without alloy, as it came from the mine, cast into bars, rolled into strips, the rollers used for this purpose being still in the possession of Dr. Light, a leading dental-surgeon of Sacramento, who was the chief operator of the establishment at a salary of \$50 per diem.

Coins of the denomination of \$5 and \$10 were issued, stamped with the name of the proprietors, who received a royalty of \$4 on every \$20 coined. It is the opinion of the gentleman named as the chief operator of the concern, who was the melter and aided by an assistant rolled out the bullion and struck the dies with a sledge-hammer, that the crucibles used in melting the dust, and which have long been buried by the filling of the street, contain a large amount of gold, so wasteful was the operation and so plentiful the precious metals, in those days which constituted the flush time in California.

32 — *Ten Dollars.* *Obverse,* Within a fine line drawn around the edge and around the border at the top, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Below are the letters CAL. On a straight line in the centre of the field are the initials J. S. O., with the periods reversed, an error of the die-cutter, who is unknown. *Reverse,* A faint line around the extreme edge, immediately within which, and all around the circle are thirty-one stars, close together, one for each State of the Union, California being the thirty-first State to be admitted. The field is perfectly plain with the exception of the denomination, which appears in two straight lines, 10 DOLLS.

According to the Mint Assayers of 1849, but few of the pieces reached the Philadelphia Mint, one of which when assayed showed a fineness of .842, a weight of 258½ grains, and an intrinsic value of \$9.37.

It is probable that there are only three of the Ormsby Ten Dollar pieces in existence — that is, so far as known. One of these has been in the cabinet of the Philadelphia Mint for many years. A. Reimers, the well-known San Francisco collector, states that he sold two specimens to the late Alexander Cartwright of Honolulu. One of these was a sharply struck, perfect piece, while the other was somewhat worn. The latter, it is thought, was the one for which the late De Witt Smith of Lee, Mass., paid \$1,310 at the sale by Sotheby, in London, in 1907, of the collection of Bruce Cartwright, son of Alexander. The location of the third piece is unknown.

NORRIS, GRIEG & NORRIS, SAN FRANCISCO.

1849.

The significance of the initials "N. G. & N." is said not to have been understood until the sale of the coins of Augustus Humbert in 1902. Among his effects was found a perfectly uncirculated gold-piece of this variety, wrapped in a sheet of paper bearing the words, "From my friends, Norris, Grigg & Norris."

The Mint Assayers at Philadelphia said that the claim of the coin to be "full weight" had been substantiated, but that the inscription "Pure California Gold" had a wide latitude of meaning. No alloy had been added to the metal, according to them, beyond that already introduced by the hand of nature, which was entirely sufficient, as California gold was also strong in silver. Three pieces which were assayed showed a fineness of .870, .880, and .892, which made them worth respectively \$4.83, \$4.89, and \$4.95½, without the silver, — including which, the coins were worth 2½ cents more.

It is the opinion of the writer that this Five Dollar piece was the first to be circulated in California. A close search of the California newspapers of 1848 and 1849 revealed but few references to private coinage, among the very first of which was the following extract from the "Alta California" of May 31, 1849:

We have in our possession a Five Dollar gold coin, struck at Benicia City, though the imprint is San Francisco. In general appearance it resembles the United States coin of the same value, but it bears the private stamp of Norris, Grieg & Norris, and is in other particulars widely different.

Albert Küner is credited with having engraved the dies for this coin — or, at least for one bearing the stamp of Norris, Grieg & Norris. As he was unusually painstaking and methodical, it is difficult to imagine that he was wrong when he stated that he had engraved the dies. One would rather think that there had been another variety. As Mr. Küner did not arrive in San Francisco until July 16, 1849, he could not have engraved the dies in question. It is well known that the Five Dollar piece of Norris, Grieg & Norris is entirely and radically different in design from any coin ever produced at the United States Mint. The only resemblance would be in the size. We may reasonably assume that the correct spelling of the name of the second member of the firm should be Grieg, as given in the newspaper of 1849, rather than Grigg, as spelled on the wrapper of Humbert's coin.

33 — *Five Dollars.* *Obverse,* In the field an eagle facing to the front, with expanded wings, but with head turned to the left; a shield on its breast bears the figure 5; the talons grasp a laurel branch and three arrows. At the top of the border, CALIFORNIA GOLD with a period at each end, and below are the words WITHOUT ALLOY. *Reverse,* A circle of twenty-two stars, inside of which and at the top, are the initials N. G. & N.; in a curved line at the bottom, also within the circle, SAN FRANCISCO. In the centre, on a straight line, is the date, 1849. Outside the circle, and around the border, at the top, FULL WEIGHT OF with a period at either end; below, around the border, HALF EAGLE. Reeded edge.

34 — *Five Dollars.* Same as 33, but plain edge.

TEMPLETON REID.

Almost nothing is known of the California coin issues of Templeton Reid. Research has failed to show where the plant was located, at which was struck the Ten and Twenty-five Dollar gold pieces bearing his stamp. One of the early authorities states that when gold was discovered in 1849, Reid moved his minting machinery from the scene of his former coining operations, in Lumpkin County, Georgia, to California, and began the issue of gold.

The only proof extant that Reid carried out this plan are the two known specimens of Ten and Twenty-five Dollar gold pieces which came to the United States Mint at Philadelphia in 1849, and which were described by Eckfeldt & Du Bois, the Mint Assayers, in their book on California private coinage of 1849. Even that solitary Twenty-five Dollar piece, or "half-slug," as it was termed in California, is not now visible, for it was carried away by men who robbed the coin cabinet of the Philadelphia Mint some years ago.

Judging by the meagre information available in relation to the Reid issues, it would almost seem as if Reid never reached California, yet the Assayers stated that the gold in the two coins which first reached the Mint indicated all the peculiar qualities which distinguish the precious metal mined in California. When Moffat & Co. wrote their letter of Jan. 28, 1850, defending their right to strike private coins (which will be printed elsewhere), they pointed to Templeton Reid's coining establishment of Georgia in 1830 as an illustration of the legality of such issues. They referred to Reid, "who formerly conducted the assay office in Georgia," but did not make the slightest allusion to the fact that when they wrote, or shortly before (in 1849), Reid had been engaged in the conduct of a similar business in California. Such a reference might reasonably have been expected in this communication, had Reid actually been in the assay business in California at the time. There is a record of an unnamed assayer who did business at San Jose in 1849, but whether or not this was Templeton Reid has, so far, not been ascertained.

35 — *Twenty-five Dollars.* *Obverse,* A fine line drawn around the border, inclosing a wide cogged circle. Around the inside of the circle, at the top, TEMPLETON REID, and at the bottom ASSAYER. A star between TEMPLETON and ASSAYER. Directly under the inscription at the top, and

on a line with the centre, is a dollar mark (\$), immediately below which were Roman numerals xxv. The centre of the field perfectly plain, but at the bottom, just over the word ASSAYER, was the date 1849. *Reverse*, The same cogged circle as on the obverse, but the fine border line is omitted. Inside the circle at the top, and curved, CALIFORNIA, with a star in front. Below, and curving slightly upward from one side of the circle to the other, TWENTY-FIVE. Below, curving slightly downward from one side of the circle to the other, DOLLARS, the upper and lower inscriptions forming an oval. Between the two an ornament, and below, the word GOLD.¹

The weight of this piece was 649 grains, and it had a probable intrinsic value of \$24.50, according to the Mint Assayers, who did not assay it on account of its rarity.

36 — *Ten Dollars*. *Obverse*, Three fine lines drawn around the border in the form of a target, but close together. Inside of these lines and around the circle, TEMPLETON REID. At the bottom, ASSAYER. In the centre of the field, on a straight line, the date 1849. A star in front of TEMPLETON. *Reverse*, Around the border three lines as on obverse. Around the inner side at the top, CALIFORNIA with a star at either end. At the bottom, GOLD. In the centre, in two lines, TEN DOLLARS.

On account of the great rarity of this piece the Assayers at the Mint did not cut it to ascertain its exact intrinsic value. It weighed 260 grains, and the officials stated that if it was what it appeared to be — that is, struck from California gold — the value would be \$9.75. A specimen of this denomination is on exhibition at the present time at the Philadelphia Mint.

MASSACHUSETTS AND CALIFORNIA COMPANY.

But little information regarding this Company can be gained. In the *American Journal of Numismatics* for January, 1898, p. 91, appeared a reprint from an old paper of May, 1849,² which stated that a party had "gone from Northampton, Mass., taking with them a mint, or, rather, all the implements necessary for coining gold and silver, and a competent assayer." It was the intention to establish a private mint, buy gold, and coin it. It was said that the plant would have a coinage capacity of \$10,000 a day. The curious part of the story was that it was "said to have the sanction of the Government."

From what could be learned in California the extract above undoubtedly referred to the party which struck the few coins bearing the stamp of the Massachusetts & California Company. Letter heads having that title are still to be found in California, although data regarding its coinage are not available. Frederick P. Tracy, afterward a prominent California lawyer, was Secretary of the Company.

¹ The description of this Twenty-five Dollar piece (No. 35) is taken from the engraving in Eckfeldt & Du Bois "New Varieties of Gold and Silver Coins," issued in 1851. It is believed to be accurate, as other

illustrations in this work correspond closely with known originals.

² The paper is not named, but was probably one printed in Northampton or Springfield, Mass.

A long article in regard to the private gold coins of California, published in a San Francisco paper, contained the statement that the Massachusetts and California Five Dollar piece was understood to have been made in the East. This indeed would seem to be the fact. From the great scarcity of the gold coins of this stamp, and the fact that they were heavily debased with copper, in contrast with the usual combination of metal contained in the private coins of California, which had a strong percentage of silver, and little or no copper (just as the gold came from the mines), it is easy to believe that the two known gold-pieces of this Company were simply trial pieces struck in gold. If it did not issue many pieces, it is quite evident that it contemplated an extensive coinage, for there are no less than three distinct varieties of patterns of the denomination of Five Dollars, bearing its stamp, and struck in silver and copper. Only one variety in gold has been discovered up to the present time, the design of which is :

37 — *Five Dollars. Obverse*, A shield bearing a mounted vaquero in the act of throwing a lasso. Supporters, on the right a stag, and on the left a bear, both rampant. On a ribbon scroll directly underneath, ALTA. (upper.) Crest, An arm, with the hand holding an arrow. Around the border of the field are thirteen stars, the whole forming a very handsome design. *Reverse*, In the field a wreath inclosing in two lines, FIVE D. Around the border is the legend, MASSACHUSETTS & CALIFORNIA CO. Below is the date, 1849.

The United States Assayers found but one specimen among all the private gold-pieces sent to the Mint, and this had apparently been alloyed with copper. Its weight was 115½ grains. Only two examples have been located, one of these being in the collection of the United States Mint at Philadelphia, and the other in that of the Pioneer Society of California, now on exhibition at the San Francisco Mint.

MINERS' BANK, SAN FRANCISCO.

In the unbound papers in the Bancroft Library, containing the Archives of California, page 326, appeared the following :

On Aug. 7, 1849, Wright & Co. asked permission to issue gold coins of the denomination of \$5 and \$10. They are willing to give bonds to any amount required by the Collector of this Port that their coin shall be of equal (if not more) value than the coins of the United States Mint. They wanted their coins to be receivable in payment of duties, and they said their object was to afford a circulating medium for business purposes in this country. Rejected.

Early in September, 1849, the firm of Wright & Co., exchange brokers, was located at the corner of Washington and Kearny Streets, Portsmouth Square, San Francisco. In the early part of the following November, they organized as bankers, the firm being composed of Stephen A. Wright, John

Thompson, Samuel W. Haight, and J. C. L. Wadsworth. The institution was known as the Miners' Bank, and was housed in a little wooden cottage, for which a yearly rental of \$75,000 was paid. The coins bearing the stamp of the Miners' Bank must therefore have been issued after the beginning of November, 1849.

Absolute proof that the Miners' Bank Ten Dollar piece was made in 1849 is shown by the statement of assay of one of the pieces by William P. Hoit, Assayer of the New Orleans Mint, dated Dec. 13, 1849, in which he says :

On the 16th of October I assayed one ten-dollar piece, coined at San Francisco, nearly a fac-simile of the U. S. gold eagle (Moffat & Co.) ; weight 258 grains; title 888 millicimes of gold, 60 do. of silver, and the balance of copper; value \$9.78. This is the only coin in which art has been resorted to in making an alloy that I have seen. Also on the same day one ten-dollar piece of the Miners' Bank of San Francisco; stamp very different from that of the U. S.; weight 259 grains, title 866 millicimes of gold, 105 do. of silver, value \$9.65.

Their issues met with little favor, owing to their being below their face value, and on Jan. 14, 1850, the firm of Wright & Co. dissolved.

A letter to "Alta California" of April 11, 1850, says :

The issue of the Miners' Bank is a drug on the market. Brokers refuse to touch it at less than 20 per cent. discount. Moffat's issue will probably soon be no better; he already refuses to redeem it in American gold. Those who have it would do well to get five-franc pieces to the dollar, which is really 7 per cent. discount for it, at Moffat's counter now, as it is not impossible they may refuse to pay even that for it soon.¹

Only one denomination bears the title of the Miners' Bank, that of Ten Dollars, which had the following design :

38— *Ten Dollars.* *Obverse,* An eagle with expanded wings, a shield on its breast, and holding in its talons a laurel branch and three arrows. Above, between the tips of the wings and near the border, MINERS' BANK. At each end of this inscription is a star. Below is SAN FRANCISCO, and in the centre of the field TEN D. Edge reeded.

This coin was alloyed with copper; it had an average weight of 263½ grains, a fineness of about .865, and an average value of \$9.87, with a probability, said the Mint Assayers, of running as low as \$9.75. It is interesting to note in Thompson's Coin Chart Manual of 1856, that the market value of a Miners' Bank Ten Dollar piece was \$9.50; Norris, Grieg & Norris's Five Dollar piece, \$4.75, and mention was made that California coins were bought at one-half to five per cent. below these quotations.

¹ The letter of Moffat & Co. on another page specifically deals with just such criticisms as the above.

DUBOSQ & CO., SAN FRANCISCO.

The first reference to the senior member of this firm in connection with the California private coinage, is found in "Alta California" of May 31, 1849, which reads:

We learn that Mr. Theodore Dubosq, a jeweler from Philadelphia, who recently arrived in the "Gray Eagle," has brought with him the necessary machinery for striking private coins.

Although arriving in California so early, and at a time when there was such an urgent need of coins, it is not known positively that Mr. Dubosq struck gold coins in 1849. Those of the denomination of \$5 and \$10, dated 1850, and bearing his name, are all that are now known.

That he did strike gold coins in 1849, however, is extremely probable, for there are in existence trial-pieces in copper of the denomination of \$2.50 and \$5 which bear his name. The designs of these two pieces, while quite similar, are widely different from those with the name of Dubosq & Co., issued in 1850. They both bear the name T. DUBOSQ and the date 1849. These designs are known in no other metal than copper, but it is quite likely that gold pieces were struck from the same dies. As Mr. Dubosq was a jeweler, it is also probable that he engraved the dies for all the coins which have his name.

Some time in 1850 he formed a partnership with — Goodwin, and their establishment struck a considerable proportion of the private gold in 1850. It is not known when the firm ceased operations, but, judging from an extract taken from a San Francisco paper of 1851, giving the coinage of the private mints from Jan. 1, to March 31, 1851, Dubosq & Co. had struck \$150,000 worth of gold up to that time. This certainly proves that they issued coins bearing the date of 1851, no specimen of which, however, has come to light.

March 21, 1851, the house of James King of William sent specimens of California private coinage to the United States Assayer, Augustus Humbert, for assay, among which were seven Ten Dollar and three Five Dollar pieces of Dubosq & Co. In his report upon the intrinsic value of these coins the Assayer stated that the Ten Dollar pieces averaged a weight of 262 grains, a fineness of .880, with an intrinsic value of \$9.93, while the Five Dollar pieces averaged 131 grains, a fineness of .880, and an intrinsic value of \$4.96.

Upon the publication of the intrinsic value of the coins, Messrs. Dubosq & Goodwin, who issued the coins bearing the stamp DUBOSQ & CO., wrote a letter to Augustus Humbert, which appeared in the "Alta California" of March 30, 1851:

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28, 1851.

AUGUSTUS HUMBERT, Esq.

Respected Sir : — Having read in the "Daily Alta California" an account of the assays of the different private coins made in San Francisco, assayed by you, in which you have not mentioned the value of silver contained in our coins, if it is not too much trouble, we should like you to make public what our coins would yield in Philadelphia, and oblige,

DUBOSQ & GOODWIN.

Assayer Humbert made the following reply :

U. S. ASSAY OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, March 28, 1851.

Messrs. DUBOSQ & GOODWIN,

Gentlemen : — In answer to your letter of this day, stating that I had not mentioned the value of the silver contained in your coin as you call it (but which was stamped "Dubosq & Co."), and also what it will yield in Philadelphia, I beg leave to say in reply to the first, that the coin above mentioned was assayed according to the instructions given to this office by the Government, and the same on which all assays are here made. Your coin was found to be 880 thous. fine, and the value of the gold only calculated.

You ask what your coin would yield in Philadelphia. I answer that I do not think it worth any more there than in San Francisco. If you desire to know what it would be worth at the United States Mint, I must refer you to them. Their charge for separating, alloying, toughening, etc., would absorb, I think, nearly, if not all, the silver.

I further beg leave to refer to the following extract from the Manual of Coins and Bullion, issued by the Assay Office of the United States Mint at Philadelphia, December, 1849 : "Silver considered merely as an alloy of gold coin, except it can be profitably parted out, goes for no more than copper in the same predicament."

Respectfully your obedient servant,

A. HUMBERT, *United States Assayer*.

39—*Ten Dollars*. *Obverse*, Head of Liberty, surrounded by thirteen stars. Below is the date, 1850. On the coronet of Liberty, DUBOSQ & CO. *Reverse*, An eagle with outstretched wings, bearing a shield on its breast. The right talon holds a laurel branch, and the left three arrows. Around the border, S M V CALIFORNIA GOLD. Below is the denomination, TEN D.

The Ten Dollar piece averaged in weight 262 grains, of a fineness of .899½, and had an intrinsic value of \$10.15. The late R. H. Brock of Philadelphia, owned the only known Ten Dollar piece of Dubosq & Co. It was in poor condition, and is now in the collection of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, to which institution Mr. Brock bequeathed his collection of coins.

40—*Five Dollars*. *Obverse and Reverse*, The same in all respects as 39, except that at the bottom is FIVE D.

A single specimen assayed at the Mint showed a value of \$4.92, but a mixed number of coins amounting to \$1,000 worth, gave a fineness of .887 and a total value of \$1,000.20. Only one example can be definitely located; this is in the collection of

Virgil M. Brand. The only record of the coin is the one in the R. E. Curtis sale, held by Bangs & Co., Dec. 12, 1884, where a Dubosq & Co. Five Dollar gold-piece, dated 1850, in good condition, brought \$6.40. The coins of Dubosq & Co. were held at par by the Mint Assayers at Philadelphia, who sustained the contention that the Dubosq coins were worth their stamped value.

BALDWIN & CO., SAN FRANCISCO.

The firm of Baldwin & Co. was composed of George C. Baldwin and Thomas S. Holman, who conducted a jewelry business in San Francisco as early as April 1, 1850. In that month they purchased the coining apparatus of F. D. Kohler & Co., and the following advertisement appeared in the "Pacific News" of May 1, 1850:

Successors to F. D. Kohler & Co., assayers, refiners, and coiners,
manufacturers of jewelry, etc. George C. Baldwin and Thos. S. Holman.
All kinds of engraving. Our coin redeemable on presentation.

The undersigned, having disposed of their stock in trade, machinery,
etc., to Messrs. Baldwin & Co., would cheerfully recommend them to the
confidence of the public.

F. D. KOHLER & Co.

Baldwin & Co. struck a large number of coins, probably outranking any of the private coiners who did business in 1850 or 1851, with the exception of the United States Assay Office, and even exceeding the output of the latter establishment from Jan. 1 to March 31, 1851, when Baldwin & Co. struck coins to a total amount of \$590,000 against \$530,000 by the Assay Office.

When the specimens of private coins were submitted to Assayer Humbert by "James King of William" for valuation, among them were thirteen Twenty Dollar, ten Ten Dollar, and twenty-eight Five Dollar pieces of Baldwin & Co. The result of Assayer Humbert's assays showed that the Baldwin Twenty Dollar coins averaged $516\frac{1}{2}$ grains in weight, a fineness of .871, and an intrinsic value of \$19.40; the Ten Dollar pieces averaged $259\frac{1}{2}$ grains, a fineness of .872, with a value of \$9.74; and the Five Dollar pieces, $130\frac{1}{4}$ grains, a fineness of .871, and a net intrinsic value of \$4.91.

The report on the results of these assays brought forth a storm of indignant comment from the San Francisco newspapers, and when the citizens of San Francisco resolved no longer to accept the coin bearing the stamp of Baldwin & Co. it is supposed that the firm immediately ceased their issue.

"The Pacific News," under date of April 9, 1851, printed the following editorial on the coining operations of Baldwin & Co.:

THE GOLD COIN SWINDLE.—It is perhaps a matter of no especial wonder that the community feel outraged because of the fact that nearly all of the gold coin put in circulation by the private manufacturing establishments is short of weight. A citizen last evening went to

Baldwin's establishment, and, presenting two of their own Twenty Dollar gold-pieces, asked their redemption in silver. These were taken, and thirty-eight dollars returned.

This is about as cool and direct a piece of shaving as has come under our eye, touching the short-weight gold coin swindle. Why should the community suffer this to go on longer? Why not refuse every dollar of Baldwin's coin? as well as that of every other that is not of full value and redeemed on demand. A bank-bill is worth no more than the bare paper upon which its pretty picture is printed, except from the fact that securities are pledged for its redemption. So also with Baldwin's coin. It is worth no more than the actual value of the gold when compared with the Government standard.

In the instance we refer to, there was a loss of five per cent., and as Baldwin's establishment has an immense deal of coin in circulation the proprietors must make a very neat little speculation out of the country and ultimately amass wealth at the expense of the honest and industrious citizens. The only way to stop this swindle seems to be to refuse the coin altogether, not only that issued from Baldwin's mint, but from every other that proves a short weight and not to be redeemed on presentation.

On April 17, 1851, the "Pacific News" contained the following:

We hear a story, which is pretty well authenticated, that Messrs. Baldwin & Bagley, the manufacturers of "Baldwin's Coin," left in the Steamer Panama of Tuesday for the Atlantic States. This is of course what might have been anticipated as the finale of so magnificent a financial operation as the coinage of one or two millions of circulating medium upon which they have pocketed a profit of from 10 to 15 per cent., less the expense of manufacturing the stuff. Unable longer to impose their false tokens upon the community, an outraged public will now pocket the loss and congratulate themselves that the swindle has been exposed even thus early.

The amount of this coin in circulation is not less than \$1,000,000, and is probably nearer two. But suppose that the smaller sum be correct, the profit to the manufacturers is one hundred thousand dollars. Whose swindling false token establishment is next to be chronicled amongst the "departures for Panama?"

Baldwin & Co. issued coins of two denominations in 1850—Five and Ten Dollars—the dies for which were cut by Albert Küner.

41—*Ten Dollars.* *Obverse,* A large figure of a mounted vaquero, with a lasso in his hand, ready for a throw. Underneath is the date, 1850. At the top, around the border, CALIFORNIA GOLD. Around the border at the bottom, TEN DOLLARS. On the ground is the name A. KÜNER. *Reverse,* An eagle; between the tips of its expanded wings and around the border at the top, BALDWIN & CO. At the bottom and around the border, SAN FRANCISCO. From each end of the name and extending to the tip of the eagle's wing on either side are five stars, making ten in all. The right talon of the eagle holds a branch of olive, and the left three arrows.

A specimen of this Ten Dollar gold-piece assayed at the Mint weighed 263 grains, of a fineness of .880, and an intrinsic value of \$9.96.

42—*Five Dollars.* *Obverse,* Head of Liberty to the left, surrounded by thirteen stars. On the coronet BALDWIN & CO. Below is the date, 1850. *Reverse,* An eagle with expanded wings and a shield on its breast: in the right talon a branch of olive; the left holds three arrows. At the top, S M V CALIFORNIA GOLD, and at the bottom, FIVE DOL.

The intrinsic value of these pieces averaged about \$4.92.

1851.

43 — *Twenty Dollars.* *Obverse*, Head of Liberty to left, surrounded by thirteen stars; on the coronet BALDWIN. Below is the date, 1851. *Reverse*, An eagle, with expanded wings, its head turned to the left; the right talon holds a branch of olive, and the left three arrows. Around the upper portion of the border S M V CALIFORNIA GOLD. At the bottom TWENTY D.

This was the first Twenty Dollar gold-piece issued in California, and the dies for it were engraved by Albert Küner. A wax impression of the first piece struck is still extant. An assay of four of these pieces at the United States Mint at Philadelphia showed that their weight varied from 511 to 523 grains, but a lot of one hundred pieces averaged 517 grains, of which the fineness varied from .861 to .871, with an average fineness of .868½, and an average intrinsic value of \$19.33. This denomination is very rare. Probably not a half dozen specimens are known.

44 — *Ten Dollars.* *Obverse*, Head of Liberty facing to the left, surrounded by thirteen stars. On the coronet BALDWIN & CO. Below is 1851. *Reverse*, An eagle as borne by the Twenty Dollar piece. Around the border S. M. V. CALIFORNIA GOLD. Below is the denomination, TEN D.

When a lot of these coins were assayed at the Mint they were found to average 259½ grains in weight, a fineness of .870, and an average value of \$9.72. This denomination also is very rare. The Baldwin coins were said to contain a copper alloy which amounted to about twenty-thousandths.

[The numbers of the pieces illustrated on the Plates correspond with the descriptions in this and the last issue of the *Journal*.]

EDGAR H. ADAMS.

[To be continued.]

WHAT NEXT?

COIN collecting has its fads and fashions as well as other lines. Awhile ago encased postage stamps were sought; then private gold; next the regular gold series in general and mint-marks on silver coins began to attract attention. Thus, first one series, and then another steps into the lime-light. Sometimes a series drops out of public notice for a while, but, like some fad in dress, having performed its cycle of partial oblivion, it revives and comes again into its own. Just now the Hard-times Tokens seem to be the rage, and everyone appears to be seeking them; the auction sales are full of them, and the first question one collector asks another is whether he has any of these to sell. What will come next? Will the American store card be in demand again? It certainly is high time that some attention be once more given to this interesting series. A noticeable tendency of all revivals is that better and better specimens are sought for; the ordinary pieces which satisfied the collector of a few decades ago do not tempt one to-day. The wonder of it is, where do all the specimens come from, when a series is extensively collected? One cannot breed them as dogs are bred, when some new or long-forgotten kind is demanded to supply the fashion of the day!

w.

A COIN OF AUGUSTUS.

In an unpublished dissertation by M. F.-S. Bally de Montcarra (1691-1767), first printed in a recent number of the *Revue Belge*¹ with some comments by M. Demole, the coin of Augustus² — Obverse, bare head of Augustus, right; Reverse, Capricorn, globe and cornucopia — is discussed. The coin was issued in 27-25 B. C., and the reverse type concerns the "birth" of Augustus. According to Suetonius (*Augustus*: 94), this took place in the month when the sun is in Capricorn, *i. e.*, January or December-January. The passage relates how Augustus, having consulted the astrologer, Theogenes, conceived such confidence in his destiny that he himself published his horoscope, and had a silver coin struck with the type of Capricorn, under which sign he was born: *tantam mox fiduciam fati Augustus habuit, ut thema suum vulgaverit nummumque argenteum nota sideris Capricorni, quo natus est, percusserit*. It has long been realized, however, that this statement of Suetonius conflicts with an earlier passage in the *Life of Augustus*: 5, in which he states that Augustus was born on the 23rd of September. *Natus est Augustus . . . nono calendas Octobris*. Dion Cassius also in two passages gives September as the month of the emperor's birth. It has therefore been proposed to interpret the second passage of Suetonius (the one which mentions the coin) as referring not to his birth, but to his conception, namely, in December (of the year 62 B. C.).

Bally de Montcarra rejects this attempt to explain the discrepancy in the statements of Suetonius, and would regard the second passage as referring to the beginning of the life of Octavius as The Augustus (The Emperor), believing that the coin was struck to commemorate a contemporaneous event, for in the month of January, in the year 27 B. C., when Capricorn reigns, he assumed imperial dignity by a decree of the Senate (Dion, 53); and then suggests that the globe in front of the Capricorn typifies this sovereignty over the Roman world, and the cornucopia the prosperity due to his victories. The question arises whether this interpretation involves too great a strain on the meaning of *natus est* in the second passage.

M. Imhoof-Blumer, to whom M. Demole referred the hypothesis of M. Bally de Montcarra, writes that the novel and ingenious explanation of Montcarra might be accepted if it were possible to say that Suetonius was writing only romance, and adds it may well be that the horoscope was calculated from his conception, it having been recently discovered that the horoscope of Antiochus I, Commagene, was thus reckoned. M. Demole observes that he does not wish to contradict his learned correspondent, but remarks, as confirming the hypothesis of Montcarra, that if Suetonius used the word *birth* when he meant *conception*, we should have a story quite as "oriental" as if by *birth* he intended the accession of the emperor to the supreme power signified by the word Augustus.³

A. B.

¹ Dissertation inédite sur une monnaie d'Auguste, etc., par Eug. Demole, *Revue Belge de Num.*, 1911: Pt. 3.

² British Museum Catalogue, II: 4373.

³ It may interest the reader to refer to the Chapter (94) containing the passage cited, and especially Sections 3 and 4, with their stories of peculiar prodigies at

Rome during the months preceding the birth of Augustus. The consequent action of the Senate — were it possible to find that record — might strengthen the conjecture of M. Bally de Montcarra; but for obvious reasons the Senate were careful that none should be preserved! "*Curasse ne Senatus-consultum ad aerarium deferretur.*" — ED.

JAPANESE MEDAL ON THE ANNEXATION OF COREA.

IN the *Journal* for October, 1910, there were illustrated and described three Japanese medals made at the Government mint at Osaka. A fourth medal has recently appeared, commemorating the annexation of Corea by Japan. This is of the same size as the previous ones, 55 millimetres in diameter, but finished with a dull surface. (See Plate.)

The obverse is without inscription, and is pictorial in its conception. To the uninformed it presents only a beautiful picture, but to one who looks beneath the surface the design is full of meaning. In the foreground is a hill which inclines toward the sea, and in the near distance the roofs of houses of some village by the shore. Beyond are the masts and sails of small craft ; then stretching into the dim distance, with a few rippling waves near the shore, lies the quiet ocean, and far away on the horizon appears a long reach of land and the first rays of the morning sun rising beyond.

A brief study of the design reveals the thought of the artist. The land in the foreground, covered with scraggly pines, is Corea, once well wooded but now very nearly deforested. In the centre on the brow of the hill is a pleasing group of a cock, a hen and five chicks. To the uninitiated the introduction of this barnyard group would seem incongruous, but this is really a punning allusion to one of the Japanese names for Corea, which is sometimes called by them the "Cock's-comb" or "Cock's-head Land," on account of the shape of the Corean peninsula. The distant land is Japan, the "Land of the Rising Sun." The whole picture, with Chanticleer crowing out his early morning salvo ; the smoke lazily curling here and there from the dwellings ; the quiet rippling of the sea near the beach, the placid ocean, and the sun just appearing over the land far off in the east, tells only too clearly without words that this is the "Land of the Morning Calm."

On the reverse, on a partly unrolled scroll, we see a map of the region ; the Corean peninsula is delineated in outline ; but where Japan lies, a natural spray of chrysanthemums, cherry blossoms and leaves tied with a ribbon, covers this portion of the map. To the Japanese eye there is no need of showing their country by its hydrography ; the cherry blossoms and the chrysanthemums are enough, for these two floral symbols stand as nothing else does for the island kingdom. Above this map-scroll is an inscription in seal characters, in two lines, which signify : TO COMMEMORATE THE ANNEXATION OF COREA. MEIJI 43RD YEAR (1910), 8TH MONTH, 29TH DAY ; the date on which the land of Chosen was officially taken over by the Japanese.

A curious feature about this medal, especially as it is an official production from a Government mint, is the appearance, on both sides, of the artist's

name, I SATO, in Roman letters. Probably Sato studied in Europe, and aspired to have his work and name recognized outside of Japan. At any rate the artist is entitled to great credit, for both the conception and execution of the piece are of the very highest order.

HOWLAND WOOD.

REATTRIBUTION OF CERTAIN TETRADRACHMS OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

FOURTH PAPER.

(Continued from Vol. XLV, p. 125.)

THE GREAT FIND OF DEMANHUR.

IN commenting on the famous hoard of Alexander tetradrachms unearthed a few years ago in that inexhaustible archaeological treasure-house — Egypt — I feel that an apology is due for thus boldly entering upon a subject concerning which we have no actual records. However, as the discovery of this deposit is so important to the student of Alexander's coinage, I feel justified in giving all the available information and such records as I have myself collected. I sincerely hope that others may supplement these and thus help in saving such a find from possible oblivion.

It seems, then, that sometime in the years 1906 and 1907 there suddenly appeared on the Egyptian coin-market a most remarkable quantity of Alexander tetradrachms. There seemed to be no end to the supply; new coins were always forthcoming to take the place of those disposed of, until, in fact, the bottom dropped out of the "Alexander" market, and his tetradrachms could be bought at bullion prices. The discovery of such a hoard has been most opportune, for its great size has made it possible for collectors and museums to secure large numbers of varieties, a fact which will no doubt prove invaluable in reviving the interest in Alexander's issues.

Sig. G. Dattari, of Cairo, at my request for the latest information concerning the hoard, has very kindly supplied such facts as are known to be trustworthy, and all that are available at the present moment.

The find was made by natives. Its true *provenance* is therefore impossible to determine, though many localities from Abukir to Assuan have been suggested. At any rate the treasure eventually fell into the hands of certain merchants residing at Demanhur, and has ever since been known by the name of that city. The deposit, containing anywhere from ten to twenty thousand tetradrachms, was divided into five parts of several thousand coins each; one part was sent to Alexandria and the rest to Cairo for disposal. From these places it has been scattered piecemeal throughout Egypt, Syria,

Europe, and America, thus making a complete record of the types and varieties it originally contained absolutely impossible.

As we are thus deprived of any definite information concerning its immediate surroundings, it seems useless to speculate as to whether it once formed a temple treasure, a military war-chest, or a private fortune. All that we can say is that it seems to have been an accumulation of years, not a sudden massing together of money, for even the earliest issues are well represented, and among these are many coins in an almost uncirculated condition, which therefore must have been stored away soon after they were struck. The pieces of later date, issued only just before the burial of the hoard, can boast of a condition seldom found on the coins which have come down to us from ancient times. In fact their state very nearly approaches what among collectors of modern coins is known as a proof surface.

The total number of coins contained in the hoard is as variously estimated as its *provenance*. We shall not be far wrong, however, if we put it at about fifteen to twenty thousand Alexander tetradrachms. Sig. Dattari thinks there must have been between ten and twenty thousand coins. Thanks to his long residence in Egypt, his keen numismatic ardor, his consequent close touch with the Egyptian coin-market, and his wide acquaintance among the dealers and native merchants, Sig. Dattari is in a unique position to ascertain the facts concerning whatever finds may come to his notice in Egypt. My own experience in looking over parcels of the "Demanhur coins," together with the reports of friends who were able to inspect many which I did not myself see, seems to show that the foregoing estimate must be approximately correct.

Such, then, are the few facts regarded as trustworthy, which it has been possible to select from the unusually large amount of stories, contradictions and rumors afloat concerning the deposit.

In turning now to a closer description of the hoard, it must be understood that the following lists contain only such coins as I myself possess, or have actually handled, and have been able to study minutely. While these may number only about one-eighth to one-tenth of the entire deposit (some two thousand out of a possible twenty thousand), they form, nevertheless, an almost complete collection of the various monograms and symbols represented, and at the same time give us, in a general way, the original numerical proportions which the coins of the different varieties discovered held to each other. The pieces have been grouped, where possible, under their respective mints; where there is doubt, under districts. Müller's classifications under various cities have had to be discarded except in the cases of Arados, Sidon, Ake, and Damascus, where his attributions are undoubtedly correct.

I would very much like to have been able to present here a more advanced and painstaking study of these other mints, to supplement what we have learned of that at Pella. Unfortunately time and space have prohibited this, as well as the fact that a trip abroad for the purpose of working in the great collections there — a *sine qua non* for a correct understanding of all of Alexander's issues — chanced to be impossible at the present time. The authorities in the Museums of London, Paris, Berlin, Munich and Athens have done much to help me out by kindly sending many casts, information, etc., but there is no way of securing adequate casts from important private collections and certain public ones. Besides, the actual seeing and handling of the original coins is most important in this kind of work. Therefore, for the present, only such notes and passing observations have been added to each group as may help towards the correct attribution of its coins in the future. The majority of these groups are indeed mere tentative assignments, and are not to be considered in any way permanent, for further and more careful studies may very likely prove them erroneous. The attempt has been made, however, to group together coins whose similar style and execution would lead one to infer a common origin.




In carefully recording the number of obverse and reverse dies of each variety which have come to my notice, my hope has been that in so doing we may be able to gain a correct idea of the size of each issue, the commercial importance of the issuing city, and the relative status it enjoyed as compared with other contemporary mints. For instance, we may safely infer the far greater importance of the Pella mint, with its hundreds of obverse and reverse dies, as compared with the Ake mint with its paltry dozens, although the two series cover almost the same period of time. Even better instances than these might be cited, but for the present that given will suffice, until we secure a firmer hold on the evidence which the coins themselves furnish us.

In the following tables the varieties, for ease of reference, are numbered consecutively. These numbers form the first column. The second column contains the distinctive symbols or monograms; the third, the references to the two leading catalogues of Alexander's coins (M = Müller: *Numismatique d'Alexandre le Grand*; IP¹ = *Inedita*, published by Prokesch-Osten in Vol. I of the *Zeitschrift für Numismatik* (1857); IP², a continuation by the same author in Vol. III of the *Zeitschrift* (1860). The fourth column contains the number (not necessarily confined to the coins of the Demanhur hoard which I have studied) of obverse dies found on the coins of each variety; the fifth, the total number of obverse dies found employed for an entire series, — a necessary addition, as very often one obverse die was used for two, three, four, and even more varieties; the sixth, the number of reverse

MINT PELLA. ¹					
Type No.	Symbol.	Reference.	Obv. dies.	Total obvs.	Rev. dies.
1	PROW	M. 503	15	14	29
2	FULMEN	M. 3	10	22	10
3	DOUBLE HEAD	M. 853	20	40	23
4	RUDDER	IP. ¹ 63	7	46	6
5	STERN	M. 758	13	58	14
6	AMPHORA	M. 527	12	66	20
6a	STYLIS	—	1	69	1
7	KANTHAROS	M. 194	4	71	4
8	WREATH	M. 548	4	71	6
9	HELMET	M. 191	3	72	4
10	IVY LEAF	M. 244	14	82	16
11	BUNCH OF GRAPES	M. 306	6	85	13
12	KERYKEION	M. 207	3	86	2
12a	KERYKEION (FILLETED)	IP. ¹ 67	5	90	4
13	QUIVER	M. 591	6	94	5
14	TRIDENT	M. 107	1	94	1
15	PEGASUS (FOREPART OF)	M. 602	9	101	9
16	EAR OF WHEAT	—	1	101	4
17	BOW	—	1	101	5
18	EAGLE'S HEAD	IP. ¹ 4	7	106	11
19	CLUB and Σ or Ω	M. 138	14	119	20
20	KERYKEION and Σ or Ω	IP. ¹ 75	10	126	10
21	SHIELD	M. 223	14	134	14
22	CLUB	M. 135	2	135	2
23	STAR	—	4	138	4
24	HORSE'S HEAD	M. 528	8	144	7
25	DOLPHIN	M. 539	4	147	5
26	ACROSTOLION	M. 281	2	148	2
27	ROSE	M. 116	1	149	1
				252	305
				Plates.	
				I, 1, 3; VII, 9	
				I, 2, 5; XV, 5	
				I, 4, 8; XV, 6	
				I, 6	
				I, 7; VII, 10, 11	
				I, 9, 10; II, 1; VII, 13	
				VII, 15	
				I, 11; XV, 7	
				II, 2; VII, 14	
				II, 3, 4	
				II, 5, 6, 8; XV, 8	
				II, 7, 9; VII, 12	
				II, 10	
				III, 1	
				III, 2, 5, 9	
				III, 3	
				III, 4, 7	
				III, 6	
				III, 8	
				III, 10; IV, 1	
				IV, 2, 3, 5; V, 1, 4	
				IV, 4, 8	
				IV, 6, 9; V, 2	
				IV, 7	
				IV, 10; XV, 9, 11	
				V, 3	
				V, 5; XV, 10	
				V, 6; XV, 12	
				V, 7	

Carried forward

¹ The remainder of the types attributed to the Mint at Pella, namely: LIIa, LIIILX inclusive, were not present in the De-manhur board, and so are not enumerated here.

Type No.	Symbol	Reference.	Obv. dies.	Total obvs.	Rev. dies.	Specimens in find.	Plates.
<i>Brought forward</i>							
28	COCK	M. 392	43	206	252	305	V, 8; VI, 1, 4
29	CRESCENT	M. 259	13	216	53	69	V, 9
30	HERM	M. 366	33	244	14	16	V, 10; VI, 2
31	E or F	M. 181	23	262	36	47	VI, 3
32	KERYKEION	M. 207	18	279	26	36	VI, 5, 6
33	BUCRANIUM	M. 97	25	302	24	25	VI, 7, 8, 10
34	PENTALPHA	M. 378	3	304	31	34	VI, 9
35	COCKLE-SHELL	M. 385	1	305	4	4	VI, 11
36	STAR IN CIRCLE	M. 148	7	312	1	1	VIII, 1, 9
37	CORNUCOPIA	M. 368	20	330	6	7	VIII, 2, 7, 10; IX, 1
38	PALLAS PROMACHOS	M. 649	15	345	26	34	VIII, 3, 5; IX, 2, 3
39	BOW AND QUIVER	M. 591	14	353	22	26	VIII, 4, 6, 8, 11
	Henceforth with title: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ.						
37a	CORNUCOPIA	M. 369	22	368	17	19	IX, 5, 9, 11; X, 1
38a	PALLAS PROMACHOS	M. 650	20	387	23	30	IX, 4, 12; X, 2
39a	BOW AND QUIVER	M. 592	20	404	27	31	IX, 6, 7, 10; X, 3
40	DOLPHIN	—	2	404	21	22	IX, 8
41	ANTLER	—	18	422	3	4	X, 4, 7, 9; XI, 5, 8
42	HELMET	M. 224	24	443	20	21	X, 5, 8; XI, 1, 3, 6, 9; XII, 1
43	PHRYGIAN CAP	M. 854	43	472	40	55	X, 6, 10; XI, 2, 7, 10
44	TRIDENT	—	2	473	53	66	XI, 4, 11
45	TRIPOD	M. 146	8	479	2	2	XII, 2, 9
46		M. 862	9	488	8	7	XII, 3, 7
47		M. 863	9	495	9	7	XII, 4, 5
48		M. 860	14	505	11	11	XII, 6, 8, 10
49	LAUREL BRANCH	M. 559	1	506	16	11	XIII, 1
49a	LAUREL BRANCH Γ	M. 560	7	511	1	2	XII, 11; XIII, 2, 3
50a	EAR OF CORN Γ	M. 570	4	514	8	6	XII, 12
51a	CRESCENT Γ	M. 261	9	521	5	2	XIII, 4
					8	7	
<i>Total</i>				521	767	903	

dies ; the seventh, the number of coins of each variety which I have seen of the Demanhur hoard ; while the eighth and last column contains the Plate references.

As we have previously dealt at length with the issues of the Pella mint, there remains but little to add here, especially as we shall have occasion to return to the subject when we have completed the list of the Demanhur find. We shall then be in a better position to study the Pella coins in their relation to those of the other mints.

Of coins belonging to Types 1-35 inclusive, the hoard contained many worn specimens as evidences of a long circulation. On the other hand, in each variety were several pieces in "mint" condition, which leads us to the inference, stated above, that the hoard was formed during a long period of years. On the coins of Type 36 and following, the wear is much less noticeable,—in fact, finely preserved specimens begin to predominate. All the coins of Types 44 to 48 especially, are *at least* finely preserved, while the majority are in a "brilliant" condition ; and *all* of Types 49, 49a, 50a, 51a, are brilliant. Thus the comparative preservation of the coins themselves corroborates the general sequence of the various types issued from the Pella mint.

In the list of the Demanhur coins it is perhaps possible that the returns given for Types 44-51a are misleading, as their numerical proportion to the rest was probably greater in the original hoard. The coins are in such a remarkable state of preservation that most likely, in the early days of their discovery, a great many were removed in order to dispose of them at the high prices which such coins inevitably command. At any rate I know that this happened to certain other varieties found at Demanhur.

The number of obverse dies, as given above for Types 1 to 43, probably approaches the original number. For the later Types many new dies are still to be found. The reverse dies outnumber the obverse,—more so than the returns given above would indicate. New reverse dies are continually coming to my notice, but it is only once in a great while that a new obverse die occurs. The natural explanation is, that in ancient mints it was the custom to embed the obverse die in an anvil-like arrangement, while the reverse die was in the nature of a punch. It therefore did not have the added resistance of the anvil, and moreover, in the process of coinage, this was the die which was struck by repeated blows of the hammer. The greater strain to which it was thus subjected made it necessary to replace it by a new one at much more frequent intervals than was the case with the obverse die.

Throughout the period under discussion loose dies were used at Pella. Fixed dies seem to have been an oriental invention, and, as we shall see, were sometimes employed in the eastern mints of the Alexandrine coinage.

In weight, the coins of the Pella issues are very uniform indeed. Of the seventy-five uncirculated pieces of all types, which were carefully weighed, the results are as follows:—1 weighed 17.10 grammes; 5 weighed 17.12 to 17.14 grammes; 61 weighed 17.15 to 17.18 grammes; 8 weighed 17.16 to 17.22 grammes.

EDWARD T. NEWELL.

[To be continued.]

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

(Continued from Vol. XLV, p. 160.)

XII. AUSTRIA (continued). B. 3. *Medical Societies.* (Continued.)

SINCE the last number of the *Journal* was published, I have learned of the following, and it should be mentioned here.

Buda-Pest. XVIth International Medical Congress, 1909.

Besides Nos. 2711–12, there is

2719. *Obverse.* As that of No. 2712, save that device at left above is wanting. Inscription, above: XVI^e CONGRES INTERNATIONAL | DES SCIENCES MEDICALES | BUDAPEST | 1909 Upon lower edge: T. SZIRMAI (incused.)

Reverse. A tablet overlying branches of oak and laurel tied by ribbon. Inscription: PARTICIPATION followed by name of country taking part. At upper right corner, the arms of the nation indicated.

Bronze. Quadrangular, curved above. 36 x 32. 57 x 52mm. Photographs are in the Boston collection from the artist, M. Tony Szirmai of Paris.

The regular sequence is now resumed.

Fiume. XIVth Congress of Hungarian Physicians, 1869.

2720. *Obverse.* Between laurel and oak branches tied by ribbon, the crowned Austrian double-headed eagle, with both heads to right, and left foot upon a prostrate vase from which water is flowing. At the sides: 18—69 Above: FIUME Below, a scroll, upon which, incused: INDE FICIENTER Exergue: SEIDAN

Reverse. A ship, town, and mountains; between them the sun; a building with flag towards the land. Above: CONGRESSO XIV | MEDICI E NATURALISTI | UNGHARESI Inscription: A MAGYAR ORVOSOK ES TERMESZET VIZSGALOK XIV NAGYGYULESENEK *

Silver, bronze, tin. 32. 50mm. Franz Josef Medaillen, *Club der Münz- und Med. Freunde*, 1354. In the Boston collection.

2721. As preceding, save with flag towards the sea.

Silver, tin. 32. 51mm. R. Ball Cat., Sept., 1908, No. 628.

Fünfkirchen. Do. Do. 1845.

2722. *Obverse.* Female, with mural crown, lance, and mirror, riding upon lion, to left. Upon base: I. D. BOEHM F. Below: KERESVE LEL. Inscription: SZ. KIR. PECS, VAROSA A KERBELEBEN 1845 : AUG. II EGYBEGYULT MAGYAR ORVOSOK ES TERMESZET VIZSGALOKNAK.

Reverse. The town hall. Exergue; SZEKESGYHAZ.

Silver, bronze. 32. 51mm. Kluyskens Cat., p. 217, No. 11 and p. 218, No. 16. In the Boston collection.

Galantha. See Oedenburg.

Graetz. XXIst Congress of German Naturalists and Physicians, 1843.

2723. *Obverse.* Head, to right. Beneath: I. CESAR F. Inscription: JOHANN ERZHERZOG — VON OESTERREICH

Reverse. Between branches of laurel and oak tied by ribbon; (rosette) | DER | XXI VERSAMMLUNG | DER DEUTSCHEN | NATURFORSCHER UND | AERZTE IN GRAETZ | DIE STAENDE (County Council) | STEIERMARKS | MDCCCLIII

Bronze. 32. 50mm. *Ibid.*, p. 217, No. 9; p. 218, No. 13; Duisburg, p. 238, No. 10; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 272, No. 128. In the Government and Boston collections.

Gijor. See Raab.

Kaschau and Eperies. Congress of Hungarian Physicians, 1846.

2724. *Obverse.* The goddesses of the two cities holding their armorial shields and embracing. Beneath, at right: I. D. BOEHM F. Inscription: A' TESTVERILES EGEVE-SULT SZ. K. VAROSOK KASSA ES EPERIES Exergue: MDCCCXXXVI

Reverse. A wreath of pine, oak, and other leaves bound by ribbon, upon which: ARANYIDKA | JASZO | RANK | V. VAGAS | SOVAR | SARTFA | LIPOCZ | RULSIN Within field: SZIVESSEN | FOGADJAK | AZ. AUG. 10-16 | EGYBEGYULT MAGYAR ORVOSOKAT | ES | TERMESZET | VIZSGALOKAT

Silver (only six struck), bronze. 32. 50mm. In the Government and Boston collections.

Klausenburg (Kolosvár). Do. Do. 1844.

2725. *Obverse.* A winged genius to left, with flame upon head, supporting a crowned cartouche, upon which the city arms; a gateway with three towers. From the left, issue palm and laurel. Inscription: VDVEZLEK

Reverse. Laureated female (Clio) to left, seated, writing upon scroll. Before her, a telescope upon book, and globe. Behind, chemical furnace and tree encircled by serpent. Beneath base, to right: BERNSEE Inscription: MAGY. ORVOSOK ES TERMESZET VIZSGALOK GYULESE Exergue: KOLOZSVART | SEPTEMB. 2. 1844.

Silver. 28. 44mm. In the Boston collection.

Kolosvár. See preceding.

Krakau. See Cracow.

Maramaros-Sziget. XIXth Do. Do. 1876.

2726. *Obverse.* A female erect and facing, between two shields. At left, a pine tree; at right, a castle upon a mountain. Exergue: SEIDAN

Reverse. Within four-curved ellipse: (a crown) | A | MAGYAR ORVOSOK ES | TERMESZET VIZSGALOK | XIX. GYULESENEK | 1876 | (an armorial shield) Inscription: MARA-MAROS MEGYE ES — SZIGET. KOR. VAROSA

Bronze. 28. 44mm. In the Boston collection.

Maros-Vasarhely. See Neumarkt.

Mehadia. XVIth Do. Do. 1872.

2727. *Obverse.* A fountain (the Hercules brunnén) supporting a statue. At right: SEIDAN Exergue: MEHADIÁ | 1872

Reverse. Building, above steps, with mountains behind. Inscription: A MAGYAR ORVOSOK ES TERMESZETVIZSGALOK XVI^{ik} NAGYGYULESE EMLEKEUL *

Silver, bronze. 28. 44mm. Franz Josef Medaillen, *Club der Münz- und Med. Freunde*, 1395. In the Boston and University of Pa. collections.

Neumarkt (Maros-Vasarhely). Xth Do. Do. 1864.

2728. *Obverse*. Upon a cartouche, a mailed arm with sword, upon which a boar's head and a heart. Inscription: MAROS. VASARHELY. SZ: KIR: VAROSA Exergue, a scroll.

Reverse. A | MAGYAR ORVOSOK | ES TERMESZET VIZSGALOK | X: GYULESENEK | 1864

Gilt bronze. 26. 41mm. *Ibid.*, 1337. In the Boston collection.

Neusohl (Bistritz, Besztercebánya). Do. Do. 1842.

2729. *Obverse*. Two armorial shields, surmounted by an owl with spread wings. Beneath base, at right: H. KARL F. Inscription: EGYESULVE-HALADJUNK. Exergue, crossed pick and hammer.

Reverse. Within laurel and oak branches tied by ribbon: A | MAGYAR ORVOSOK- | ES TERMESZET VIZSGALOKNAK | BESZTERCZE-BANYA- | AUG: 4. MDCCCXLII

Silver, bronze. 28. 45mm. In the Boston collection.

Newport, R. I.

HORATIO R. STORER.

(To be continued.)

PLAQUETTE OF JEAN-HENRI FABRE.

THE Society has received from M. Angelo Mariani a plaquette which he commissioned the medalist, Louis Patriarche, to execute in honor of his friend M. Jean-Henri Fabre, the distinguished entomologist.

Obv. J.-H. FABRE ENTOMOLOGISTE M. Fabre seated to the right, near a table, examining through a glass an insect crawling on the branches of a plant; near the lower right corner, L. PATRIARCHE, | 1911, in incuse lettering.

Rev. The house of M. Fabre at Sérignan (Vaucluse), in the midst of a garden surrounded by trees; in the background are mountains; in the foreground, which is separated from the house and garden by a wall, various insects.

Struck plaquette in bronze, 70 x 50 mm. (See Plate.)

Louis Patriarche is a Corsican by birth, and was a pupil of Frédéric Vernon, the well-known French medalist. His works have been shown at the French Salons and at the International Medallion Exhibition held by this Society in 1910. In this plaquette, the artist gives a picture of the aged scientist seriously intent upon the secrets of the insect-world. Both obverse and reverse suggest the retired life of the savant, and that this retirement has dignity and charm the plaquette does not leave us for a moment to doubt. Excellent proportion is observed, and both sides of the plaquette are artistically executed. On the reverse, the treatment of the ivy-clad wall, which forms a sort of exergual line for the foreground, where magnified insects climb and move about, is happily conceived.

A. B.

PROCEEDINGS.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

A REGULAR meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held on Saturday, November 18, 1911, at 4 P. M., Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., one of the Governors, presiding.

The following Reports were presented :—

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society :—

Your Council would report that since the last meeting of the Society the following Members have been elected :—

LIFE MEMBER : Mr. James Hazen Hyde, Paris.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS : Miss Isabel F. Dodd, Constantinople ; Rev. Thomas A. Haughton-Burke, New York ; Messrs. George E. Chattillon, New York ; George A. Davison, Philadelphia ; Reinhold Faelten, Boston ; George R. Fearing, New York ; Henry Goldman, New York ; A. Atlas Leve, Syracuse, New York ; Robie Lewis Reid, Vancouver, B. C.

Your Council regrets to announce the death of the following Members of the Society :—

May 27th, Prof. SOLOMON WOOLF, a Life Member, elected January 20th, 1880.

September 14th, WILLIAM GREGORY, a Life Member, elected February 16th, 1881.

September 25th, JOSEPH C. MITCHELSON, a Member, elected November 18th, 1907.

October 23rd, RICHARD P. LOUNSBERY, a Life Member, elected December 21st, 1880.

Mr. Mitchelson was a Member of the Standing Committee on United States Coins.

The bequest of Mrs. Edward Groh of \$1,500, less the inheritance tax of \$76.25, has been paid to the Society by the executors of her estate. This bequest becomes a part of the Permanent Funds of this Society, and will be known as the Edward Groh Memorial Fund.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society :—

CURRENT FUNDS

Balance, April 15, 1911.....	\$1,671 16	
Receipts.....	891 13	
	<hr/>	\$2,562 29
Disbursements		2,363 40
		<hr/>
Balance		\$198 89
		<hr/>

PERMANENT FUNDS	
Balance, April 15, 1912.....	\$1,853 50
Mrs. Edward Groh bequest.....	1,423 75
Life Membership fees.....	200 00
	<hr/>
	\$3,477 25

CHARLES PRYER, *Treasurer*.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society:—

Your Director would report that, since the April meeting, the work of the Society has gone on without interruption; the building has been open continually, and visited by 2,759 people, which would seem to be quite satisfactory considering that there have been no special attractions, outside of our regular exhibit, and that during the summer months there is a great falling off in the number of visitors, as is shown by the fact that in July there were but one hundred and eighty-three, while in October the number was six hundred and forty-three.

We have on exhibition here to-day the Ro Collection of Ancient Coins of China, loaned by Mr. H. A. Ramsden, of Yokohama, consisting of five hundred and eleven specimens of ancient Chinese money before the round coins came into use. It is claimed by the owner of this collection that it is the second largest in existence, and when it is considered that, according to the catalogue of Chinese Coins in the British Museum, that institution possesses less than two hundred varieties of coins of this period, it would seem as though this claim might be within reason. This collection will remain here for some weeks. It would certainly be most desirable if arrangements could be made for the Society to retain it permanently.

There are a few other temporary exhibits here, among which might be mentioned the large plaque by J. Edouard Roiné, entitled "The Aurora of the Twentieth Century," loaned by the artist; a fine Dekadrachm of Syracuse, loaned by Mr. Edgar H. Adams; and a magnificent Masonic jewel, loaned by Mr. James Trimble.

The accessions to the collections and Library have been most important, amounting to two thousand, seven hundred and fifty coins, three hundred and seventy-seven tokens, two hundred and sixty medals and plaques, twenty decorations and war medals, four hundred and sixty-five plaster casts of Greek coins, three Japanese sword-guards, and three hundred and one specimens of paper money; making a total of four thousand one hundred and seventy-six pieces; also two hundred and thirty-eight books, twenty-seven monographs, forty-two pamphlets, one hundred and twenty-seven periodicals, one hundred and fifty-three catalogues, and twenty loose plates.

Mr. Isaac J. Greenwood, who has been a member of the Society for over fifty-two years, has presented his collection of coins, tokens, medals, paper money and numismatic books. This collection consists of two thousand, five hundred and sixteen coins, six hundred and twenty-three medals, tokens, etc., three hundred specimens of paper money, one hundred and sixty books, and thirty-seven pamphlets and catalogues, and it strengthens the Society's collection in a number of series in which it was weak, such as the Byzantine, the Indo-Greek and Kushan chiefs, the Arabic rulers of North Africa

and Spain, the modern coins of the Mohammedans of India, and the coins of the Italian States, especially of Venice. There are also many European coins of much interest, as well as a large number from Mexico, South and Central America and the West Indies, some good American Colonials and other United States coins and tokens, and a collection of modern Japanese medals and badges, including two exceedingly rare war medals. The collection was accompanied by three fine cabinets.

Mr. J. Sanford Saltus has given a number of fine decorations, including the exceedingly rare Star and "Lesser George" of the Order of the Garter, and the Star of the Order of the Thistle of Great Britain; one of the two impressions struck in bronze of the John Sanford Saltus Medal of the British Numismatic Society; Coronation medals of George V in gold, silver and bronze, and a number of other coins and medals.

Among the other accessions are ten medals by Godefroid Devreese, and two plaquettes by O. Spaniel, from the respective artists. From His Excellency the Duke of Loubat, four medals bearing his portrait by Vernon. A large plaque, by Saroldi, from Mr. William B. Osgood Field; twenty-seven tetradrachms of the Ptolemies from Mr. Edward T. Newell, and a considerable number of other donations.¹

Selections from the Greenwood Collection have been placed on exhibition, as well as a number of the recent gifts, and the Society's collection of Hard Times Tokens.

The Society has received from the executors of the estate of Mrs. Edward Groh the silver loving-cup which was presented by a number of the members of the Society to Mr. Edward Groh on December 6, 1900; also a legacy amounting to one thousand four hundred and twenty-three dollars and seventy-five cents, which, by a Resolution of the Council, is to be known as the Edward Groh Memorial Fund. At the time of his death, January 2, 1905, Mr. Groh was the only one of the founders of the Society who was still a member; he had held the office of Curator, with an intermission of three months, from 1859 to 1879, and again from 1897 to the time of his death. The deep interest he felt in the Society's collection was shown, not only in the great amount of gratuitous labor and time which he bestowed upon it, but also in his gift to the Society of his collection of Civil War tokens, containing nearly six thousand specimens, the largest collection of these pieces ever assembled. It would therefore seem that the action of the Council in designating the bequest of Mr. Groh's widow the "Edward Memorial Fund" was certainly most appropriate; but could we not go a little further and perpetuate the name of Edward Groh in direct connection with that branch of the Society's work which he loved so well and for which he labored so long, by devoting the income derived from the Edward Groh Memorial Fund to the increase of the Society's numismatic collections?

Could we not go a little further still? Considering the size of Mrs. Groh's estate, this bequest was a most generous one; but for the purpose suggested, the amount is not large. Let us then consider this bequest as only the foundation of the Edward Groh Memorial Fund; let us give what we can to increase it; let us tell all of our members about it, and ask them to help to increase it to an amount that would be worthy of the man whom it commemorates, and that would be a substantial and much needed help to this branch of the Society's work.

¹ A full list of donors will accompany the Annual Report, which will be presented at the meeting in January.

The Society has no Fund from which it can draw for the purchase of coins and medals, and the need of one is constantly apparent ; donations of coins and medals are being continually received, and are most welcome, but the donors give us what they happen to have, and we are not able to secure those things which may be especially needed to fill in gaps, or strengthen our collection where it is weak, as the opportunity presents itself, because we have no Fund for this purpose. Occasionally a little money is obtained through the sale of such duplicates as it is proper to sell, and by donation ; but this is uncertain ; it helps greatly when we have it, but that is not often.

Your Director would therefore recommend these suggestions to your consideration. All of which is respectfully submitted.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN,
Director.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JOURNAL

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society :—

Your Committee on the Publication of the Journal would report that three numbers of the current volume have been duly issued, and the fourth number is partly printed and will, it is hoped, be out shortly.

Respectfully submitted,

BAUMAN L. BELDEN,
HOWLAND WOOD,
T. L. COMPARETTE,
Committee.

The following Resolution was unanimously adopted :—

Resolved, That the thanks of The American Numismatic Society be tendered to its oldest Member, Mr. Isaac J. Greenwood, for his most generous gift of his collection of two thousand five hundred and sixteen coins, six hundred and twenty-three medals and tokens, three hundred specimens of paper money, one hundred and sixty books, thirty-seven pamphlets and catalogues, and three cabinets.

The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted :—

Whereas, The American Numismatic Society has learned of the death of Mr. Joseph C. Mitchelson, a Member of the Society since 1907, and a member of its Committee on United States Coins ; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Society desires to place on record this expression of its deep regret at the loss of a valued Member and friend, and one who has done so much for numismatics in this country.

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to transmit a copy of this Resolution to Mrs. Mitchelson.

An offer of Mr. A. G. Heaton to make an exhibition of portrait coins collected in Europe during the past summer, was, on motion, referred to the Director, with power.

The meeting then adjourned.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, *Secretary.*

SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE NUMISMATIQUE DE BELGIQUE.

At a meeting of the Council of the *Société royale de numismatique de Belgique*, held in April last, Mr. Archer M. Huntington was elected to membership as an *Associé étranger*.

The medal in honor of the services of M. Ernest Babelon as President of the recent International Congress, was presented to him on the 6th of May last, and without ceremony, in accordance with his wishes. The committee appointed to carry out the vote of the Congress consisted of M. Alphonse de Witte, representing the *Société hollandaise-belge des amis de la médaille d'art*; M. the Viscount V. B. de Jonghe, President of the *Société royale de numismatique de Belgique*, and Mr. Archer M. Huntington, of The American Numismatic Society. Mr. Huntington was unable to attend, and M. de Witte made the presentation in a few pleasant words of appreciation of M. Babelon's eminent services to numismatic science. An engraving of the medal (of which impressions have been struck in silver and bronze for M. Babelon) was given in the *Journal* for April last.

A COLUMBUS DAY MEDAL.

It seems to have become the regular custom to strike a medal for the annual celebration of the holiday recently established in Massachusetts, in honor of Christopher Columbus, and which has been enthusiastically kept by the "Knights of Columbus," and fraternal societies of the Roman Catholic Church. This year the usual small medal, to be sold to those joining in the procession, appeared promptly, and was generally worn. The obverse has a square tablet, at the top of which is a bust, facing, of the great navigator, with his name below. It follows very much the style of Massonet's portrait, on a medal struck for the Columbian Exposition in 1892. On the left of the tablet is an ocean view with the little caravels sailing westward, and the date 1492 above; on the right the great prow of an ocean steamer is seen approaching, while above it darts an aeroplane. The contrast is highly suggestive of the changed conditions of navigation, whether maritime or aerial. Below the tablet is a shield with the arms of the State of Massachusetts between the National colors. No legend.

The reverse has at the top a wreath of laurel, within which is a flaming torch erect, entwined with a ribbon scroll, which has 1492 on the left and 1911 on the right fold. Below is the inscription in three lines, COLUMBUS DAY | MASSACHUSETTS | OCTOBER 12, 1911. Beneath is a sprig of leaves. The workmanship is well done, considering the room the artist had at his disposal, for the piece is only size 16, American scale. Struck in composition, silvered, and perhaps in other metals. Whether a larger size was prepared for prominent dignitaries, as in previous years, we have not learned.

M.

THE RECENT COINAGE OF HOLLAND.

THE new coins of the Netherlands have evoked severe criticism in the press of that country, since their issue, something more than a year ago. They are four in number, — the florin, half florin, twenty-five and ten cent pieces; on the obverse of each is a bust in profile of Queen Wilhelmina, to the left; on the reverse, a large crown surmounts a shield with the arms of the kingdom. The length of the legends, WILHELMINA, KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN on the obverse, and MUNT VAN HET KONINGRIJK DER NEDERLANDEN on the reverse, seriously interferes with the work of the engraver, M. J.-C. Wienicke, of the Utrecht Mint, and they are defaced rather than improved by a heavy border, especially noticeable on the half florin. The fault cannot be fairly attributed to the designer, who was obliged, because of the approaching confinement of the Queen, to content himself with a single sitting of his model and an unsatisfactory photograph, while the long inscriptions were fixed by statute. Too little time was allowed for their production, the coinage having been begun only three months after his first model was completed, a period altogether insufficient for a proper study of the devices.

OBITUARY.

JOSEPH C. MITCHELSON.

MR. JOSEPH C. MITCHELSON, a member of The American Numismatic Society and one of its Committee on United States Coins, died very suddenly on the 25th of September last. He had left his home in Tariffville, Ct., on the afternoon of that day to walk to Simsbury, a short distance away, on business connected with his farm in that town, and it is supposed over-exerted himself, as his death was attributed to heart disease, though he was apparently in his usual health when he left.

He was the son of Ariel and Elizabeth (Chappell) Mitchelson, and was born in Tariffville, May 22, 1856. He was educated at a private school in Amherst, Mass., and at a Business College in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. After completing his studies the "lure of the West" led him to Kansas City, where he established himself in the leaf tobacco business, in which he achieved remarkable success, having branch houses in that city and on the Pacific coast. His father had been a pioneer in the cultivation of tobacco in Tariffville, and the son had inherited his energy and business skill. About ten or twelve years ago he returned to his native town, to continue in the same business, though planning to give his attention more especially to the cultivation of the plant, for which his large estate, — upwards of a thousand acres, — was well adapted, and he served for a term as the President of the Connecticut Tobacco Corporation.

His beautiful and hospitable home was ever open to his friends, especially those with sympathetic tastes for coin-study, and his extensive cabinets, abounding in choice examples, were a constant source of delight to collectors and numismatists. In some respects, particularly in American Colonials; in the interesting private issues of gold, just now receiving such careful and exhaustive study; in the various series of our national coinage, concerning which he was an acknowledged authority, and in the fractional

currency of our Civil War period and the years immediately following, his cabinet held a high rank, containing as it did many rarities of great value; there are but few which excel it. It is certainly a satisfaction to know that unlike many similar collections, gathered through a long period with tireless zeal, only to be scattered in a few hours in the auction-room, this is not to suffer such an unhappy fate. In accordance with a well-devised plan which he had long in mind, these treasures will soon be placed on permanent exhibition in a special vault, prepared for the purpose under his own inspection, in the Memorial Building of the State Library in Hartford, Ct., where it will be known as "The Joseph C. Mitchelson Collection."

Mr. Mitchelson married, while living at the West, Miss Emma, daughter of George and Jane (Prouty) Wilson, of Genesee, Ill. He left no children. He served twice on the U. S. Assay Commission, and beside his membership in The American Numismatic Society, to which he was elected November 18, 1907, he was a member of the American Numismatic Association, the New York Numismatic Club, and the Chicago Numismatic Society, in each of which he was actively interested. He was a Charter Member of the British Numismatic Society, and was the first American to take membership in it. Deputations from several of these bodies were present at his funeral, September 28. The interment was in the cemetery at North Bloomfield, Ct. His genial presence and cordial greeting will be sorely missed by a wide circle of friends, who will long cherish his memory.

B. L. B.

WARWICK WILLIAM WROTH.

WARWICK WILLIAM WROTH, who died on Sept. 26, 1911, after an operation following on a very brief illness, was born at Clerkenwell, London, August 24, 1858. The staff of the British Museum Medal Room, and the whole body of students of ancient numismatics, have thus to deplore the premature death of a scholar from whom many more years of work might reasonably have been expected.

The son of the Rev. Warwick Reed Wroth, Vicar of St. Philip's, Clerkenwell, Warwick Wroth was educated at the King's School, Canterbury, and entered the British Museum as an assistant in the Medal Room on July 22, 1878. His sound classical training, combined with a remarkable memory and a genuine artistic taste, fitted him admirably for the work which he took up on Greek numismatics and archaeology. He contributed articles to the *Journal of Hellenic Studies* and the *Numismatic Chronicle*, and wrote also for the *Athenaeum* and the *Classical Review*. But his chief work was naturally embodied in the volumes which he prepared in the great series of Catalogues issued by his Department. When he began work on this series, it had already covered Western Greece and Greece Proper; the foundations of the system, as planned by Poole, Head and Gardner, were laid and a substantial portion of the structure already completed. Beginning with the Catalogue of the Coins of Crete and the Aegean Islands (published in 1886), he proceeded to deal with the northern and north-western portions of Asia Minor, the middle and southern portions being continued by his colleagues. Pontus and Bithynia, Mysia, Troas, Aeolis and Lesbos, followed in quick succession.

After the completion of a somewhat miscellaneous volume containing Galatia, Armenia, and certain portions of Syria, he undertook the extremely difficult series of the Parthian Kings. This volume, published in 1903, is one of his most useful pieces of work, presenting as it does an exhaustive view of all the available material. He now deserted Greek numismatics for Byzantine. The two stately volumes on the Imperial Byzantine Coinage, and the supplementary volume containing the coins of the Vandals, Ostrogoths, Lombards, and the Empires of Nicæa and Trebizond, were produced with remarkable speed, and at once took rank as the standard works on the subjects concerned. At the time of his death he had returned to the sphere of Greek numismatics, and was engaged on work preliminary to cataloguing the coins of Philip II and Alexander III, and the later kings of Macedon.

Allied with his numismatic work proper was a series of biographies of numismatists, medallists, coin-engravers and other persons, which formed his contribution to fifty-six out of the sixty-two volumes of the *Dictionary of National Biography*. Shortly before his death he completed the manuscript of the article on the late Sir John Evans for the supplement to that publication.

But probably — though this will interest numismatic readers less than what has been already said — Wroth was best known to the outside world as an authority on the history of London, especially in the eighteenth century. His admirable volume on "London Pleasure Gardens of the Eighteenth Century," in which he was assisted by his brother, Mr. A. E. Wroth, and its supplement on "Cremorne," showed a combination of scholarship and accuracy with pleasantness of style that is unhappily only too rare in works on London antiquities. He possessed a fine collection of prints relating to London, and his knowledge of English literature in general, and that of the eighteenth century in particular, was very considerable.

He was of a somewhat retiring disposition, and was in consequence personally little known except to those who came into contact with him in his official capacity. Outside official hours he preferred, — especially of late years, — to spend his time in reading or extending his acquaintance with the old London in which he was so keenly interested, rather than in taking part in the work and administration of learned societies, or in other objects which attracted many of his colleagues. But visitors to the Medal Room found him not merely courteous but genial, always ready to discuss difficulties or impart information, and those who knew him in this way will retain a very pleasant memory of their relations with him.

G. F. HILL.

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WARWICK WILLIAM WROTH.

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- Crete and the Aegean Islands, 1886.
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- Mysia, 1892.
- Troas, Aeolis and Lesbos, 1894.
- Galatia, Cappadocia and Syria, 1899.
- Parthia, 1903.

BRITISH MUSEUM CATALOGUE OF ROMAN COINS.

Imperial Byzantine Coins, 1908.

Coins of the Vandals, Ostrogoths, Lombards, etc., 1911.

THE LONDON PLEASURE GARDENS OF THE XVIIITH CENTURY, 1896.

CREMORNE AND THE LATER LONDON PLEASURE GARDENS, 1907.

CONTRIBUTIONS: TO THE NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE:

Numerous articles, 1882-1905.

TO COROLLA NUMISMATICA:

On the Study of Byzantine Numismatics, 1906.

TO THE JOURNAL OF HELLENIC STUDIES:

Various papers on Greek Art, 1882-1907.

TO THE CLASSICAL REVIEW AND CLASSICAL QUARTERLY:

Reviews and notices of numismatic books and periodicals.

TO THE DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY.

A very large number of biographies of medallists, coin-engravers, collectors and archaeologists.

J. ALLAN.

OTHER DEATHS.

The decease of an unusual number of prominent numismatists has occurred during the last few months. On another page we have mentioned the deaths of several members of The American Numismatic Society. On the 27th of August the Chevalier von Ernst, one of the founders of the Vienna Numismatic Society, and long an editor of the *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, died at a very advanced age in the city of Prague. When that Society celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary, his associates presented him with a medal bearing his portrait, the dies for which were engraved by the celebrated Antoine Scharff. Aside from his editorial work, he had published several volumes and essays on numismatical and historical subjects. He was elected an Honorary member of the *Société royale de numismatique de Belgique* in July, 1894.

Theodore Kirsch, a member of the Numismatic Society of Berlin, and its delegate to the recent International Numismatic Congress at Brussels, died on May 31st, at Düsseldorf. He was a member of the Reichstag and the Prussian Chamber of Deputies. He was in his sixty-fifth year. He had a very complete collection of those coins to which he had devoted the leisure hours of a busy life.

Judge Louis Wilfred Scott died in September; at the time of his death he was the President of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal, of which he had been a zealous member for twenty years or more, and thirteen years its Vice-President, before his election to its presidency in 1906.

BOOK NOTICES.

MEDAILLES GENEVOISES, decernée au "Secours suisse" du XVII^e au XIX^e siècle. Extrait de la *Revue Suisse de Numismatique*, 1911; par M. Eug. Demole.

This article describes and carefully expounds the circumstances surrounding the issue of medals distributed by the Government of the Republic of Geneva to Swiss officers who were members of the *Secours suisse*. In its struggle against Savoy and other enemies, the Republic was obliged to form defensive alliances with neighboring Swiss towns, and the troops maintained for purposes of defence were known as the *Secours suisse*. The period covered by these issues is the end of the seventeenth century to the beginning of the eighteenth.

A. B.

CORPUS NUMMORUM ITALICORUM, PRIMO TENTATIVO DI CATALOGO GENERALE DELLE MONETE MEDIEVALI E MODERNE CONIATE IN ITALIA O DA ITALIANI IN ALTRI PAESI. [By His Majesty Victor Emmanuel III, King of Italy.] Volume II. Piemonti-Sardegna, zecche d'Oltremonti di Casa Savoia. Royal Academy of the Lincei, Rome. 1911. 4^{to}, pp. 506, xlviii plates.

The second volume of the King of Italy's monumental work on the mediæval and modern coins of Italy has just appeared. It is with great pleasure that we record briefly the progress of this great undertaking. A large quarto volume, consisting of 506 pages and xlviii photogravure plates, covers the coinages of Piedmont and Lombardy, south of the Apennines, and Sardinia. As in the previous volume, the weights, sizes and condition of each coin described are given, and the number of the varieties included is so great that even specialists would find it difficult to discover unpublished varieties. This of course is the supreme purpose of a *corpus*, to assemble all varieties; and the rapid and successful completion of about one-fifth of the entire work is an example of what may be accomplished in the way of thorough execution, given a secure basis in sound training extending over a period of years.

A. B.

ITALY seems to be fruitful of new ventures in numismatic magazines. M. Memmo-Cagiati, who was the compiler of a volume on the coins of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, from Charles I, Count of Anjou and King of Naples and Sicily (1220-1285), to Victor Emmanuel II, is about to publish in magazine form a "Supplement" to that work, in order to describe pieces which escaped his notice when that volume was in preparation, and to correct such errors as have been discovered since its completion. The first issue appeared at Naples on the first of August last, an octavo of sixteen pages. It contained three pages of corrections, a biographic sketch of Prof. Sacchi, with a portrait, and an account of an undescribed "double-cavalier" of Jeanne-la Folle and Charles Fifth, struck in Naples, an announcement of certain articles on the numismatics of the Two Sicilies, and advertisements of coins for sale, etc. M. Victor Tournour, to whom we are indebted for information, aptly inquires where we shall be, if every author who writes a book of any importance avails himself of the opportunity to issue a journal in the guise of a Supplement to his work!

M.



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GEORGE ALBERT FERDINAND KÜNER.



No. 9.



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